"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and tomorrow; slight temperature change; west winds.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 22,046. .... NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1918.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. TWO CENTS In Greater New York and Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

TWO U-BOATS SINK 9 SHIPS OFF THIS COAST; RAID BEGAN MAY 25, HEAVIEST LAST SUNDAY; CAROLINA MISSING; HOT PURSUIT BY NAVY

Germans Held on All Fronts

For Philip Gibbs's dispatches and other war news see Page 4 and following pages.

CHECK GERMANS IN THEIR SWEEP TOWARD PARIS

Reinforced Allies Repulse Foe, Forced Again to Advance in Mass Formation.

GERMAN LOSSES APPALLING

Enemy Is Battling Furiously to Gain Grip on Forest of Villers-Cotterets.

ALLIED AIRMEN MASTERS

From North of Soissons to Rheims the Struggle Goes On, with Little Change of Front.

By WALTER DURANTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, Monday, June 3.—The change of direction of the German drive from south to west, as the enemy attempted to exploit his advance on the flank of the main allied forces, was a logical development of the original manoeuvre, which was continued until the Marne was reached in order that the river might form a solid barrier on what has now become the German left flank as he faces westward.

Fighting was desperate yesterday on the whole front from north of Villers-Cotterets Wood to the plateau above Château-Thierry, while further north from the region of Soissons to the Oise before Noyon the enemy maintained continuous pressure.

As the French say, "the boche has exposed his game." His plan of battle is evident and the crisis of the operation is reached.

Everywhere the Germans have been checked with appalling losses, for now the boche must attack straightforward against forces whose strength is hourly growing to be nearer an equality. The time has passed for further gains by infiltration, which the German numerical superiority permitted before.

There have been hardly any frontal attacks hitherto. Everything has been done by turning movements. Now the enemy must pay for what he gains.

Forest as a Defense Factor.

The Forest of Villers-Cotterets is the chief bastion of the allied line and against its eastern border the German waves are breaking in vain.

In the last month THE TIMES correspondent has often traversed its deep valleys and dense coverts, where the trees and undergrowth are so thick that the sunlight hardly filters through.

There is small chance for the boche "sausages" to identify battery positions or for the prying airplanes to distinguish the movement of guns or troops. It is an ideal screen for operations and its situation on the German flank increases its value a hundredfold.

The enemy realizes this to the full, and for the last forty-eight hours he has been trying in vain to penetrate forest recesses along the valleys leading from the villages on the eastern border. Troesnes and Corcy especially, from each of which runs a railroad to Villers-Cotterets town, have been literally drenched in blood. Taken and retaken several times, they finally remained in the hands of the French.

Foiled in this direction the enemy tried yesterday to turen this obstacle by an advance further south between Torcy and Bouresches, on the road to Château-Thierry, where the heaviest fighting of the day took place. Again they met an impregnable resistance. The poilus, electrified by the certainty that the

Continued on Page Four.

D. W. Griffith's "Hearts of the World," 44th St. Theatre. Mat. Today, 25c to $1. Biggest Sensation in New York.—Advt.

Official Reports

French

PARIS, June 3.

Night Report.—The battle was resumed with great intensity during last night and the course of today. The Germans, bringing up fresh troops, attacked between the Oise and the Ourcq with redoubled violence.

To the north or the Aisne the enemy attacks were concentrated on Mont Choisy which for the fifth time was recaptured by our troops. All the other enemy attempts between the Oise and the Aisne, notably north of Moulin-sous-Touvent and Vingre, failed.

Between the Aisne and the Ourcq the Germans made desperate efforts to penetrate the forest of Villers-Cotterets from the north and east. Our troops heroically sustained the shocks of the enemy attacks on this front and broke their advance, inflicting upon them sanguinary losses.

To the west of Soissons the Germans have been stopped to the east of Pernay (Pernant?) and further south on the general line of Saconin-Missy to the Vaucastille Wood and the eastern outskirts of the Forest of Ritz and the village of Troesnes. Vigorous counterattacks have won back for us Faverolles, which had been occupied momentarily by the enemy.

Between the Ourcq and the Marne the situation is unchanged.

In the region to the south of Ville-en-Tardenois the Franco-British troops have maintained all their gains to the north of Champlat.

Day Report.—Our troops continued their counterattacks during the night along the whole front between the Ourcq and the Marne and gained ground at several points.

A violent German attack delivered on both sides of the road between Château-Thierry and Paris, was broken up by the French fire southeast of Bouresches.

Everywhere else the French maintained their positions.

The losses suffered by the enemy in these actions were heavy. The French took hundreds of prisoners.

German

Berlin, via London, June 3.

Night Report.—South and west of Soissons we have made fresh progress.

There were French counterattacks on both sides of the Ourcq River.

Day Report.—The artillery activity revived at intervals. Local attacks west of Bailleul and north of the Lys were repulsed.

For the relief of French and English army corps which have been cut up by our attacks, and for the support of divisions which up to the present have been sent into the battlefield as quickly as possible from neighboring armies, and which thus have been strongly thinned out, fresh French units from far-distant fronts have entered into the battle.

To the north of the Aisne they have tried in vain to hold the positions which had been assigned to them. In hard trench fighting we drove them back toward Moulin-Sous-Touvent, St. Christophe, and Vingre.

Chaudun, southwest of Soissons, has been captured.

In an attack we pushed forward across the Savières territory as far as the eastern border of the woods around Villers-Cotterets.

South of the Ourcq the enemy delivered violent counterattacks. They were repulsed with sanguinary losses. We captured Belin, beyond Courchamps, and Monthiers, and took the heights to the west of Château-Thierry.

On the Marne, between the Marne and Rheims, the situation is unchanged.

Railways leading toward the battlefield, which were strongly congested by movments of troops, were successfully attacked by our bombing squadrons. We shot down thirty-one enemy airplanes.

NEW GERMAN TANKS CARRY SEVEN GUNS

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 3.—A brilliant little Anglo-French victory in driving the Germans out of Fort Pompelle southeast of Rheims, and capturing 200 prisoners and four tanks, announced in an official communiqué, has enabled definite information to be obtained as to the nature of the German imitation of the British "land ships."

The military writer in the Temps says that the German tanks, as a rule, are built with three compartments. The one in front is three meters long and is fitted with two machine guns, working laterally, and a 57-millimeter, (about 2¼ inches,) gun which is furnished with 100 projectiles. The rear compartment of the tanks is two and a half meters long and contains two machine guns, which fire through the sides, and two others which fire through the back wall.

The middle chamber shelters two Daimler-Mercedes 100-horse-power six-cylinder engines, two drivers, and 200 liters of gasoline.

In the roof of the car is a turret for the pilot. The car is so built that shots can be fired in fourteen different directions.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE RAID

Navy Department Begins Promptly to Comb the Sea for the Raiders.

DANIELS DIRECTS SEARCH

Only One Man Seems to be Lost So Far in Crews of the Nine Vessels Sunk.

POSSIBLE DANGER IN MINES

Submarines May Have Sown Them and One May Have Sunk Tanker H. L. Pratt.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Duplicating to an extent the feat of the German submarine U-53, which operated off Nantucket in the Fall of 1916, two large German submarines within the last forty-eight hours made a surprise descent upon coastwise shipping along the American Atlantic Coast, attacking schooners, tankers, and passenger vessels, but giving a wide berth to convoyed troopships.

The manoeuvre, news of which was first conveyed in a dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES published this morning, is regarded here as strategic rather than military. The submarines, no trace of which has been disclosed in any official announcement, are believed to have moved southeastward off the coast in an effort to elude the vigilant pursuit of the navy, which is devoting all its energies to the task of sinking or capturing the raiders.

Officially the submarines are credited by the Navy Department with having sunk six vessels, all schooners, except the Herbert L. Pratt, a tanker. The arrival at Atlantic City late tonight of survivors of the steamship Texel and the arrival at New York of the survivors of two other vessels makes a total of nine vessels known to have been sunk by the submarines.

Fears for Passenger Vessel.

Fears are entertained officially for the safety of the passenger steamship Carolina of the New York and Porto Rico Line, which carried several hundred passengers and which was attacked and shelled by a submarine yesterday, but has since not been heard from, although it was reported that its passengers and crew had left the vessel in lifeboats.

Unofficially it has been reported that another tanker was attacked, and that the New York Maritime Exchange had received advices that the steamship City of Columbus, which runs between New York and Savannah, had been sunk, but this has not been officially confirmed.

U-boats May Use Mines.

A new aspect was given to the submarine raid off the coast, involving the possibility that the German submarines may have sown a number of mines, when the Navy Department late tonight received and made public an account of the torpedoing of the tank ship Herbert L. Pratt.

The announcement indicated either that the Pratt had been hit by a mine cast adrift by the submarine, or that the submarine was still operating off the Delaware Capes as late as 2:35 o'clock this afternoon. The text of the announcement follows:

"The Navy Department tonight received by telephone the following summary of the account given by the master of the Pratt of the sinking of that vessel:

"'The Pratt was torpedoed at 2:35 P. M. today; position about one mile southeast of Overfalls Light. After being hit she was headed for the beach and ran aground in seven fathoms of water, with stern well out of the water. She apparently lost no oil. Did not see submarine at time of sinking. Several scout patrol boats came to the rescue and removed the crew. No one was injure

"'The master said he saw the wake of the submarine. In reply to the question of whether he was sure the vessel was torpedoed or mined, he said the opinion she was torpedoed was a guess.

"The Pratt cleared for Tuxpam, Mexico, on May 25, for Philadelphia, and was loaded with crude oil. Earlier reports indicated that one man was lost from the Pratt. According to this report, all the crew were rescued."

This is the only announced evidence in the possession of the Government here that the submarines were active today. The report to the department distinctly credited the master of the Pratt with the statement that his vessel was torpedoed today. Until this information had been received there was no evidence that any vessels had been sunk today.

Although the master of the Pratt asserted that he saw what he thought was the wake of a submarine he asserted in reply to inquiries that he was not certain whether his vessel was torpedoed or mined. Overfalls Lightship is near the entrance to the Delaware, and the Pratt was only a mile southeast of the light when the vessel was "torpedoed."

This means either that one of the submarines, instead of fleeing, was near the entrance to the Delaware as late as 2:35 o'clock this afternoon, unless it is to be assumed that the Pratt was not torpedoed but was damaged by a mine set adrift by the submarine. German submarines carry mines, many of which have been set adrift in the North Sea and the English Channel in their past operations.

Ships Sunk by U-Boats.

Ship.	Type.	Tonnage.	Number Carried.
Hattie W. Dunn, schooner.		365	6
Edward H. Cole, schooner..		1,791	11
Isabel B. Wiley, schooner..		611	8
Jacob S. Haskell, schooner.		1,362	10
Texel, steamship.....		3,210	...
Winneconne, steamship....		1,869	28
Edna, schooner.....		...	...
H L. Pratt, tanker.....		...	...
Hauppauge, aux. schooner.		1,339	10
Probably Sunk			
Carolina, steamship.....		5,068	340
Samuel M. Hathaway, schooner		1,038	9

Secretary Daniels's Report.

Secretary Daniels's announcement concerning the losses follow:

Reports received by the department show that the following vessels have been sunk:

Jacob H. Haskell, schooner, 1,362 tons, sailing from Boston, sailing for Norfolk; 11 in crew, no passengers.

Isabel B. Wiley, in ballast. Net tonnage, 611; crew, 8.

Hattie Dunn, of Rockland, Me.; net tonnage, 365; in ballast, sailing for Charleston.

Edward H. Cole, of Boston; tonnage, 1,595; in ballast, bound for Norfolk; crew, 11.

Herbert L. Pratt, steamship, oil tanker; sunk about five miles south of Overfalls Lightship, off the Delaware Capes. Thirty-eight on board; 37 of the crew rescued and landed at Lewes; one lost.

All the crews of the above-named vessels, except the one man lost from the Pratt, were rescued.

It appears that the schooner Edna, which was found bottomside up several days ago and towed into Lewes, Del., was also a victim of the submarine. The crew of the Edna have been landed at New York. The master of the Winneconne picked up the crew of the Hattie Dunn.

Nothing further has been heard from the steamship Carolina, which sent out S O S calls Sunday afternoon, stating that she was being shelled by a submarine. The Carolina at the time was reported in the same general vicinity as that in which the schooners were sunk the same day.

The arrival at the port of New York tonight of survivors showed that besides the vessels reported by the Navy Department submarines had sunk the schooner Hauppauge and the steamship Winneconne.

The first news of the presence of the undersea raiders reached the Navy Department from two sources late yesterday afternoon. A message was received then saying that the Carolina had been shelled and was sending out S O S calls to that effect. The second message said that the steamship Bristol, which sighted a submarine, had picked up survivors of the schooner Edward H. Cole from an open boat.

Navy Witholds the News.

No announcement was made yesterday on the basis of the information received by the navy, and it was explained today that the facts regarding the Carolina and Bristol messages were withheld because there had been numerous unconfirmed reports previously regarding the presence of U-boats on the coast, and the department did not care to make a premature announcement.

Steps were taken last night, however, to initiate a thorough combing of the coastal waters in an effort to sink or capture the submarines. The search which began last night has since continued on an expanding scale.

All available naval patrol vessels, including destroyers and submarine chasers, have been employed. Dirigibles of the navy and airplanes have been utilized in the search, the centre of which has been the Philadelphia naval district and its branch stations, with the other naval districts participating. The Navy Department has sent to all coast stations and vessels all information received, but officers, ashore and afloat, have been given the widest latitude of action in endeavoring to deal with the situation.

The purpose of the U-boat raid is, according to the consensus of opinion here, to frighten the American people into the belief that the coast is in danger, so that coastwise shipping must cease, and to inspire the fear of coast bombardments and aerial raids over New York and other coast cities. It is not believed that this use of German U-boats on this side of the Atlantic is intended as a direct blow at our army overseas transport communications from this end of the line.

The opinion generally held in military and naval circles is that the raid is intended, if possible, to force the American Navy Department to withdraw American warships from the naval war zone and from European waters for the purpose of weakening the convoy system and naval patrol system in the war zones and thus enable the Germans, who have more U-boats in the naval war zone than can possibly be sent across the Atlantic, to operate more effectively.

It has been officially announced that we have all types of war vessels, from submarines to dreadnoughts, in the North Sea, in liaison with the British

Continued on Page Two.

Hotel Kaaterskill, Altitude 3,000 feet. Booking Office, Hotel Marie Antoinette.—Advt.

HOW THE COLE WAS SUNK

Submarine's Officer Gave the Crew 10 Minutes to Leave the Ship.

FOUR BOMBS THEN FIRED

Survivors in Yawl Boat Watched the Schooner Go Down by the Bows.

RESCUED BROUGHT HERE

Tell How German Craft Warily Circled Its Prey Before Sending a Boarding Party.

The first information that German U-boats were attacking trading vessels off the American coast was brought here yesterday morning by Captain Humphrey G. Newcombe and the ten members of the crew of the American four-masted schooner Edward H. Cole, which was sunk with bombs at 4:20 o'clock on Sunday afternoon fifty miles southeast of Barnegat. When the crew were interviewed at the Custom House and the Barge Office their accounts differed in minor details as to the exact time and the distance of the submarine from their vessel when she was sighted, but they all agreed on the important points. The U-boat, they said, was about 200 feet long, of more than 20 feet beam, and had freeboard of 5 feet. She carried a three-inch gun forward, another one of the same calibre at the stern, and a one-pounder quick-firer amidships, and had a speed of 17 knots.

Some of the men who had just turned out of their bunks and were heavy with sleep on the hot afternoon had the idea that there was one submarine on the port bow and another on the starboard quarter because the undersea craft encircled the schooner three times before she stopped to hail the mate, who was on deck aft.

Robert Lathigee, the mate, who is 42 years old, a native of Boston, with twenty years' experience in sailing vessels in all parts of the world, in describing the sinking, said:

"It was just about ten minutes to 4 and the watch below had been called to be ready to come on deck at eight bells, when I saw a submarine come to the surface half a mile away on the port bow. There was a light west-northwest wind blowing. The schooner had averaged about three knots in the previous twelve hours. I could distinguish objects for five mile on the horizon.

"We were bound from Norfolk, Va., to Portland, Me., with a cargo of coal. According to the position at noon the Edward H. Cole was about seventy-five miles southeast of Atlantic Highlands at the time. Karl V. Karlson, a Finn, who was steering, asked me why the submarine was moving around our ship at high speed. We both believed it was an American craft with some Naval Reserve cadets on board, who were trying to have some fun with us sailors of the merchant marine.

"I thought that it would be a good idea to have a little fun with our skipper, who had turned in for a nap in his cabin, and I yelled down the skylight, 'Tumble up on deck lively, Cap! There's a big German submarine close astern, getting ready to attack us.'

"Then I took the marine glasses and looked through them at the stern of the U-boat, where her ensign was flapping limply against the short flagstaff. For a moment or two I could not make out her nationality, and then a guest of wind came and blew the ensign straight so that I could see that it was the German flag, and then I shouted in earnest to Captain Newcombe, 'It's no joke this time. By gosh, she is a German submarine!'

"After making three circles to be certain, apparently, that we did not carry a gun the U-boat came up on the starboard quarter and a tall, fair-haired officer on deck by the conning tower shouted in good English, 'What ship is that?' I replied that it was an American schooner and thought he could read the name Edward H. Cole on the stern. This did not please the officer, who repeated the question in quiet, businesslike tones, and I then told him. The watch on deck began to get a little anxious by this time, as some of the German seamen on the U-boat were swinging the forward gun around in a careless manner.

"The next hail we got as Captain Newcombe joined me on deck was to heave to and they would send an officer on board. This time the U-boat was fifty yards away, and we saw the tall officer get into a dinghy, with three of his men carrying something in their hands.

Ten Minutes to Leave the Ship.

"As the boat got alongside I had the pilot ladder rigged on the starboard quarter by the gangway and the Germans came on board. The officer, who wore gold shoulder straps and gilt buttons, and was the only one of the crew who was clean shaven, spoke courteous-

Continued on Page Two.

DANERSK—the most individual furniture of the day. Exhibition, 2 West 47th St.—Advt.

Where Two German Submarines Sank Coastwise Vessels.

The shaded portion shows the zone of the submarines' operations. (1) Spot where the schooner Edward H. Cole was sunk on Sunday. (2) Where the H. C. Pratt was sent down, five miles south of Overhalls Lightship. (3) Where the United States naval collier Bristol sighted one of the submarines.

CAROLINA TAKEN FOR A RAIDER?

Wireless Told of Attack on Her and 220 Passengers Getting Into Boats.

U-BOAT HAD SPARE CAPTAIN

Some of Its Prisoners Thought He Was to Use a Captured Vessel as a Raider.

A wireless S O S call from the New York and Porto Rico liner Carolina was received yesterday morning at the company's office, 11 Broadway. It came through the Naval Intelligence Office in Washington, and was relayed from the distressed vessel on Sunday night. It had been picked up by another vessel and forwarded to a United States guard ship. The fate of the Carolina was still uncertain last night, and the officials of the line were awaiting news as to the safety of the 220 passengers and the 120 members of the crew. The message said the Carolina was then being attacked.

Franklin D. Mooney, President of the line, announced that a second message had been received from the Carolina. This was transmitted through the Naval Intelligence Office. It stated: "Have been attacked and passengers and crew have taken to the boats."

Among forty-eight men survivors of four sunken ships, who were landed here last night after having been prisoners for several days on one of the raiding U-boats, was Captain Gilmore of the schooner Edna, who said that the raider carried a spare Captain, who was apparently on hand to take charge of any prize that might be worth while for use as a raider. This led to the suggestion among those who heard Captain Gilmore's story that the Carolina might have been seized for that purpose. The Carolina was the biggest and fastest of the boats attacked and far more suitable than any of the others for such employment.

A naval hydroplane loaded with depth bombs landed on Beach Haven, N. J., about 3:15 o'clock in the afternoon, and the aviator reported that while scouting about thirty-five miles off the coast and opposite that place he passed three lifeboats filled with approximately seventy-five persons. Because of the noise of the propeller he could not hear the shouts of the passengers. His opinion was that the small boats were awaiting vessels on their way from Cape May and Atlantic City to pick them up. As soon as word was received boats were sent to the rescue, and it is probable that the survivors will be landed early today.

Anxiety of Relatives.

This news was transmitted to Mr. Mooney by the Naval Intelligence Office, and he said that he thought that these may be some from the Carolina. When the news of the possible sinking of the Carolina was received the relatives and friends of those on board began to come to the company's office, 11 Broadway, and to the pier in Brooklyn.

At 5 o'clock last evening there were more than 200 persons about Pier 35, in Atlantic Basin, Brooklyn, seeking news of the ship. Superintendent J. K. Turnbull announced that all passengers

Continued on Page Two.

HOTEL HARGRAVE, 72d St., near Columbus Av. Transient rate $2 and up room and bath. Attractive prices on yearly rentals.—Advt.

TEXEL SUNK, 36 SURVIVORS LANDED

Former Dutch Steamer Attacked by U-Boat 60 Miles from This City.

FIRED WITHOUT WARNING

Shrapnel Rained on Deck—Men Reach Atlantic City Lighthouse in Small Boats.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Tuesday, June 4.—Thirty-six survivors of the steamer Texel, a former Dutch ship which recently had been operated by the United States Shipping Board, but which was sunk without warning, sixty miles off New York Harbor, Sunday afternoon at 4:21, landed at Atlantic City Lighthouse, just before midnight. A cargo of 42,000 tons of sugar, valued at $20 a ton, was lost. The total loss was more than $2,000,000.

Worn and exhausted from their long row, and with but little food and water, the men were taken in charge by Captain Holdzcom and taken to the police station for the night. Few had anything but the clothes on their backs. One of the crew, however, Frank Ryan of 575 Washington Street, New York City, carried in his arms the Maltese mascot of the ship. Ryan risked a rain of shrapnel that swept the deck of the Texel to save the life of the cat.

Captain K. B. Lowry of Brooklyn, before he was silenced by a young naval officer in charge of a patrol ship, who said he was acting on orders from Rear Admiral Helm of the Fourth Naval District, Philadelphia, said: "We were about sixty miles off New York Harbor Sunday afternoon. The sea was calm, and there were no signs of any hostile submarines.

"Suddenly, without a moment's warning, a U-boat loomed up off the bow. It fired three rounds of shrapnel. The hail of exploding shells swept the deck like rain. The U-boat was about fifty feet away, so close that it almost crashed into the lifeboats that were later lowered.

"When the shrapnel struck us I stopped. The skipper of the U-boat, who came aboard, speaking clear English, cried: 'Let me see your papers.' I turned the ship's papers over to him.

"He looked at them for a moment curtly, then, turning on his heel, said: 'We will give you time to get off; then we shall sink your vessel.'

"There was no attempt to get the men," Captain Lowry continued. "We manned two boats and everybody was saved. When we were leaving the submarine nearly crashed into us. The Captain ordered our crew to back safely out of the way."

William Laufer, reserve engineer, of Millington, N. J., told of the sufferings on the boats. "We had a few biscuits and a little water, and, among the thirty-six men, these did not go far. In the broiling sun yesterday we suffered terribly, and several of the men, unused to the exposure, showed signs of being overcome. To those we doled

Continued on Page Two.

Haven't Heard of the Negro Joan of Arc? Read "The Sister of a Certain Soldier." N. Y. book stands, 25c.—Advt.

U-BOAT PRISONERS ARRIVE

48 Survivors of Four Ships Spent Eight Days on Submarine.

THEN SENT AWAY IN BOATS

Rescued Captain Says Good Treatment Accorded Seemed from Motive of Propaganda.

VESSELS ATTACKED MAY 25

All Were Sunk by Bombs Off the Delaware Capes—One Boatload of Survivors Missing.

How at least one German submarine has been lying in the path of shipping off the Delaware Capes since May 25 was told last night by the Captains of two schooners, who, with their crews, had been prisoners above and under water under the German flag for eight days.

Forty-eight men, the masters and crews of three vessels, were landed at the Battery last night, having been picked up twenty-five miles from Barnegat by the American steamship San Saba. At 9 o'clock yesterday morning twelve more men, who are Captain Sweeney and ten of the crew of the new four-masted schooner Hauppauge of this city, and Captain Phommaffen, master of the schooner Isabel B. Willey, who were in a motor yawl, left the others on Sunday night, and should have landed before this on the Jersey shore.

These sixty men are the crews of the four schooners, the Hauppauge, the Isabel B. Willey, the Hattie Dunn, the Edna, and the steamship Winneconne.

How they were prisoners for eight days on the submarine was told by Captain Charles E. Holbrook of Tenants Harbor, Me., master of the Hattie Dunn, and Captain C. M. Gilmore of Port Clyde, Me., of the Edna.

His Vessel Shelled.

"We left New York," Captain Holbrook said, "for Charleston in ballast on May 23, and when, two days later, we were about fifteen miles south of Winter Quarter Lightship bowling along under an eight-knot breeze, I heard a shell pass near the vessel. Then another shell, which fell perhaps a quarter of a mile away. I was not taking much notice, because I believed the vessel which I saw about two miles away was an American submarine at target practice. A third shell exploded close by us on the weather quarter, and I knew that, whoever it was, wanted us to stop. I brought the vessel up into the wind. The submarine, with her superstructure and conning tower showing plainly above the water, came within two hundred yards, and I saw that she was flying the two code letters 'A B,' meaning 'Stop immediately.'

"From a small staff at the rear end of the superstructure fluttered a small flag of the Imperial German Navy. An officer and three men came over in a small boat, not over twelve feet long. In perfect English the officer told us to get into our boats and that we had but ten minutes allotted to us to get clear of our vessel. They placed bombs along the sides of our vessel and blew her up immediately. In the meantime putting an armed German sailor on board the small boat in which were seven men and myself. This did not give me time to rescue my personal effects and nautical instruments. My men only saved what they stood in.

Attack Another Ship.

"Perhaps I would have been given more time if the commander of the submarine had not seen the Hauppauge under full sail about four or five miles away. Like us, the Hauppauge was light, and, I understand, was bound from Portland to Newport News. He destroyed Captain Sweeney's fine new schooner after ordering him and his crew to take to their boats, and within a half hour both crews were on board the submarine and both the small boats had been placed on the submarine's deck and lashed down.

"The Germans said that a Whitehead torpedo factory had been blown up in Austria last week. The engineer that ran the Diesel engine told me that he had been an engineer on the passenger steamship George Washington of the North German Lloyd Line, which plied between New York and Bremen before the war."

Captain Gilmore, who is 62 years old, was the master of the three-masted schooner Edna, which was owned by the A. O. Anderson Shipping Company, 50 Broad Street, this city. Captain Gilmore said that he was carrying a cargo of oil from Philadelphia to Santiago, Cuba. All told there were six men on his ship.

"We were eighteen to twenty miles southeast of Winter Quarter Lightship," he said, "at about 4 o'clock on the afternoon of May 25. I was standing near the man at the wheel when a shell exploded under our lee. Thinking

it was some American warship, I did not pay much attention, but went down below and lit my pipe. A second shell struck near by, and I knew it meant me. Then I first noticed this big submarine about two miles away, with the signals 'A B' set, which meant 'Stop at once.'

"The submarine came right up to us. The small boat was lowered and an officer came aboard, telling me: 'You have ten minutes in which to abandon ship.' When I was telling the men how to get the boat, which was lashed on the deck clear, the Lieutenant told me to come below. I suppose I acted as if I was in a hurry to get away from the ship, but when we got below the Lieutenant said: 'Don't get excited, Captain. Take your time. We'll be around here an hour and a half.' So I picked up everything I could think of that belonged to me, and when I got over to the submarine I found I'd left my new silk umbrella. After they blew up the schooner the Germans rowed back to the submarine and I found that beside the few things they had picked up for themselves they brought me my umbrella. They took but a few cases of the oil.

Captain Gilmore said that during the week in which he was on board the submarine the Americans were treated with such extreme courtesy by the Germans that it was evident that the whole matter was being done under orders with the hopes of having an effect on American public opinion.

"The officers of the submarine," he added, "included a spare Captain who was apparently on hand to take charge of any prize that might be worth while turning into a raider, the commander of the U-boat itself and two others. These gave up their berths to me and the master of the Hattie Dunn, which was sunk shortly after the Edna, and the Germans of the crew gave up their bunks to the sailors and slept in hammocks themselves. The officers gave us wines, cordials, and fine cigars, and in general treated us with such marked hospitality that it seemed apparent that they were carrying out a course that had been laid upon them.

Surprised America Was in War.

"The commander seemed surprised that America had gone into the war and thought we had no reasons for doing so. The master of the Hattie Dunn and I attempted to explain the matter to him, but he did not appear to be open to argument as to the validity of his beliefs. He said that he had fuel and supplies for a month in American waters and intended to stay here for that time before going back.

"The Edna left Philadelphia for Porto Rico with a cargo of oil on May 17, and was sunk in Southern waters on May 26. The crew was taken on board, as had been that of the Hattie Dunn, sunk just before, and we stayed there for a week. Most of this time the submarine remained on the surface, but she submerged frequently, at one time remaining under water for twenty hours in thirty-eight fathoms.

"Yesterday she sank the Isabella Wiley and shortly after that, about 10 A. M., a tank steamer. There were twenty-three prisoners on board the submarine before the tanker was attacked so these and the crew of the tanker were put into the tanker's four boats and sent on their way. Today we were picked up by the San Saba."

The Winneconne sailed into a fine German trap on Sunday morning, according to Henry Walsh, the first officer, whose home is in San Francisco. Walsh talked in the absence of Captain W. Wilson, who was being interrogated by the naval authorities. He said that the steamer had a crew of twenty-six men and, under control of the U. S. Shipping Board, was on her way to Providence with a cargo of 2,800 tons of coal loaded at Norfolk, Va.

"Third Mate Brewer called me up to the bridge about 10 o'clock Sunday morning," said Walsh. "He told me that he had heard shots fired somewhere ahead. At that time we were about sixty miles east of Cape May, and looking ahead I saw a three-masted schooner with all her sails set lying becalmed. There was enough wind to fill her sails and I thought it strange that she lay there doing nothing. Then I saw what looked like a destroyer come out from behind her. When we got about two miles away I could see it was a submarine and that the men on deck were not dressed in white, as they would be at this time of the year on an American vessel. Then I saw a German flag and the submarine sent a solid shot across our bow. They lowered a small boat and a Lieutenant came with some of the crew alongside telling us to get into the boats and to row over and lay alongside the submarine.

"Just about the time we were leaving our boat the men on what proved to be the Isabel B. Wiley were going over the side into their gasoline yawl. Of course we obeyed, and all went to the side of the submarine, and the German crew first sank the Winneconne and then the Isabel B. Wiley with small bombs. The Winneconne went down in five minutes. They gave us officers time enough to save most of our things, and so I brought along a typewriter."

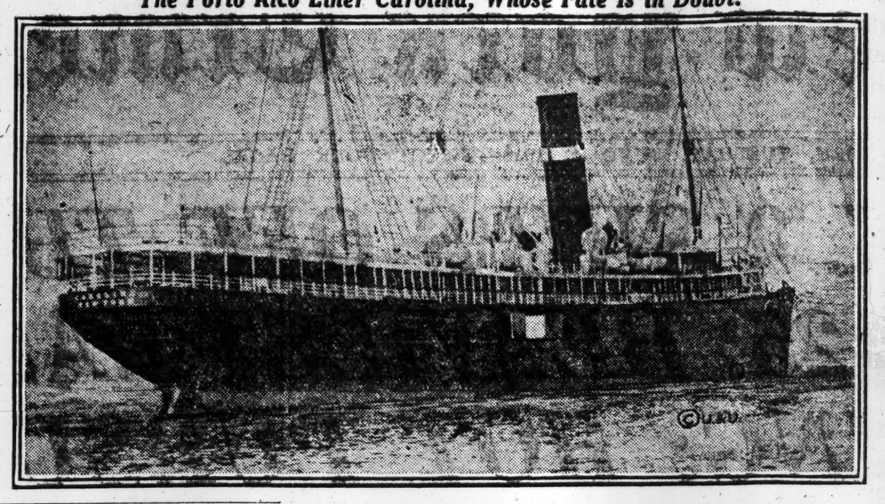
To M. B. Brewer, the third officer of the Winneconne, whose home is in Boothbay Harbor, and who is 62 years old, came the experience of having the vessel on which he made a trip when she was first launched sunk before his eyes.

"I sailed on the Wiley on her maiden trip as mate, and when she sank it seemed like killing an old friend," he said. "When we bid good-bye to the submarine Captain at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon the weather was fine and the sea smooth. I must say that the German skipper treated us decently, for he sent a supply of water for the boats and also some cans of black bread.

"He said the bread was baked in April. I did not eat it because we had plenty of our own from our ship. The three boats of the Winneconne and the gasoline launch of the Wiley got together Sunday night because I had a light in my boat. There were thirty men in my boat. We struck a course for Absecon inlet, on the Jersey coast. About 11 o'clock in the night we had a northwest thunder squall, which kicked up a nasty sea for half an hour, and had it lasted another half hour we all would have been drowned. Our boats were deep with the weight of the men and their dunnage, and continually shipped water during the squall. Fortunately it let up.

"At daylight Captain Sweeny and Captain Thomassen said they would go on with the gasoline launch and make toward the Jersey shore. Of course, they could make two miles to our one, and we soon lost sight of them. And I do not understand why they have not been heard from. About 8 o'clock the San Saba came along, and when she took us off we were twenty-five miles southeast of Barnegat Buoy. The Captain of the San Saba gave us all a good breakfast, and, although the vessel was coal laden and on her way to Providence, brought us into New York tonight."

The Porto Rico Liner Carolina, Whose Fate Is in Doubt.



Survivors of the Sunken Schooner, Edward H. Cole

TEXEL SUNK, 36 SURVIVORS LANDED

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

out the water as sparingly as possible, the hardiest of us depriving ourselves.

"Since Monday morning we were without food or water. We pulled hard and drifted with the current. Not a sail did we see that was near enough for us to attract the lookout's attention. Finally tonight we saw the lights of the city and headed for the shore."

The survivors landed at Vermont Avenue and the Boardwalk. It was a motley crew. Almost every race under the sun was represented except a German, or one who acknowledged to be such. Negroes, Irish, Americans, and Scandinavians formed the majority.

The men were in a higly nervous condition. When the shrapnel swept the deck Frank Ryan said he thought the crew would be slain.

"The ship was not torpedoed," he said, "it was bombed. It looked to me that the Germans were saving their torpedoes for bigger game, figuring the bombs were good enough for a wooden bark. Three bombs were used. The three hit just at the water line. The Texel lurched, listed to starboard, and then, with a mighty heave, sank into the sea. We thought we would be the next to get ours, but the U-boat turned, skimmed along the surface for a short distance, and, heading north, sank beneath the waves. That was the last that we saw

While these survivors were relating their experiences the records of the crew and their names were being tabulated at the life saving station. Efforts to get the names and residences of the men, however, were curtly refused. Finally the captain of the coast guard threatened the newspaper men with arrest and the confiscation of their notes. Then he led the crew to the police station at 2 o'clock this morning, and later to the Thurber Hotel, at Massachusetts and Atlantic Avenues.

The Texel's other officers were: First Mate, Frank Nelson, Brooklyn; Second Mate, V. K. Borgersen, Marietta, Ga.; Chief Engineer, Carl E. Peterson, Rahway, N. J.; Second Engineer, Robert Lightboon, New York, and Third Engineer, Grover C. Carver, Waltham, Mass.

CAROLINA TAKEN FOR A RAIDER?

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

and members of the crew were believed to have been saved. After the crowd had departed guards and customs officials prevented further admission to the pier, and referred late inquirers to the Manhattan office.

The Carolina was bound to this port from San Juan, Porto Rico. At the office of the line it was said that only the advance passenger list had been received and as the chances were that half of the people whose names appeared on that list had not sailed, they did not feel justified in making it public.

The ship was commanded by Captain T. R. D. Barbour. She had on board 8,700 bags of sugar and was due to arrive at this port this morning. The other officers are: First Officer, C. W. Hoffman; Chief Engineer, J. J. McClaren; Second Officer, G. Gautsen; Purser, G. W. Mossenden; Steward, P. J. Maher, and Surgeon, Dr. B. E. Stackwell. Captain Barbour and his First Officer and the Chief Engineer are officers in the United States Naval Reserve.

The Carolina has had an eventful experience. In her day she was a passenger-carrier to Savannah, an army transport, and a Government steamer running to Panama. She lowered the mail-carrying time between Boston and Halifax and was the first steamer equipped with wireless for the reporting of the international yacht race.

Was Formerly the City of Savannah.

Prior to her service with the Porto Rico Line she was named the City of Savannah. She was not considered a satisfactory performer under that name any more than she had been under the name of La Grande Duchesse, and the hoodoo that pursued her under both names followed her until the Porto Rico Line had her remodeled.

The schooner Isabel B. Wiley, reported sunk, was only a few hours out of Newport News when she fell a victim to a German submarine. Her agents, George Heilliesen, Inc., of the Produce Exchange, had received up to late yesterday no official word as to how many of her men had been saved. The first word that the Wiley had encountered a U-boat was a wireless message picked up by an American steamship, and was to the effect that the schooner had been sunk by gunfire off Block Island. The first report was that the vessel reported destroyed was the schooner Ella M. Willey, but it developed on inquiry that this vessel is in European waters.

The report that the schooner was attacked off Block Island was evidently a mistake in transmission, for her agents said her destination was Montevidio, and this would not have taken her off Block Island. The schooner is commanded by Captain Thomas G. Thomason. The other members of the crew are: Mate, Carl J. Johansen, naturalized Finn, 42 years old, of 400 College Street, Portland, Me.; second mate, Louis E. Rasmuss, naturalized Dane, 43 years old, has a daughter in Old Town, Me.; William E. Nurse, negro cook, 53 years old, married, of 157 West 140th Street. He had left word with the Shipping Commission to allow his wife $60 a month while he was away on the trip. The four sailors of the crew were: Thorwald Hansen, 20, a Dane; Nillsen, a Dane, 19 years old, both of Copenhagen; Axel Palmgren, a Swede, 33, of Naimo, Sweden, and A. Calson, a Swede, 32, of Gothenburg, Sweden.

Three Others Sunk.

The vessels besides the Wiley that are known to have been sunk by the Germans are the schooners Edward H. Cole, the Jacob M. Haskell and the Samuel W. Hathaway.

The Cole was a four-masted, three-deck schooner, hailed from Boston, and was built at Rockland, Me., in 1904. She was of 1,791 gross tons, 228 feet long, and 43 feet beam. She carried a crew of eleven men. She was owned by Crowell & Thurlow, Boston, who are large shipowners.

The Jacob M. Haskell is a four-master of 1,778 tons, and 226 feet long. She was built at Rockland, Me., in 1901, and her hailing port was Boston. She carried a crew of eleven men, and her owners were Crowell & Thurlow of Boston.

The Isabel B. Wiley was 779 tons. She was built in 1906 at Bath, Me. and carried three masts, was 190 feet long and her hailing port was Philadelphia.

A report during the day said that the steamship City of Columbus of the Savannah Line had been sunk by the Germans. At the office of the line it was stated that the report had reached there through inquiry from the newspapers. No official word had been received and the agents announced that there was nothing to make the public feel alarmed until it was announced officially by Washington that the vessel had been lost. The City of Columbus was bound from Savannah to Boston.

Washington Starts Vigorous Pursuit of the Submarine Raiders

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

fleet, and it is possible that the German Admiralty hopes to frighten the American Government into withdrawing some of these vessels or to scare the American people into a demand for greater protection for the Atlantic Coast during the Summer season. This had been suggested as likely by American and foreign naval experts.

While it is possible that any hour may bring news of further depredations by the two submarines believed to have been acting in tandem in this descent on our coast, the fact that no definite trace of one or both submarines has been officially disclosed as having been received today inspires the belief that, having gained the advantage of a surprise attack, the submarines have now headed away from the American shores.

From what could be gathered from army and navy officials today the U-boat raid will not halt the movement of American troops to France. The Administration, fully recognizing the extreme necessity for moving men to France as rapidly as possible, intends to send forth its troops as rapidly as ships are available to embark them, but the extension of U-boat activities to this side will serve to stiffen the protection that has been given the American section of the convoy system.

The policy of the navy is not to run away, but to hunt out and destroy the submarine and U-boat activities on this side of the Atlantic, while promoting greater vigilance will not, it was emphasized today, cause any change in the policy of sending our men to France as rapidly as possible and daring the submarine to strike at our communications.

The rôle of the submarines involved in the present raid is believed to be identical with that of the U-53 which put into the Harbor of Newport, R. I., on Oct. 7, 1916, and two days later, after a hurried departure, began sinking coastwise vessels right and left off Nantucket. Aside from bringing messages to Count von Bernstorff, who was engaged in German propaganda, the purpose of the visit of the U-53 was twofold.

First, it was to demonstrate that German submarines could cross the Atlantic prepared for battle and conduct aggressive, although limited, actions on this side without receiving supplies on this side. Second, it was regarded as part of German strategy to compel the Allies, the United States not then being a belligerent, to divert more destroyers and warships to this side of the Atlantic and thus weaken the force of allied warships operating against the submarine in the submarine war zone. This would give the other German submarines a better chance of operating with success.

In brief, this is the opinion of naval officers regarding the current raid. Incidentally announcement in Germany that U-boats were operating off the American coast might have an effect in reviving the drooping spirits of the credulous German people at a time when they are beginning to doubt the military infallibility of their rulers.

Daniels Directs the Hunt.

Secretary Daniels tonight talked by long-distance telephone with the commandants of the naval stations at New York, Philadelphia, Newport, and Norfolk, and was informed that the search had progressed all day without discovery of the submarines. Airplanes and dirigibles, he was informed, were being used as aids to the destroyers, submarine chasers, and other naval patrol vessels engaged in combing coastwise waters.

When he was asked whether any report had been received regarding the steamship City of Columbus, upon which some fears appear to have been entertained, Mr. Daniels said that nothing whatever had been reported as to this vessel. He was asked for further particulars regarding the schooner Edna, which was mentioned in tonight's departmental announcement as having been found bottom up, and which, it was asserted, "appears" to have been also a victim of the submarine. He said he did not care to add to that statement at this time. The official announcement had it that the Edna's crew was landed at New York.

The most definite information regarding the submarines came to the Navy Department through the report made by the Captain of the Bristol, which, after having outrun the U-boat yesterday afternoon, arrived at New York with survivors of the schooner Edward H. Cole. This report said that the Bristol was only thirty-eight miles southeast of Barnegat when the submarine was sighted heading direct for the Bristol.

Report of the Bristol's Captain.

The report of the Bristol's Captain was given out by Secretary Daniels tonight as follows:

On June 2, at 4:30 P. M., I sighted a lifeboat with eleven men, the crew of the American schooner Edward H. Cole, the Cole having been sunk by a submarine at 3:30 P. M. about fifty miles southeast of Barnegat Light. At 4:30 P. M., when about thirty-eight miles southeast of Barnegat, I sighted the submarine at about 500 yards, headed direct for the Bristol. I managed to outrun him and reached New York.

The crew of the Edward H. Cole say the submarine was about 200 feet long and was armed with two rifles, five or six inch. About 3 P. M., June 2, when fifty miles southeast of Barnegat Light, the Cole sighted the submarine on the starboard bow at 1,000 yards. He circled around, came up on the port side, and his commander told the Captain and crew of the Cole to get in their boats, saying that he was going to sink the vessel. He then came aboard and examined the ship's papers, and at the same time gave the Captain seven and a half minutes to leave the ship. He told the Captain to get some clothes, but the Captain was too busy getting boats ready to leave the ship.

About fifteen minutes after the crew got away from the Cole it sank. Four bombs were placed on the vessel, two on each side, and some were placed about the deck. The submarine stayed still until the crew of the schooner rowed to the northwest.

"One hour later, when about four miles from the submarine, another steamship appeared close up to the submarine, which fired five times before she altered her course," the men of the Cole reported.

The ship then changed her course directly opposite and, after running a short distance stopped. About fifteen minutes afterward we heard explosions like those that took place on the Cole, and then the steamer settled in the water. About 6:30 P. M. we heard firing a little more to the southward, and about the same time heard firing to the westward. About 8 we were picked up by the Bristol, and heard more firing off to the southward.

First Department Announcement.

Earlier in the day the department had issued this initial announcement:

The Navy Department has been informed that three American schooners have been sunk off this coast by enemy submarines.

The steamship Bristol, arriving at New York this morning, reported that the four-masted schooner Edward H. Cole was sunk by a submarine at 6:30 P. M. Sunday, fifty miles southeast of Barnegat, N. J., and that the Bristol reacued the crew and brought them to port.

It also rescued the crew of another sailing vessel which was sunk. The Bristol reported that she encountered a submarine thirty-eight miles off Barnegat at 4:20 P. M. Sunday, and that two submarines were operating in that locality.

The steamship Grecian reported that the schooner Jacob S. Haskell was sunk by gunfire by a German submarine in the same general vicinity at noon Sunday. The crew was rescued.

It was also reported that the Isabella D. Willey was shelled by a submarine.

Captain Newcombe of the Cole stated that his vessel was attacked by a German submarine, which boarded him, took away his papers, and placed bombs on board. The Captain and crew took to the boats. Captain Newcombe stated that the submarine which attacked him was about 200 feet long, and carried two large guns, one forward and one aft, and a smaller gun amidships. He states that he saw distinctly one other submarine besides the one which attacked him, the second submarine being in the near vicinity, submerged, with her periscope showing.

Earlier Reports of U-Boats.

The operations of apparently two U-boats off the Atlantic coast, now definitely established, lend more importance to recent stories regarding the presence of submarines in Gulf and South Atlantic waters. On May 31 a Brazilian steamship arrived at an Atlantic port with passengers who expressed their belief that German submarines were operating in and near the Gulf Stream. Some of these passengers expressed the opinion that one object of these submarines was to make voyages to and from Mexico with messages, and to carry back to Germany reserves who may have fled from the United States.

Among the passengers on this Brazilian steamship was Sir Leslie Probyn, formerly Governor of the Barbadoes, who has been appointed Governor General of Jamaica and who came to the United States to start for his new post. He was credited with having said that previous to leaving the Barbadoes he had heard that German submarines were reported in mid-Atlantic and near the Bermuda Islands. His information was that a British steamship and an American vessel had sighted two submarines on May 16, and this had been reported to the British officials in the West Indies.

Passengers on this Brazilian vessel said they had been in dread since leaving the Barbadoes on May 11 of attack by submarines, and that on the evening of May 25 their Captain, after receiving a wireless message, had ordered full speed ahead. There is a strong belief here that the submarines which operated off the American coast yesterday may have been the two submarines reported as having been sighted near Bermuda on May 16. Naval officers in Washington have been impressed by such reports and have been saying privately recently that they would not be surprised if U-boats appeared in American waters.

The appearance of these submarines on the Atlantic Coast came as no real surprise. The feasibility of the transatlantic voyage had been demonstrated by the German merchant U-boat Deutschland and by the military submarine U-53 nearly two years ago. The Deutschland and the U-53 were both officially examined by American naval and port officers.

From their examination the American naval officers learned just what kind of vessel could cross the Atlantic. They learned that the U-53 has a radius at economical speed of 5,000 knots and that her surface speed was eighteen knots as compared with from twelve to fourteen knots submerged. She had two torpedo tubes forward and two aft, and carried ten torpedoes.

She had one gun forward, 4-inch, and one aft, 3-inch, neither of which was housed within the superstructure. She had radio poles on the starboard side, fitted, like those of the Deutschland, to fold down into the deck, where they stowed compactly, and carried three periscopes, one of them leading to a compartment forward of the engine room for the use of the chief engineer.

The U-53 carried a gyro-compass. She had four officers and a crew of thirty-three men. Her two engines were of the Diesel-Nuremberg type, each of 1,200 horsepower. The cruising radius of the U-53 was just about sufficient to enable her to make a round-trip voyage after allowing for a limited amount of manoeuvering on this side.

Will Need Oil Supplies.

It is not believed that the submarines sent to figure in yesterday's raid are much different from the U-53, or that they have a larger cruising radius. It is the belief of naval officers that if these submarines are to remain indefinitely on this side they will have to take on fuel oil from some secret base or from a supply vessel. The U-53 had provisions for a three months' voyage, and while her torpedo supply was limited to ten she had enough bombs to sink many vessels, besides the ability to sink many more by gun fire. But without replenishment of oil supply she would not be able to remain long on this side.

The possibility of German submarines being secretly supplied from secret bases on the Mexican shores, or somewhere in the West Indies, or by vessels going out from Mexican oil ports, was discussed here today. When Secretary Daniels was asked tonight whether the visit of these submarines would stir the navy to greater activity in hunting secret submarine bases he replied that this would naturally result, despite the fact that many prior searches had failed to uncover secret submarine bases on this side of the Atlantic.

If it should be established that vessels leaving Mexican ports have carried or are carrying oil for use by German submarines the Government would seek, it is believed, to take the necessary measures. The appearance of the German submarines and the likelihood of attempts being made to provision them with Mexican oil confirm the wisdom of the action taken by this Government and its allies in sending shipments in the Gulf of Mexico. Cuba's recent action in checking up closely on vessels from Mexican ports was followed by the Mexican Government's rather novel course in the Cuban incident, owever careful American war vessels patrolling the Gulf of Mexico have been in the past, it is assured they will now be even more vigilant in the exercise of the international right of visit and search over vessels in those waters for the purpose of examining manifests and cargo papers of vessels in an effort to seek to prevent oil reaching submarines through false manifests.

Cyclops May Have Been Sunk.

There is also a strong disposition to believe that the fate of the missing American naval collier Cyclops, which disappeared in March, may be due to the visit of German submarines to American or Mexican waters. The Cyclops was not under convoy and might easily have been sunk by a submarine creeping unawares. The disappearance of the Cyclops if she was sunk by a U-boat is a complete application of the German policy of "spurlos versenkt"—sunk without trace—advocated by Count Luxburg, former German Chargé d'Affaires at Buenos Aires.

The possibility, and even the probability of New York and other American coast cities being bombed from the air by German airplanes operating in conjunction with submarines, which has been hinted at several times, is also likely to be more seriously considered.

The suggestion has been made that submarines might bring seaplanes in sections to the neighborhood of American shores, transfer them to some scattered vessel, the latter vessel transformed into a raider and the seaplanes assembled on the deck of the raider, and sent against New York. In a current magazine this suggestion is made by Waldemar Kaempffert and Carl Dienstbach, in an article entitled, "can the Germans Bomb New York from the Air?" Practically the same suggestion had been made previously by William Allen White after his return from a Red Cross mission to the theatre of war. Mr. White based his suggestion on opinions of American and foreign naval experts whom he met abroad.

The transatlantic voyages of the Duetschland, U-53, and the unnamed submarines figuring in yesterday's raid by no means complete the list of long voyages made by German submarines. A few months ago the Kaiser decorated the commander of the submarine which sank the American destroyer Jacob Jones, and at the same time it was announced that the submarine had made a voyage to the Cape Verde Islands, as far from base as the American coast. In April German U-boats bombarded the wireless and cable stations at the Port of Monrovia, Liberia, on the west coast of Africa.

HOW THE COLE WAS SUNK

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

ly to Captain Newcombe, and after listening to the statements as to the name, tonnage, cargo, and ports of departure and destination, he made a brief inspection of the ship. Then he came to where we were standing and said, 'Now, Captain, get your crew together and tell them that they have ten minutes to leave the ship.' Several of the men were still in their bunks and they were ordered to hurry on deck. Then the crew were ordered into the schooner's boat.

"On previous voyages along the Jersey shore we had sighted scores of patrol boats, but there were none to be seen yesterday afternoon when the German submarine appeared.

"About 4:10 o'clock we pulled away from the Edward H. Cole and rowed hard with the two oars in the boat to get away from the expected explosion. There was no water or food in the yawl and no compass. The Captain brought his sextant and barometer with him.

"We saw the Germans, acting under orders from their officer, take four bombs and attach them, two on each side of the schooner, and light the fuses. Five minutes after they pulled away, the bombs exploded, and the Edward H. Cole started to go down by the bows. As she was settling the German submarine fired one shell from the bow gun which struck amidships, and in sixteen minutes the schooner had disappeared.

"Just then we saw a cloud of smoke on the horizon astern, and the U-boat went off at full speed in that direction presumably to attack the steamship if she proved to be unarmed."

"An hour later we heard five shots fired, and saw a submarine four and a half miles away on the starboard quarter attacking a small steamship, which might have been a tanker. When we lost sight of her the steamship was settling by the stern, and I have no doubt that she went down. After rowing for another hour toward the shore we heard nine shots fired, which might have been shells or bombs exploding, but we could only distinguish the location of the vessel by the reports, as the haze was thick on the water.

"The vessel attacked was evidently armed, because we could hear the shots being returned, and we rowed all the harder, hoping to reach shore and give the news by telephone or telegraph to the navy yard, so that destroyers could be sent after the U-boat. Just before 8 o'clock we sighted the United States naval collier Bristol coming along, and her Captain had the courage to stop and pick us up, although the regulations, during war, state clearly that ships must not stop to rescue drifting seamen, but continue on their course.

"As we stepped on board the collier we heard firing again away on the starboard side, and three minutes later there was more firing on the port quarter, but we could not see anything in the haze. The Captain of the Bristol said that it was evident from the different quarters the sounds of firing were coming from that there must be two submarines working together off the American coast."

Captain Newcombe confirmed the account of the attack on the Edward H. Cole by the U-boat except in one respect, and that was the firing of a shell by the submarine at the sinking craft.

"I did not see a shot fired," he said, "or hear the report, but am not positive that it did not occur. The men quickly got ready to abandon ship and got into the yawl. I have no doubt that several small sailing vessels and coasting steamships have been sunk by the submarines since yesterday noon, when I was told they were first sighted off the Jersey shore."

William Jones, second mate of the Edward H. Cole, in describing the sinking, said: "The submarine was fully 200 feet long and appeared to carry a big crew, judging by the number of men who kept coming out on deck and going below again while the craft remained close to our boat."

When the ten sailors from the Edward H. Cole reached the Barge Office early yesterday morning they encountered much skepticism. The sailors gathered in a group near the entrance of the Barge Office, and one of them, Carl W. Tolkka, of 175 East 122d Street, addressed the Coast Guard sentry pacing up and down in front of the building. He explained that he wanted to see the Shipping Commissioner. The sentry called the customs watchman and the man repeated his request.

"It is too early," the watchman replied. "The Commissioner has not arrived at his office yet."

"Well," said the sailor, "it's too bad. Me and my mates we were torpedoed by a German submarine off Coney Island, and we want our money."

"Is that so?" said the watchman. "I suppose you were kept up most of the night."

A little later, in the Shipping Commissioner's office, Tolkka repeated his story in the presence of his mates. It was not until he had signed his name to a slip of paper and it was compared with a signature in the record of the Shipping Commissioner that it began to dawn upon his hearers that there was truth in his story.

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A complete narrative of progress of affairs in Russia is presented in the June Current History. This magazine presents a complete, accurate account of the month-to-month progress of the war. All all news stands, 25c a copy—$3.00 a year.—Adv.

TAKE 64 GERMANS IN RAID ON CLUBS

United States Officials Find Them Exulting in U-Boat Exploits.

BOASTERS IN STATION HOUSE

In Each Place on "Suspected" List Aliens Were Found Who Had Not Registered.

GUARDING THE WATERFRONT

Every Precaution Taken to Keep Spies from Communicating with the Enemy Ships.

A series of raids upon German clubs and other places on the upper east side where Germans congregate were made last night by United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy and Charles W. De Woody, head of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, with about 200 Secret Service Men, after the officials had received notice of the sinking of American ships off the coast by German submarines. In most of the places visited the Secret Service men found Germans exulting over the exploits of the U-boats, and at 1 o'clock this morning sixty-four Germans, who boasted pride in their nationality, were locked up in the East 104th Street Police Station.

As the automobiles carrying the Secret Service men went from place to place on the east side according to a regular schedule that had been mapped out, crowds of men followed them, cheering and singing as the suspected enemy aliens were taken to the police stations in the patrol wagons that had been furnished by the police. Some of the school children began to sing patriotic songs, and in many places the Secret Service men had to use force to prevent men in the crowds from injuring the Germans.

After the prisoners had been taken to the East 104th Street Station by the Secret Service men Marshal McCarthy and Chief De Woody began to question them, and only one man was released after this preliminary examination. All the others were put into the cells, and held without bail for further action by the Federal authorities. The officials said they were satisfied that most of the Germans were antagonistic to the United States, and that they would be sent to the internment camps.

Boasted of German Loyalty.

Among those held was a man who said his name was John Schaff, that he was a machinist, and had lived in the United States for twenty-six years, and that he had never considered taking out his citizenship papers here, and that he would never consider such a step. He said he was a loyal citizen of Germany and that he hoped that Germany would win the war. Another machinist, who said his name was Martin Hanger, said that he had never considered transferring his loyalty from the Imperial German Government to that of the United States, although he had earned his living in this country since he came from Berlin fourteen years ago. Another German, Wilhelm Winter, said that he came to the United States as an employe on a British transatlantic steamship just before the war and that he hoped to see Germany win.

The officials found that few of the men had complied with any part of the enemy alien laws and that some of them had managed to remain in the zone of armories and other public buildings within the barred zones. Most of these men seemed to regard their defiance of the American laws as a worthy achievement, and some of them boasted openly.

Marshal McCarthy and Chief De Woody said that Secret Service men were searching for nineteen prominent Germans whose activities have been under surveillance for several months, and that these men would be arrested as the raids progressed. The officials did not give out the names of any of these men, but it was said that they had been active in pro-German propaganda, and that while no charges might be made against them in the Federal courts, it was certain that the men would be interned for the period of the war.

Will Continue Raids.

Marshal McCarthy said that the raids of last night meant that the Government is determined to locate, and if necessary, intern every unregistered German in the Southern District of New York, which district takes in Manhattan and the Bronx and all of the Hudson River Counties. Similar measures to locate Germans who have defied the war laws of this country by neglecting to register as enemy aliens will be undertaken, it is understood, in all other Federal districts throughout the nation.

Among the places raided last night was the old Bismarck Café, in East Eighty-sixth Street, one of the best-known German eating and drinking places in New York. It is now known as Lange's Café. Another place raided was the Cinderella, on Lexington Avenue, not far away, which is another place where Germans gather. The raids, it is stated, will be continued indefinitely until the authorities have taken into custody every unregistered enemy subject in the district.

New Regulations Likely.

One result of the presence of enemy submarines in American waters will probably be the promulgation of new regulations governing the movements of enemy aliens along the coast. At the present time an enemy subject is permitted to do business and to live within 100 yards of the waterfront. Thousands of such subjects are resident on Staten Island, while probably twice as many are residents of the Jersey shore.

It is estimated that there are about 1,000 German male subjects, above the age of 14, living along the Staten Island shore, while the number inhabiting the Brooklyn shore is estimated at three times as many.

It has been said that many enemy subjects are employed on tugs and other harbor craft in New York. At one time these aliens were numbered by the hundreds, but as a result of hard work by the Department of Justice and the Office of Naval Intelligence it is believed that practically all of them have been taken off the boats and their places filled by Americans or men of allied nations. On several occasions in recent months Germans have been found working as members of the crews of coastwise steamers. They were removed from the ships and in some instances interned.

Two German subjects now at liberty on parole and both of them resident in Manhattan are Colonel Pierkowski, the friend of Boy-Ed and a former agent in this country of the Krupps, and the Munich reinsurance agent, Carl Schreiner, who was living in London in August, 1914. Schreiner fled to this country in the first weeks of the war. He is a close friend of some of the most important persons in the German Empire. When last reported he was living at the Waldorf. He has a Federal zone pass.

All the secret service agencies of the Government began investigations yesterday to determine whether or not the German submarines now in American waters are communicating with German spies on shore. A renewed search for private wireless plants which might be used to communicate with the enemy is also said to be under way. Naval officers refused to discuss the submarine situation. Rear Admiral Usher, commanding the Third Naval District, in whose jurisdiction the submarines operated, said any statement would have to come from the Navy Department in Washington. No naval officer would discuss the movements of the patrol fleet, the vessels of which are known to be scouring nearby waters in search of the enemy raiders.

A. Mitchell Palmer, the Alien Property Custodian, has called upon patriotic lawyers all over the country to aid in the work of the Bureau of Investigation, of which Francis P. Garvan is director, in searching out enemy-owned property which has so far eluded the investigation of the Government.

Mr. Palmer reported to the House Appropriations Committee last month that the total amount of property, mostly German-owned, to come under Federal control would soon reach $800,000,000.

SECOND VISIT HERE OF AN ARMED U-BOAT

On Oct. 8, 1916, U-53 Sank Four British and Two Neutral Ships Off Nantucket.

This is the second submarine campaign which Germany has conducted on the coast of the United States. The first was that of the U-53, which on Oct. 8, 1916, held up coastwise traffic off Nantucket and sank four British, one Dutch, and one Norwegian ship.

The U-53, commanded by Lieut. Capt. Hans Rose and mounting two four-inch guns and four torpedo tubes, appeared off Newport on the afternoon of Saturday, Oct. 7, 1916. She entered the harbor, where the Atlantic fleet lay at anchor at the time, and stayed somewhat more than three hours.

The U-53 left in the late afternoon, and on the following morning began her campaign against British and neutral shipping in the steamer lanes off Nantucket. There had been little warning, and the ships were taken unaware. Those sunk were the 5,000-ton Red Cross liner Stephano, from Halifax to New York, with eighty-three passengers, including many Americans; the British freighters Strathdene, West Point, and Kingston, inward bound; the Dutch freighter Bloomersdijk, from New York to Rotterdam, and the Norwegian freighter Kristian Knudsen, from New York to London. The American-Hawaiian liner Kansan was halted and allowed to proceed after examination of her papers.

She had been preceded to this country by the merchant submarine Deutschland, which arrived at Baltimore on July 9, 1916, from Bremen, and went back after taking on a cargo of nickel and rubber. The Deutschland later made another trip, landing at New London in October, and going back with mail and cargo. Her sister ship, the Bremen, which was long expected by German commercial interests, never appeared, and it was reported that she had been lost at sea. The Deutschland, according to report, was later captured by the British.

Another remarkable cruising feat was that achieved in the Spring of 1915 by the German submarine U-31, a sister ship of the U-53, which with others of her class made the trip from the North Sea to the Dardanelles. Here, however, there was assistance; it was reported that there were supply ships in the Atlantic, and there was certainly supply bases in Greece and, perhaps, on the coast of Spain.

Still another long-range cruise was made in June, 1916, by the German U-35 from Pola, at the head of the Adriatic, to Cartagena, in Spain, where the commander landed and carried ashore a letter from the German Emperor to King Alfonso.

WANTS MORE AVIATORS TO HUNT U-BOATS HERE

Aero Club Urges Training Them by Extending the Air Mail Service.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Extension of the airplane mail service to give long-distance flight training to American aviators to fit them for seeking out submarines which now have appeared off the coast and for bombing German cities was urged on the Post Office Department today by a committee from the Aero Club of America.

Alan R. Hawley, President of the club, and Henry Woodhouse, a member of the Board of Governors, told Second Assistant Postmaster General Praeger that to hunt submarines and to conduct bombing operations on land required thorough familiarity with flying by compass under all conditions. They said they had been informed by the military authorities that there were plenty of training planes, and that the War Department was more than willing to co-operate with the postal authorities in extending the air mail service.

President Hawley and Mr. Woodhouse suggested services from New York to Boston and from Washington to Chicago, and thence to St. Louis. They also suggested a service from Washington to Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Dayton, and Detroit.

AIRPLANE FLEET SENT OUT.

100 Machines in Search for U-Boats or Survivors.

MINEOLA, L. I., June 3.—At the direction of Major E. L. Canady, commander of Hazlehurst Aviation Field, more than a hundred airplanes and dirigible balloons left here this afternoon to scout the coast for submarines or for lifeboats from vessels which might have been sunk in the vicinity.

Nearly all of the aircraft were manned by regular army aviators. They circled over Long Island Sound and off the Atlantic from Sandy Hook to the eastern extremity of Long Island. Some of the planes flew as far as twenty miles out to sea. They remained up until nightfall. As far as can be learned nothing was reported.

The patrolling of the coast by airplanes and balloons from Hazlehurst Field will be continued. In their flights today the aircraft were not armed, but in a short time they will be equipped with bomb-dropping mechanism and machine guns.

NO TRACE OF SURVIVORS.

Patrol Boats Sent Out Along Coast Return Empty Handed.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 3.—A number of patrol boats which scoured the coast from Sandy Hook to Barnegat returned to their stations just before midnight and reported that they had been unable to find any trace of lifeboats or of wreckage or of submarine activity. A number of them are still at sea.

It was said here that none of the coast stations in this district reported trace of the U-boats or of the vessels they attacked.

12 FISHING VESSELS SUNK.

U-Boat Appears in Midst of Fleet Off Irish Coast and Shells Ships.

LONDON, June 3.—Twelve of a fleet of thirty or forty fishing vessels which left Irish ports on the night of May 30 were sunk by a German submarine, says a Belfast dispatch to the Daily Telegraph. The submarine suddenly appeared in the midst of the fleet and ordered the fishermen to take to the boats and row ashore. It then sank the vessels by shelling them.

The fishermen say the submarine was interrupted in its work and submerged, which probably prevented the destruction of the entire fleet. The fishermen lost all their gear, but there were no casualties.

NEW YORK PROMPTLY CLOSED TO SHIPPING

Excursion Boats Alone May Leave Port on Their Regular Trips.

CITY STILL UNPERTURBED

Commissioner Enright Says Police Are Ready to Care for Citizens in Case of Aerial Raid.

Shipping circles had heard a report that undersea boats were in American waters from at least one skipper who arrived here within the last week, and the news that came yesterday from the crew of the Cole and the messages announcing possible disasters from Washington only confirmed these suspicions.

The principal effect of the happenings off the coast was the complete shutting down of all shipping. The Government has ordered that until further notice no vessels may leave the port. The only exception were the excursion boats, which, it was said, were notified that they could carry on their regular trade, as their course took them entirely out of danger.

It is the opinion of shipping men that the U-boat commanders are under orders not to get within range of armed craft, their mission being to attack unarmed vessels, do as much damage as possible, and then get away. None of the coastwise vessels is armed, and they can, therefore, fall an easy prey. It was pointed out that if the U-boats had been seeking armed transatlantic liners, there have arrived within the last few days many vessels that would have offered a more tempting bait than a few schooners and a coastwise liner or two.

Wireless warnings have been flashed far and wide, and in the offices of the various lines operating to southern ports or in southern waters the marine Superintendents were busy working out the possible positions of every craft afloat. One company feared for the safety of one large passenger-carrying vessels and tried to get into touch with her by wireless. There was much relief later in the day when the marine Superintendent showed the President of the company that she was probably about 400 miles south of the position in which the U-boat attacks were made.

Activity at Maritime Exchange.

At the Maritime Exchange in Broad Street there was much activity after the news was posted, and C. L. Bundy, the superintendent, had to answer many questions as to what definite news had been received, and if there had been a great loss of life. Some of the rumors had the number of ships sunk as high as eighteen, and it was reported that Mr. Bundy had been furnished with a list by the Navy Department. This he denied.

The passengers on one big British steamship that arrived from a British possession yesterday said the port authorities there had evidently suspected that U-boats were in these waters, for even after it was decided to allow the vessel to sail, word was issued that no women or children were to be booked. Just a few hours before her departure, however, it was said that the order was rescinded, and that accounted for the presence on board of half a dozen women passengers. The steamship came over the spot where the Cole was sunk. She sighted no suspicious craft. The passengers said that the ship closely resembled a warship, which might account for her escape.

"It was to be expected that this coast would not be immune from U-boat attacks, especially in view of the fact that Germany has just built, according to all accounts, submarines capable of cruising half way around the world," said one shipping agent. Besides, he added, it was his opinion that the Germans believed that the United States needed a lesson, and that its greatest effect would be if it was given at a time when the German drive was on in the western front.

One outstanding fact that was widely commented on was that the submarine attack, instead of creating fear, was viewed in a contemptuous light. The greatest effect would be, many said, to take up any slack in Government arrangements for guarding our coast and shipping.

One steamship that received the wireless warning that U-boats were about was a British passenger steamship that got into port late in the day. The first wireless warning was received on board about 7 o'clock on Sunday night. At that time the passengers were at dinner. Being the last dinner of the trip, the passengers had the officers as their guests.

The meal had just got under way when a cadet appeared with a message for the skipper. The latter read it and left the room. A few minutes later the chief officer followed him. At intervals the officers got up from the table until only the ship's doctor was left to do the honors. When later the passengers went on deck they found the liner going at top speed and zig-zagging along her course. Every one knew what that meant.

Another warning was received later and still another came during the night. A Canadian army officer on board said that he had been told that the messages received in the wireless room told of an attack on two steamships. The skipper, when asked as to the truth of this, smiled and walked away. "There is nothing to say," was his only answer.

Police Prepared for Emergency.

Police Commissioner Enright said yesterday that, while he had on his own initiative organized hospital companies in every police precinct to furnish nurses, physicians, and medical supplies without delay and to find and rescue victims, in case of an aerial raid, he had received no advice of any kind from the Army or Navy Department regarding rules to be adopted in the city in case of aerial raids. He said the city authorities had for several months considered the possibility of airplanes, carried by submarines, raiding this city and had taken all measures which they considered within the province of the city authorities. He said that no rules had been suggested regarding the darkening of the city, in case of the danger from aerial raids.

"If the Government advises the city of the necessity for putting it in darkness, its request would be carried out by the Department of Gas, Water Supply and Electricity, which controls lights. If danger of an aerial raid is reported, the police will be sent out from all precincts at once to notify the people, so they may take themselves, as far as possible, to places of safety. I believe that the experience of London and other large cities has shown that people are safest in the cellars or on the lower floors of big buildings.

"While we have no bombproof places of safety, persons in the neighborhoods should, in case of such danger, take themselves to the best-protected buildings within reach. After sending the warning, the next duty of the police would be to render the quickest aid in the sections raided. I understand that during the first raids in England some of the injured lay for hours in the streets and wreckage. Such a thing will not occur here under any circumstances. The system which we have organized has been tested and insures prompt rescue in case buildings should be struck by bombs and inmates injured."

FEDERAL INSURANCE RATES ARE UNCHANGED

Government Not Inclined to Take Hasty Action Because of New Submarine Menace.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The appearance of German submarines close to our coast produced no change today in the Government war risk rates on hulls and cargoes. Officials explained that the transfer of submarine activities to America presented a phase that was directly unlike the conditions of marine risks underwritten lately by the Government.

In the last six months the sinking by submarines in the war zone around the British Isles had justified successive reductions of rates and the policy of the Government entertained no element of risk in American waters. Now it suddenly appears likely that for the next few weeks, and possibly months, hazards from submarines will require a readjustment of marine rates or the suspension of commerce to an extent that would present a very serious question.

The matter was not taken up at all today by Secretary McAdoo and W. C. Delancy, Director of War Risk Insurance. They are waiting for complete information as to just how formidable the problem is and how serious the submarine situation might prove to be as events develop. It is expected here that private marine underwriters will advance rates because of the new danger that has come so close to us, but the Government will not act hastily.

As between private underwriters and the Government, the latter has vast resources of information which the private underwriter does not possess. The Government also may be able to see that the power of the navy to overcome the submarine menace will so speedily remove all need of higher rates that it would be unwise to make any sudden readjustment of rates.

There is the further consideration that the morale of the country and of the army and navy should be considered. Officials said that to proceed at the first and slightest scare to protect the financial interests of the Government in the matter of marine insurance when we are pressing forward with a heavy transport of troops to France would be sheer folly. The Government, it was asserted, will not be stampeded and will sit tight for a while, no matter what effect on private marine insurance rates the operations of the German submarines may have.

JUMP IN MARINE INSURANCE.

Rates on Coastwise Shipping Increase from 1,500 to 2,000%.

The immediate effect in marine insurance circles of the news of U-boats operating off the New Jersey coast was to increase rates on coastwise shipping risks by anywhere from 1,500 to 2,000 per cent. About a week ago, when the first rumors of submarines in American waters began to be heard, marine underwriters in New York were writing policies on coastwise business at from 7½ to 10 cents per $100, depending on the class of vessel and cargo, &c. No insurance was to be had yesterday at less than $1 per $100, and some policies were written at $2 per $100.

Insurance men said that even at these figures they were rather reluctant to take on any new business until the situation had been cleared up, but were writing policies at these figures for their regular customers. They have been withdrawing from the market in many cases ever since the first U-boat rumors, although until yesterday's definite news they had in many cases continued to take risks for their regular customers at no great advances on the old rates.

ALARMED IN BOSTON OVER CITY OF COLUMBUS

Steamship Reported Sunk Had 50 Passengers Aboard — Was Valued at a Million.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., June 3.—The Boston coastwise fleet suffered severely in the depredations of the Hun submarines off the Jersey coast, for with the sinking of the three big four-masted schooners Edward H. Cole, Jacob M. Haskell, and Samuel W. Hathaway, all owned by Crowell & Thurlow of this city, and the reported loss of the steamship City of Columbus of the Savannah line, bound to this port, the loss for the day may total more than $2,500,000. The schooners are worth about $150,000 apiece.

The City of Columbus, without any cargo, was valued at $1,000,000, and she carried cotton and other freight worth as much more. Among the passengers known to be aboard were Mrs. Oliver B. Nobbs, daughter-in-law of the Rev. Samuel B. Nobbs of Wollaston, Secretary of the American Unitarian Association, and her 5-year-old daughter, Flora. Mrs. Nobbs's husband is a Lieutenant in the army. They are coming North for a visit from their home in Jacksonville.

When the sinking of this big coaster became rumored, relatives and friends of the fifty passengers became anxious as to their fate. But up to a late hour tonight nothing positive had been received. The City of Columbus left Savannah last Friday, and under normal conditions was due here early Tuesday morning. Her commander, Captain J. H. Diehl, was born in Germany, but came to this country when a young man. Of the other officers of this steamship, Chief Officer Merriam lives in Topsham, Me.; Harry Wilsou, chief engineer, comes from Savannah, as does the chief steward, W. P. Comer. All passenger lists of the liner, officials of the company declared last night, were on the ship and the names are unknown.

The first report of the sinkings received in shipping circles here came from private sources to the Marine Department of the Chamber of Commerce. Then followed official confirmations and the closing of the Ports of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. No vessels were allowed to leave here with the exception of the Camden to New York and the City of Rockland for Bangor. As the Camden goes through the Cape Cod Canal and follows the inside route in Long Island Sound there was believed to be no danger in allowing her to make her usual trip. The fast steamship left at her schedule time, 5 o'clock, from India Wharf, and carried several hundred passengers.

The greatest anxiety was felt by vessel owners and company officials regarding the safety of their ships when the first stories became known. This feeling later turned to alarm, when the scope of the U-boat raid was realized. A large fleet of steamships and sailing vessels are due here, and many of them are known to be not far from the zone of danger.

The following vessels leaving here were near the scene of the submarine activities Sunday: Achilles, a Government collier, which sailed Saturday for Norfolk; steamers Ontario, for Newport News and Norfolk; Northern Light, for Baltimore; Lake Sterling, for Norfolk; Lake Charles and Isonomia, also for Norfolk; Northern Queen, for Baltimore, and the Sticklestad, a Norwegian freighter. The latter left here Saturday for New York.

NAVY WILL GUARD COASTWISE SHIPS

Daniels Also Says Transports Will Be Convoyed During Entire Atlantic Trip.

NOT TO STOP TROOPSHIPS

Washington Sees No Need to Slow Down the Movement of Our Men Abroad.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Appearing before the Senate and House Naval Affairs Committees today within a few minutes after the news of the operation of German submarines along the Atlantic Coast had been made public, Secretary Daniels said that it was the opinion of authorities here that the move was strategic rather than military. He gave it as the opinion of naval experts that the purpose of the attacks was to inflame the country into a nation-wide demand for a return of America's destroyers and battleships from the war zone to protect American shipping and American cities from threatened onslaught of German undersea craft.

Secretary Daniels based his conclusions upon the fact that the submarines had made no attempt to destroy an armed boat and had taken no chance of an encounter with vessels able to defend themselves. While not expressing the decided opinion that the military authorities had been expecting such an attack, he did say, however, that this Government was able to protect coastwise shipping, and in the future all transports would be convoyed the entire distance by destroyers. This policy, he said, had been decided upon as necessary after the sinking of the transport liner President Lincoln, when it became apparent that the German submarines were operating in wider areas than in the restricted war zone.

The raid on this side of the Atlantic is regarded, Mr. Daniels said, in the same light as the airplane raids on London—intended to terrorize the civilian population and aid the peace propagandists in their clamor for peace. It will be ineffective, as the military authorities have determined to continue the policy of maintaining a certain number of battleships and destroyers in the war zone, while sufficient vessels will be on this side of the Atlantic to combat such enemy submarines as may appear. In the opinion of American naval officers, the German submarine boats cannot hope to win any military advantage 3,000 miles away from their supposed base.

After the executive meeting of the committee committeemen informed their colleagues of what had been told by Secretary Daniels. The assurance that the navy was prepared to protect coastwise shipping and at the same time combat the submarines and convoy transports all the way across the Atlantic tended to strengthen the belief that the situation was in good shape, and that there was nothing to fear from this sudden attack upon shipping.

One member of the committee said that Secretary Daniels had been informed by Admiral Sims that such a spectacular attack must be expected to influence American opinion and aid Germany in its peace offers that are sure to follow when failure comes to the present drive.

"This is done to frighten the American people," said Representative Thomas S. Butler, a member of the House Naval Affairs Committee. "It does not intimidate us, but it makes us more determined. There can be no military advantage in this for Germany, but it has an advantage that it brings the war to our doorstep and makes the people of this country realize what we are up against. It will solidify the American people, and have the opposite effect intended by German psychology.

"There is no reason to be surprised at this move on the part of Germany. What she did in the London raids to terrorize England she is attempting here. It made England realize the terribleness of the German military power, and it will do the same thing here. The spirit existing in this country for peace, the poisons spread by German doctrines, will disappear, and the whole nation will rise up and demand the complete crushing of the German Army and German fire fiends."

Destroyers are being turned out very fast now, and it is estimated that by December next there will be 300 such craft to be used here and abroad. The impression gained by the committee was that the navy was fully able to combat the situation which has arisen, and that this could be done without weakening the operations of our navy in the submarine zone abroad.

COAST AMPLY PROTECTED.

Government Has Sufficient Hydro-aeroplanes for Patrol Duty.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—While figures as to the number of hydroaeroplanes in service for coast patrol work are not available because of the necessity for military secrecy, officials said tonight that the American coast was amply protected. These planes have been increased from time to time, and at several places along the coast there are many scout planes.

In the opinion of naval authorities it is not necessary to increase the hydroairplanes for service in this country. Present efforts of the Government in this direction are to obtain more such planes for battle cruisers and battleships. It was said tonight that the number of hydro-airplanes for coast service would not be increased unless the activities of the German submarines on this side of the Atlantic should become more pronounced than is now expected.

NEW SHIPPING OFFSETS SINKINGS BY U-BOATS

Output Expected Soon to Exceed Them—First Quarter's Losses 1,800,000 Tons.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Submarine sinkings during the first quarter of 1918 averaged approximately 600,000 tons deadweight a month, or a total of 1,800,000 tons, according to figures obtained here today. There was a decided falling off in April and May, it was said.

American shipyards delivered approximately 250,000 tons deadweight of shipping in May, and it is predicted that there will be a steady increase from this time on as the new yards begin to produce more hulls.

If the submarines are held in check at the present rate, and the yards of Great Britain reach a mark approximating the May record for this nation, it is felt that the submarine losses can be replaced with new shipping from this time on, and that within a short time, with the American yards going at top speed, the production will far outstrip the sinkings.

Shipping put into the transatlantic, coastwise, and South American service by the Japanese and neutral tonnage which has been obtained by negotiation has helped to bridge over the gap until the American shipyards get into full action. By a deal with Sweden 400,000 tons of shipping were obtained within the last week by the allied nations.

Great Britain's shipping bore the brunt of the blow from the submarines during the first three months. In one of these months the sinkings were classified as follows: British, 360,000 tons; neutral, 216,000 tons; American, 43,000 tons. This ratio is applicable to the other two months as well.

Clyde Liner Mohawk Safe in Port.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, June 3.—The steamship Mohawk of the Clyde Line, which was reported to have left here yesterday and thought to have been in the submarine operating area, is safe in port, according to officials of the line.

TANKER ESCAPES AFTER HOT PURSUIT

The Arco, Which Accompanied the Herbert L. Pratt, Has Narrow Escape.

SCOUT BOATS SEEK PIRATE

Heavy Firing Is Heard as They Pass Out of Sight Seven Miles Off the Coast.

Special to The New York Times.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, Del., June 3.—The tanker Herbert L. Pratt was sunk three miles off Cape Henlopen at 4 o'clock this afternoon by a well-aimed torpedo fired by a German submarine. The tanker was bound from Mexico to Philadelphia loaded with crude oil. She was accompanied by the Arco, also a tanker, but which was "light" and escaped the U-boat by a thrilling run under a fire of shells. The sinking of the Pratt took place near the Overfalls Lightship, southwest of a point midway between Rehobeth and Lewes.

The pilot boat Philadelphia, Captain Robert Chambers, picked up the crew and took them to Lewes, where they were taken in charge by Captain Landrey, commandant of the naval base at that place. Captain Landrey would not let the crew talk to newspaper men. The crew were landed in four boats, according to observers, who learned that there was no loss of life or injury when the oil-laden craft received her deathblow. She sank down by the bows.

The Arco had a thrilling venture and a lucky escape from the German, who evidently thought to finish one vessel at a time. But the Captain of the Arco did not agree with the pirate, and headed under full steam for the Delaware Breakwater, inside which he found safety, and at sundown was well on his way to Philadelphia. Ho ran a gauntlet of shellfire, but managed to keep out of range till well inside the barrier, where the submarine would not follow. The Arco reached Reedy Island at 10 o'clock tonight with all on board in good health.

At 9 o'clock tonight a number of naval scout vessels which had reached this port suddenly headed for the open sea. When they had reached a point seven miles off the coast they began firing violently, and it was believed by seafaring men here that they had picked up the trail of one of the U-boats. The firing continued until the scout ships went over the horizon. Up to a late hour they had not returned, and it could not be learned whether they had scored a hit.

A large coastwise steamship may thank her stars that the Pratt was on her way North and received the death blow instead of herself. Tonight the coaster is well within the waters of Delaware Bay and may return to Philadelphia.

Seafaring men here, who are not loath to criticise the navy for the loss of the Pratt, say that more than a month ago the scout ships attached to this naval base were sent pellmell to the Cape May training station and left the mouth of Delaware Bay without protection, except for an armed tug and a hospital ship. Tonight the waters surrounding the southern end of New Jersey and the Delaware shore are swarming with chasers to give battle to the Hun.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., June 3.—"All lights out" is the order of the night here. Coast guard boats are patrolling in close formation—less than a mile apart.

BRITISH REPORTED TWO U-BOATS SAILING WEST

Following the report of the presence of German submarines off the Atlantic Coast, which was brought here yesterday morning by the survivors of the schooner Edward H. Cole, it became known in shipping circles that the naval authorities have been searching for U-boats on this side of the ocean for several weeks. The suspicion of their presence was aroused through a dispatch received from the British Admiralty stating that two German submarines of the latest type with a cruising capacity of 10,000 miles had left the North Sea and were observed steaming, to the westward. One of these submarines was sighted two weeks ago by a Norwegian steamship in longitude 20 degrees west and another one was sighted about the same time in longitude 19 degrees west.

The British naval authorities warned the Navy Department through Admiral Sims that it was very probable these U-boats were bound for this side of the Atlantic, taking advantage of the fine weather for crossing, with the object of attacking American transports between the coast and Sable Island. On the first part of their voyage transports were formerly unprotected by warships. But recently the convoys have been made up at American ports and sailed with escorts direct for England or France. It is possible that the commander of the submarine was chagrined at his failure to sink a transport, and decided to create terror in the local shipping.

Rumors that the Germans had a submarine base either in the Caribbean, the mouth of the Orinoco, the Gulf of Mexico, or the coast of Florida have been current in shipping circles since 1916. In the Fall of that year Captain Guy Gaunt, the British Naval Attaché, made a two months' tour of investigation around the West Indies and Central America, but failed to find any trace of a German base. The Navy Department at Washington also sent a gunboat and two destroyers to search the Gulf of Mexico and the islands in the Caribbean.

For a time there was a lull in these reports, but they were revived with greater force after America entered the war. Quite recently Captains of steamships coming up from South and Central America and the West Indies have reported sighting a strange craft, which they believed to be a German submarine. The Captain of one West Indian steamship reported two weeks ago that he had distinctly heard gun firing at sea and that his operator had picked up a message, which had been blurred by the operator on another vessel, to prevent its getting through.

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THE best all-'round, all-summer, all-wool Suit man can pick and money can purchase for $25. Green, Brown, Tan or Gray Blendings, as well as Blue, Black or Gray Grounds with Hair-Line Stripes.

Two-garment; silk sleeves; skeleton lining throughout. Tailored by Stein-Bloch to the very razor edge of Manhattan-bred style.

The wear is there, in addition to spruce fit, distinguished good looks, summer-long comfort and the practice of thrift.

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Men's Basket-Weave Suits $30 to $45
Hand-Tailored Ready-for-Service

Men's Clothing Shop—8 West Thirty-Eighth Street
Separate Shop on the Street Level

FOE'S LOSSES HIGH IN BRITISH RAIDS

Strength of Germans Being Tested on Main Sectors of Northern Front.

BRAVE GUNNER SAVES MATE

In Aisne Retreat Carries a Wounded Man Through Water and Barbed Wire to Safety.

FIVE AMBULANCES RESCUED

Refugees Driven Back by Germans Who Seize Bridge and Trap Retiring British.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, Monday, June 3.—While the world's interest is centred on the battle now in progress above the Marne, it would be out of place in the scale of things to describe in much detail the small local attacks and raids on the northern British front, although to the men engaged they have all the importance of life, and they are not without bearing on the general situation. It may often be useful to test the enemy's strength on the British main sectors, and when small gains of ground are made they may hamper the enemy's plans by denying him observation or by cutting into his positions for future attacks.

Last night and early this morning small operations of this kind were undertaken by British troops with complete success. In a raid west of Tilloy, near Arras, last night prisoners who have been brought back say a whole company was destroyed, and in a local attack near Strazeele and the Forest of La Motte this morning the enemy's losses certainly were heavy apart from prisoners amounting to over 200 men and five officers.

The German artillery has shown no abnormal activity against the British lines, but east of the Scarpe and Arras they have bombarded some sectors of trenches, and also have been firing heavily into the ruins of Villers-Bretonneux, on the ridge above Amiens. There appears to be no special significance in these gun actions, and we are still waiting for the enemy to attempt to carry out his plans on this front.

Although as a correspondent with the main British armies it is not within my province to narrate what is happening between the Aisne and Marne, I have obtained some details of the fighting in which the British troops are engaged down there which may supplement descriptions of correspondents on that front. This information relates particularly to the 50th Division, which had gone down from Flanders after its heroic fighting along the Lys, strengthened by some drafts of young soldiers of fine spirit, although inexperienced in conditions of actual warfare. Their new experiences were largely shared by the 21st, 8th, and 25th Divisions, also fresh from the northern battlefields, with many new boys among them.

No Indication of Coming Blow.

The 50th were holding their lines at Craonne and found the place quiet and without any obvious menace in the enemy's attitude. The German artillery was inactive, apart from a little casual shelling, and the German infantry refrained from sniping, as though encouraging the British to show themselves. Registration from new battery positions was carefully restricted, and the enemy brought up his divisions by night with the greatest possible secrecy and quietude, hiding them by day in wooded country. He must have left many of his gunners to open their bombardment at the moment of attack without previous registration, and was careful to keep his special assault troops out of the line until a few hours before the battle in order to prevent the British getting identification.

But on the night before the attack I believe it was expected. Every precaution was taken, although the thinness with which the line was held must have given anxious thoughts to the officers and men as they stood to all night, and the field artillery and trench mortar sections were ready to reply as heavily as possible to any German bombardment and attack that might be launched.

It was 1 o'clock in the morning when the enemy opened a terrific bombardment on the British line with high explosives. Presently he switched off his explosive shells and for a time flung over great numbers of gas shells. Thus he alternated high explosive and gas until his final cannonade of shells of all calibres. The British field guns and trench mortars opened a heavy fire as soon as the enemy's bombardment began and maintained it at the fullest possible intensity. The trench mortars were especially effective and fired continuously at the German trenches, where a mass of men were assembled, as we now know, so that their casualties must have been heavy under this close and murderous fire.

Tanks, Men, and Aircraft Attack.

The German trenches in the Craonne region were about 2,000 yards distant from the British, and across that No Man's Land it is said there came about a hundred German tanks with waves of infantry. At the same time, or at least very early in the battle, squadrons of enemy airplanes came over—they had been carefully hidden during the preceding weeks—and dropped many bombs and fired at low range with machine guns at the men of the 50th Division.

Those and their comrades of the other divisions were thinly stretched out and had no great depth of defense to withstand a drive of enormous numbers. They fought gallantly under most difficult conditions, firing volleys into the advancing lines of field-gray men until they were close, and retiring only before the overwhelming pressure. The gunners, it seems, were glorious and many fought to the last, using revolvers when the guns were put out of action and the Germans were all around them. The new drafts of infantry lads who had never been under heavy fire before showed steadiness of nerve and were gallant throughout.

The enemy drive east and west of Craonne then struck down to Maizy, where they seized the bridge over the Aisne toward which some of the British troops were falling back, not knowing that the Germans had arrived there first. It was at that bridgehead that some thrilling episodes happened to the British, and also the tragedy of surrender by some of those who were trapped with the way of escape cut off.

The Germans seized this bridge before the tide of refugees filtering down from the district around could reach the other side of the Aisne, and groups of them—many poor women and children, terror-stricken and in tears no doubt—were turned back and sent eastward to that country of theirs which was now in German hands.

The enemy was at the bridgehead also before some of the British transport was across, and three or four hundred of them held the bridge when a small convoy of British and French lorries came up with the hope of putting the Aisne between them and the German Army. There was nothing of that hope left and surrender was inevitable for the most part.

Heroic Gunner's Dash for Freedom.

But one trench gunner of the 50th Division decided to make a bolt for the canal and take with him a wounded comrade of his own battery. This fellow had a stout heart and quick decision. He saw he could never hope to cross the canal with his wounded friend by swimming with him, for his chum had no strength for that, but he saw a boat lying on the other side, and, jumping into the water alone, with a word to his friend, he swam the canal, hoisted himself into the boat and rowed back with it to pick up the other man.

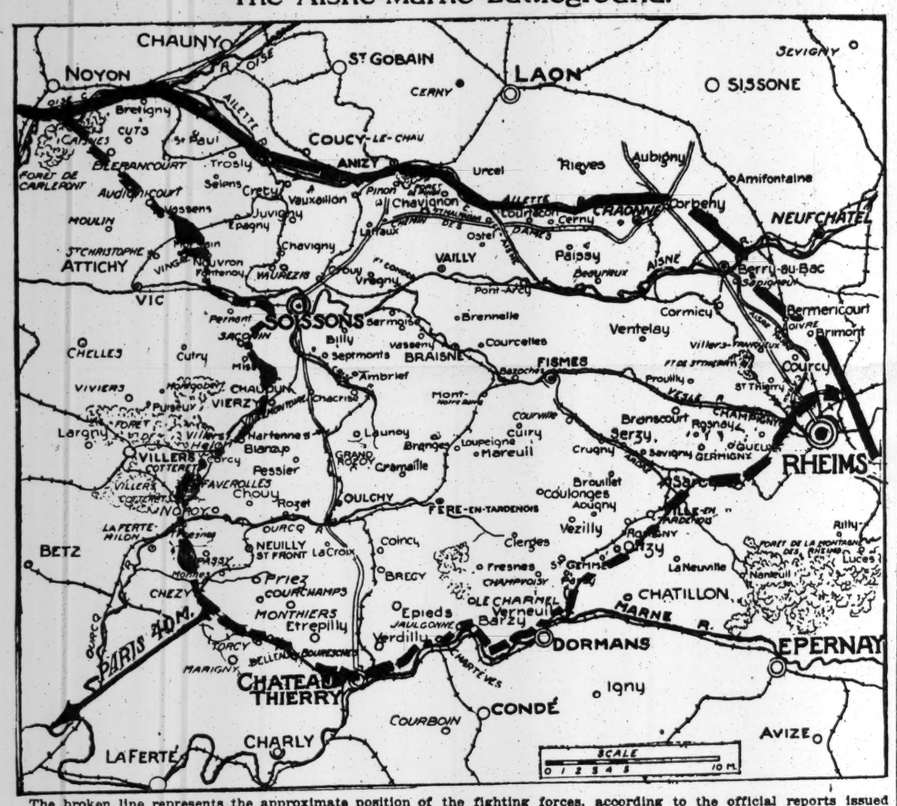
Thirty other men saw the chance of escape and with the wounded fellow they crowded into the boat, which a trench mortar gunner pushed off from the canal side for the journey back. It was not a long journey, but long enough for extreme peril at every sweep of the oars. The Germans saw this attempt to escape and fired revolvers at the boat. They killed twenty-two of the infantrymen, so that only eight remained alive on the other side.

The gunner and his wounded friend escaped, but even now they were in great danger. The canal bank on to which they crawled was separated from the River Aisne by a narrow tongue of ground protected by barbed wire and still within pistol shot of the enemy. The gunner dragged his comrade through the wire, then waded with him up to his neck across the river, and crawled with him again into cover of a wood, where at last there was a safe hiding place. Later the gunner handed over the man whose life he had saved by his great devotion to a field ambulance, and was satisfied that his friend was safe at last.

Some of the British ambulances, rescuing wounded in the dangerous country over which the enemy was advancing, had very narrow escapes of capture, and some of them failed to escape. Five of them, motor ambulances carrying loads of wounded officers and men, ran straight into an enemy patrol and were obliged to surrender. One of the drivers coming to a steep hill eastward found his engine gave trouble and would not take the rise. This led to some delay and confusion and gave time for a French patrol to come up. Seeing this the Germans retreated, leaving the ambulances free to pursue their journey in the opposite direction.

When all the story of this fighting is told by other correspondents who are on that front, there will no doubt be many strange tales of escape and many gallant episodes like that of the trench mortar gunner, though none finer than that in courage and devotion.

The Aisne-Marne Battleground.



The broken line represents the approximate position of the fighting forces, according to the official reports issued on Sunday.

Berlin claimed yesterday comparatively small gains, and these are indicated by black areas to the west or south of Sunday's line. These are: West of Rouvron and Fontenoy, to the northwest of Soissons; southwest of Soissons, where Chaudun is reported taken from the French, and west of Château-Thierry. There is also a doubtful territory, probably west of Passy, where fighting has been severe, and the German claim of gain toward the forest of Villers-Cotterets is not admitted by Paris, which insists that there has been no change of front between the Ourcq and the Marne. North of the Ourcq the French have retaken Faverolles, and, according to unofficial advices, the Allies have made other gains that virtually counterbalance the losses.

AGAIN ATTACK IN MASS AND LOSE HEAVILY

Germans Forced to Resume Frontal Drive—Prussian Guards Cut Up and Out of Battle.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY, June 3, (Associated Press.)—The German losses are now becoming heavier daily as the process of "infiltration" by the enemy forces gives way in most places to attacks in massed formation. The enemy has found it impossible to carry out "infiltration" since the Allied troops received reinforcements.

Owing to their heavy casualties, the Prussian Guards Division has been withdrawn by the German high command from the battle.

The Allied troops feel that the enemy has reached the virtual end of his rush. Ground is now given up only when the Allied commanders think it useless to hold it, and when combats occur they are fought on a much more equal basis than heretofore.

The troops have never lost confidence, even in the most serious moments of their retirement, in their ability to prevent a breach in the line and now, with British and French reinforcements arriving rapidly, the morale of the Allied armies is higher than ever.

All along the front, facing Paris, the reserves of the Allies are making their presence felt. It was in this area that a series of attacks and counterattacks yesterday brought into action large bodies of troops all about the villages, forming a sort of line along the borders of the Forest of Villers-Cotterets.

The town of Villers-Cotterets appears for the moment to attract the German masses more than any other place on the western side of the Champagne salient. It came under slight bombardment yesterday while La Ferté Milon, south of Villers-Cotterets, and the birthplace of Racine, also was shelled.

The Germans on Saturday executed a daring advance toward Neuilly-St. Front, and yesterday, finding themselves in a salient there, tried to widen their gains. Two German divisions joined in the attack on the villages of Troesnes, Faverolles, Corcy, and Longpont, but met strong opposition. The fighting was incessant for hours in the streets and houses of the villages.

The Germans held a footing for a efforts to cross at various points.

To the northeast from Verneuil to Rheims the Germans are still making the most violent efforts to go forward, and fighting continued all yesterday to the south of Ville-en-Tardenois, with give-and-take results.

The position at Rheims, which had become grave when La Pompelle Fort was momentarily rushed by the Germans, is somewhat improved, although the enemy is holding three sides of the city.

The enemy now holds the northern bank of the Marne for a distance of about fifteen miles. A further advance here seems to have been prevented, although the Germans may feel out the opposite bank of the river by making time in Corcy and Troesnes, but both these towns were retaken in determined counterattacks. Longport and Faverolles changed hands repeatedly, but the latter eventually fell before the overwhelming German assault.

VERY HEAVY LOSSES ADMITTED BY GERMANS

Public Prepared for Bad News by Colonel's Letter in Semi-Official Organ.

AMSTERDAM, June 3. — The semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of Berlin publishes a letter from a German Colonel at the front in which the officer urges the public to bear their losses with patience and confidence.

"Our success," writes the officer, referring to the German offensive, "naturally has cost much and will continue to cost much more blood. That some units have suffered very heavy losses no one will deny.

"In judging the price paid for our successes it is only a question of comparing the total losses with the number of troops in action, and in this respect we certainly may trust in the favorable reports of the army command."

BRITISH CAPTURE 288 ON THE LYS SALIENT

Local Operations on the Northern Flank Nets Prisoners and 30 Machine Guns.

LONDON, June 3.—Outside of raids at various points on the battlefront, the chief incidents of the last twenty-four hours on the British front were some local operations by Haig's troops near Vieux Berquin and Merris, on the northern flank of the Lys salient. Fully 288 prisoners were captured by the British at slight cost.

The day report of the War Office says:

Successful local operations were carried out by our troops last night in the neighborhood of Vieux Berquin and Merris. Our line has been advanced slightly at these points, and 193 prisoners and a number of machine guns and trench mortars have been captured by us. Our casualties were light.

Successful raids, resulting in the capture of twenty prisoners, three machine guns, and a trench mortar, were carried out by us also southeast of Arras, northwest of Lens, and west of Merville.

A hostile raiding party was repulsed south of Villers Bretonneux.

Field Marshal Haig's report tonight from Headquarters in France reads:

Hostile raids were repulsed during the night by French troops east of Bailleul.

The number of prisoners captured by us in last night's successful operations southeast of Strazeele is 288. We also captured a German anti-tank gun, in addition to thirty machine guns and several trench mortars.

On the remainder of the British front there is nothing of special interest to report.

The official report on aerial operations says:

Yesterday our airplanes carried out a good deal of observation for the artillery and took many photographs. Eighteen tons of bombs were dropped by our airplanes, and heavy machine gun fire from the air was directed upon a great variety of targets.

Eight German machines were destroyed in air fighting, and fourteen were driven down out of control. Three of our machines are missing.

On Sunday night we bombed Le Cateau, St. Quentin, and Valenciennes railway stations and dropped eight tons of bombs. All our night-flying machines returned.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, June 3, (Associated Press.)—In their operations last night on the northern side of the Flanders salient the British wrested two fortified farms in the neighborhood of Vieux Berquin from the Germans.

In the region of Merris, the British also improved their lines. Just west of Merris storming troops forced back the Germans from a stretch of high ground and occupied the enemy's trenches.

AIRMEN BOMBARD BRUGES.

Great Damage Done There, Says the British Admiralty.

LONDON, June 3.—The Admiralty tonight issued this official communication:

"During the period from May 30 to June 2, inclusive, bombing raids were carried out night and day against the following military objectives: Bruges and the docks at Zeebrugge and Ostend. Several tons of heavy bombs were dropped on the objectives with good results. Photographs confirm great damage to the large engineering works at Bruges.

"Three enemy machines were brought down in flames and three driven down out of control. Three of our machines are missing.

"In home waters during the above period numerous anti-submarines and escort patrols were carried out and long reconnaissances were made across the North Sea. Submarines were sighted and attacked, and enemy mines were located on several occasions.

"During a North Sea patrol a Zeppelin was sighted and chased by our seaplanes, which were unable to get sufficiently near to engage her effectively. One of our seaplanes is missing."

Naval Launch Lost, One Drowned.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Loss of the naval motor launch Ozark with one member of her crew, Charles F. Richards, fireman, of Chipley, Fla., in a heavy sea off the coast May 12, was announced today by the Navy Department.

THINK HINDENBURG MAY SWITCH AGAIN

British Believe a Check on the Marne Will Mean a New Drive in the North.

OFFENSIVE POWER LESS

And Every Day of Struggle Will Lessen Foe's Ability to Strike for the Coast.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, June 3, (Associated Press.)—German prisoners, captured by the British in the battle of the Aisne, declare that they do not believe that von Hindenburg will achieve a decisive victory in his new drive, but that the situation will stabilize, as it did in the north. These prisoners attribute much of the success attained by their troops thus far to their intimate knowledge of the ground over which they have been fighting.

Whether these statements reflect the opinion of the enemy higher command is problematical, but it seems probable, according to the opinion held here, that when von Hindenburg began his assault in the Aisne region he was prepared to abandon it abruptly if it showed signs of failure, and strike again for Amiens or elsewhere in a big push on the British front.

Everything was in readiness at that time for offensive operations in the latter zone, and there still seems a possibility that if the Germans are held up immediately in the present attack they will switch to the north.

Continuance of their progress on the French front, however, might mean that their success would be exploited to the full and that the troops which were intended for the Amiens drive would be used in the bid for Paris.

Expert observers on the British front had been looking for an enemy feint to draw troops from that front, and the opinion still exists that the German attack on the Aisne was originally intended in part as a feint, although the enemy had the hope that he might accomplish in a measure what he has already done.

Every day that the fighting continues on the Aisne-Marne battlefield will detract from the power of the enemy to recuperate for a drive further north, and the conflict has already reached a stage which will greatly lessen the force of any blow that the Germans may deliver on the British front.

The Germans began their drive with about twenty-five divisions, and up to May 30 more than forty divisions had been definitely identified. Undoubtedly a considerable number of other enemy divisions had been employed and more were held in immediate reserve.

EXPECT ALLIES TO COUNTER.

Paris Newspapers Confident That Foch and Petain Have Some Plan.

PARIS, June 3.—An allied offensive manoeuvre is predicted by Le Matin and the Petit Parisien. They express the conviction that Generals Foch and Petain, who proved themselves good offensive men in subordinate commands, will display the same qualities in the supreme commands of the allied and the French armies.

All the newspapers, according to a Havas Agency review, believe that the equilibrium seems to have been re-established on all points of the front and that the fluctuations are growing less in extent.

The German assaults are still furious and violent, while the French resistance is fierce and energetic with numerous strong counterattacks.

Bourescbes, in the vicinity of which village French troops last night broke up a violent German attack, is about two and a half miles west of Château-Thierry on the north side of the Marne.

Troops of the German Crown Prince launched strong columns in the direction of Meaux, on each side of the road between Château-Thierry and the French capital. One column followed the north bank of the Marne, making for Charly and La Ferte-sous-Jouarre. Another column went to the north of the highroad, pushing in the direction of the River Ourcq. Both advances were broken by the French.

CHECK GERMANS IN SWEEP ON PARIS

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

retreat was ended, and that the French and British divisions formed a solid mass of support behind them whose aid could be counted on at any moment required, refused to give an inch of ground.

Again and again the German masses swept forward against Passy, east of La Ferté-Milon and against Torcy and Bouresches. Each time the seventy-fives and the quickfirers tore the advancing lines to pieces, while the heavier artillery played unmercifully on each new concentration of troops in the rear.

Allies Regain Air Control.

One of the most important factors in the battle, the mastery of the air, has now passed back to the hands of the Allies, from whom it had been momentarily wrested owing to the necessity of regrouping the air bases. Now every movement of the enemy is immediately signaled and anticipated and his troops, attacking or on the march, are harried without respite by the allied pilots flying at tree-top level. The centres behind the German front are bombed, on a scale, hitherto undreamed of, by day and night. In the twenty-four hours of Sunday sixty-three tons of bombs were launched by the French alone.

At Fismes and Oulchy, in particular, heavy concentrations of infantry and artillery were deluged with flame and destruction from heaven. The hideous confusion and slaughter avenged a thousandfold the innocent victims of German brutality in Paris.

The enthusiasm of the allied airmen knew no limits. Bombarders on the way back after their mission was accomplished attacked troops with their mitrailleuses, and battleplanes brought information to the artillery.

One young pilot spotted a strong force of the enemy moving forward against French batteries, the range of which was too long. Unable to signal from his tiny Spad, he landed in the rough ground under heavy fire and warned the gunners of their danger. Still the range was faulty, as the enemy pressed forward. Again the pilot landed. This time there was no mistake, and the threatened onslaught melted in disaster.

GAINS MADE BY ALLIES BALANCE THE LOSSES

Foe's Numerical Advantage Is Vanishing, and They Are Getting Hard Punishment.

LONDON, June 3.—"Tonight's report is the most hopeful since the beginning of the battle. For the first time since last Monday it can be said that the enemy gained no ground during the day," says the Reuter correspondent with French Headquarters in France.

"On his westward-facing front in the direction of Paris, where attack and counterattack followed with quick succession until late in the afternoon the German gains were at least counterbalanced by French gains.

"In the centre the enemy has extended his front along the north bank of the Marne, which is still bounded by the towns of Château-Thierry, which was evacuated some days ago, and Verneuil."

A previous dispatch from this correspondent, telegraphed at Sunday midnight, says:

"Until today it was only possible to hold the enemy from hour to hour. The enemy's numbers enabled him to manoeuvre and go around obstacles in his path, but his numerical advantage vanishes from day to day."

LONDON, June 3, (British Admiralty, Per Wireless Press.)—The military correspondent of the British wireless service writes concerning the operations on the western front:

"The Germans still show their greatest pressure on the western flank of the Aisne salient, their efforts yesterday being again on the front between Soissons and Château Thierry. Their progress, however, has not been very marked and their advances have been more in the nature of local movements.

"During the last forty-eight hours, too, the resistance has been of a severe and punishing nature. All the advances have been met by the hardest fighting, and, beyond the local actions referred to, checked by the Allies.

"The situation cannot yet be said to have reached a position of stability, but the evidence suggests that the first impulse of the offensive, which has carried the Germans forward so far, is coming to an end, and that they must now enter upon the phase of the fighting in which the full cost will have to be paid for every mile of progress.

"In the advances on the Somme and the Lys the speed of the attacks was checked and the great offensive movements forced to extend themselves in expensive and, on the whole, useless local encounters as the allied reserves came more and more into action and the Germans advanced further and further from their lines of supply. The same conditions probably hold good in the present case, and the Germans are meeting the reorganized strength of the Allies at the time when their first momentum is diminishing."

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Mushroom Riding Derby *(illustrated)* of black Milan Straw. 6.50

Puttees *(illustrated)* of black or tan Russia calf. 6.95

Same Puttees of black or tan Cowhide. 3.50

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Coat and breeches or side saddle habits—smart new Summer models of linen crash, melton, covert, gabardine, tweeds or shepherd checks.

Women's and Misses' Habits 15.00 to 89.50

Girls' Riding Habits 12.50 to 39.50

Also every requisite for the Equestrienne

RIDING APPAREL SHOP—*Fourth Floor*

REPORTS A SECRET FINN-TEUTON TREATY

Swedish Socialist Paper Repeats Story of a Monarchy Under German Dynasty.

GERMANS TO LEAD ARMY

Finland to be Used as Passageway to Arctic and Aland Islands as Naval Base.

LONDON, June 3.—A secret convention exists between Germany and Finland which is kept secret from the Finnish Diet, by which the Finnish Government undertakes to establish a monarchy under a German dynasty and to place the Finnish Army under German leadership, according to a dispatch to The Times from Stockholm quoting the Socialist newspaper Politiken, which has sources of information among the Independent Socialists in Germany.

Finland, it is added, agrees also not to cede the Aland Islands to Sweden, and to allow Germany to use the islands for a naval base. Germany further will be permitted to use Finland as a passageway to the Arctic Ocean. Finland agrees to take efficient measures to combat anarchy.

Germany will have the right to maintain a military force in Finland until all the conditions are carried out.

MOSCOW, May 29, (Associated Press.)—The Germans are building two temporary railways in Northern Finland. One line runs eastward toward Kem, on the Mourmansk Railway, in Russia, and the other northeastward from a rail-end in Finland toward Petoenga Bay, which is included in the strip of the Mourmansk region which Russia is preparing to cede to Finland. Construction work is easy, as there are many small lakes which can be utilized.

The section of the Mourmansk coast which Russia is preparing to cede is small, stretching from the town of Kirvatunturi north to the Arctic Ocean and east to the Rivers Pechenga and Tutovka. The greatest width is about 45 miles. The port on the Arctic which the treaty gives to Finland is about 70 miles from Kola, which is the only ice-free port Russia possesses.

In connection with the proposed cession, M. Vosnesensky, assistant to Foreign Minister Tchitcherin, said to the correspondent:

"The Soviet Government has consented in principle to cede to Finland in exchange for the ports of Ino and Raivola that part of the Mourmansk coast which was ceded to the Bolshevist Finnish Government by our treaty of March 1. Article 15 of that treaty calls for a referendum by the local population on the question of cession, and we shall insist upon that stipulation.

"So far no actual negotiations have taken place and we do not know the German stand regarding this. The treaty provides that the rights of Russians in the ceded part shall be inviolate, and leaves in force the Russian-Norwegian treaties affecting the Mourmansk coast."

M. Vosnesensky said that the inhabitants of the territory were mostly Finns.

A dispatch from Moscow dated Sunday said that the Russian and German Governments, according to announcement by the Russian Foreign Minister, had agreed to the proposal that Russia cede the western part of the Mourmansk to Finland. Ino and Raivola, which Russia receives, are in the province of Viborg, Finland, and Russia has promised not to fortify them.

PRO-ALLY SENTIMENT GROWS.

President Wilson's Words Made a Great Impression in Russia.

LONDON, June 3.—The movement within Russia in favor of the cause of the Allies is increasing and has been strengthened by President Wilson's recent declaration of sympathy for Russia, says a Petrograd dispatch to The Daily Express. The Russian democracy also is enthusiastic over recent steps taken by the British Government to show its friendship.

The Novoe Viedomosti, in a long article, defends the policy of the Allies and expresses gratitude for President Wilson's friendly utterances.

SOVIET PROTEST TO FRANCE.

Demand That Russian Division There Be Sent Back.

MOSCOW, May 29, (Associated Press.)—Foreign Minister Tchitcherin has protested to France against the further retention of Russian troops on the French front. The protest declares that Russian neutrality makes it imperative that Russian soldiers be immediately removed from France.

A division or more of Russian troops have been in France since 1916. The Russians, however, never took a very active part in the fighting, and have not been mentioned in official reports recently.

BOLSHEVIKI DROWNED VICTIMS IN MASSES

Bodies Washed Up in Crimea by the Black Sea Buried in Vast Graves.

AMSTERDAM, June 3.—Mass burials of bodies washed up by the Black Sea are described by Edmont Zechlin, the Lokal-Anzeiger's correspondent in Ukraine. Many of the bodies were horribly mutilated and their hands and feet were tied together.

These were the victims of the Bolsheviki at Eupatoria, Crimea. They were sentenced to death, taken out into the Black Sea in barges, and drowned in a manner recalling the horrors of the French Revolution.

One woman named Njemitz, a member of the Bolshevist Committee, was arrested by the Germans. Whenever the death sentence seemed to hang in the balance, she cast the deciding vote with a shout, "The revolution must see blood."

The correspondent tells of a Russian Lieutenant who, after three years of hard campaigning, stood in the front of the ruins of his parental home, waiting for the waves to cast up the bodies of his father and mother.

CHINA BARS SOVIETS.

Tells Bolsheviki Their Government Has Not Been Recognized.

MOSCOW, May 29, (Associated Press.)—The Chinese Government has informed Foreign Minister Tchitcherin that it regrets it is unable to admit Russian Soviet councils in China because the Soviet Government has not been recognized by China.

The Chinese Legation here has been instructed not to discuss diplomatic matters with the Soviet authorities, but to confine itself to commercial relations. This has caused some surprise to the Bolshevist Government, because last January China proposed that Russia send an unofficial diplomatic representative to Pekin, and because relations between the two countries had been very friendly.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Yesterday's news from France is the only cheering word we have had from abroad for the last week. Briefly, it shows the battle at a standstill. There has been very bitter fighting all day on the western leg of the Marne salient, but without any gains. The Berlin reports themselves contain references only to what the French did during the day, but make no mention of their own progress. The reason, of course, is that there was no progress to report.

The first and most dangerous phase of the third great offensive has, then, come to an end. The second phase is about to begin. There is a great similarity in the course which is taken by all of these efforts. There is, first, the great initial effort which continues until sufficient reserves are brought up to establish an equilibrium of forces. Then the attacks die down, to be begun as a series of smaller efforts for limited objectives, for local advantages of position. Then these lapse as did the first and second attacks, and we have a period of relative quiet restored, which is broken by local counterattacks.

This was the story of the battle in Picardy, and was repeated in Flanders. It is a perfectly logical development, so we may expect to see it repeated again along the Marne. In previous offensives this second phase has netted the Germans small successes at the outset, but this period has been short lived, and once the definite halt has been imposed on the advance, the battle may be considered as ended for the time being.

As has been stated, the delay in stopping the advance has been due to the time involved in bringing up reserves. Just how General Foch has handled this part of the situation we are not informed. As the matter of reserves appears to us at the moment, Germany is anxious to have Foch throw all of his available capital into the fight which, naturally, he is equally anxious to avoid doing. Germany is not deceived for a moment by her great success in territorial occupation. She knows, just as the Allies know, that with the armies still in the field in their present strength she cannot win. As has been pointed out before even the German papers themselves have commented on this very elemental military axiom. If, therefore, the year's fighting comes to an end with the allied armies in their present relative strength as compared with that of Germany, the year's battles have brought Germany no material and lasting benefit. Rather they will have proved a detriment since they will have weakened her and rendered her less capable of dealing with the real menace in the Spring of 1919, the menace of America.

Foch therefore has, we may be certain, used every effort to keep out of the fighting as much as possible of what may be termed his strategic reserve. To do this he has had to draw freely on the inactive sections of his line, weakening them to the limit of safety and rushing the men to the threatened sector. The result was a relatively long delay incident to travel and time of transport. Foch's troops, it must be remembered, are compelled to move on the perimeter of a great arc; the Germans are moving along the radii of the same arc. The differences in time is so apparent as to need no comment.

If Foch had drawn his men from the Amiens front, the line to be traveled would have been practically straight. The railroad connections are reasonably good for rapid movements, so that troops could have been shifted with much greater celerity than the fighting has indicated was done. Therefore, it is not probable that any great strength has been brought from the north. This being the case, it would appear that if Foch really has the reserves with which he has been credited they are still intact.

One point we should bear in mind with reference to this army of manoeuvre. When this force is used up there is no other reservoir from which reserves can be created except America. It will not be until Spring of next year that we will have sufficient forces in France to have an important bearing on the situation. We are sending men rapidly, and have been doing so since the last days of March, but however long a period of training these men may have had here they cannot be put into the trenches for from ten to twelve weeks after landing in France. Foch therefore is controlled in his use of reserves by the fact that he cannot afford to use them up to gain local advantages. If he had struck against the sides of the Marne salient while it was in the process of forming, using all available strength for the purpose, the most that he could have expected to accomplish was to throw the Germans back to the positions along the Ailette, which they had occupied before the attack was launched. Thus his advantage would have been purely local, although it might have resulted in the capture of a considerable number of prisoners.

When this reserve army is thrown into action it must be with one object—to win not a battle but the war. The reserves should be conserved in every possible way so that when they strike it will mean a German disaster. At the same time the present German situation offers a tempting bait. To break in the side of the Marne salient would do much to upset the German plans and would in all probability put an end to further operations against the Amiens front. Should the situation become more serious than is at present indicated, it may be worth the gamble.

BOMB RAID GREETS REFUGEES IN PARIS

Food Shut from Sight of Hungry Children as They Reach to Grasp It.

LIGHTS GO OUT AT ALARM

And Weary Crowd Is Hurried Out of Hospitable Shed Through Dark Streets to Safety.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 2.—German ingenuity could not have contrived a more effective bit of casual cruelty than was inflicted on a group of refugees arriving in Paris just after midnight this morning. There was a trainload of them, only one of many trainloads of women, children, and old men, coming all day from the newly invaded territory about Soissons. But the midnight arrival of this particular group was almost on the instant of the beginning of the Paris air raid.

They had just a moment to get a glimpse of food, light, and comfort; then darkness shut out the sight of food, and the greetings of the nurses were drowned by the warning shrieks of the siren whistles. The refugees marched through the blackness of the streets to the nearest subway shelter, where they huddled together during the two hours the attack lasted.

They were to be received and fed in a big shed on the plaza in front of the railroad station. Comfortable seats were provided for everybody, and cots for those no longer able to stand or even to sit. There were cribs for the babies, and tables up and down the long room were loaded with food. French and American soldiers were there to help the Red Cross men and women. Such was the haven of which these weary, hungry, and homeless souls had a glimpse after their dreary flight from invaded towns and villages.

The first refugee to enter the plaza shed was a 6-year-old boy wearing a miniature cap and uniform of French blue. His mother, carrying a baby, was pushing the boy along in front of her. He was so tired and sleepy that he could hardly walk. For an instant the light of the room dazed him. Then he saw heaps of bread, meat, cheese, and fruit. A surprised look of joyful anticipation banished the sleepiness from his eyes and the solemn little ready-to-cry pucker from his mouth. His mother did not have to push him then. Instead, he seized her by the hand and began to run toward the nearest table. The mother, laughing, followed as fast as she could with her baby.

Behind this vanguard there swarmed into the room scores of other children, their mothers, and old men of their families. They also saw the food and the places at which to sit, before their dream of comfort was turned into a nightmare by the sirens. In another fraction of a second, the hungry little boy in French blue would have had a slice of bread in one hand and a piece of meat in the other. But the German airmen had other arrangements.

The first signal gun sounded. Sirens began to shriek overhead, a noise much more nerve-racking than the explosion of bombs. Every light went out. The food was lost in darkness which even the eyes of the hungry children could not penetrate. There was no time to grope for it, because no exceptions can be made to the strict rules for safety when the alarm sounds.

The refugees were hurried out of the shed by guards and formed into a black, vague line on the plaza. Then they were marched to a bomb shelter, where the discouraged little boy in French Army blue went to sleep on the floor by his mother, near where another mother lay in her agony as her baby was born.

Of course, it was only a chance that the raiders and the refugees came together, but in the midnight march with the refugees through the black streets one might almost have a fancy that the thing was arranged. Raiding aviators try to fly above the railroad tracks to guide them. One of them might imagine he saw a train stop, might imagine it full of refugee women and children like a church or school or hospital or any other good target. Such a man might love his little joke up there in the sky by himself, to dodge the barrage of the Paris guns. He might think it better not to kill them on the road, but first to let them get a glimpse of food and comfort, and then to blow them and the food to pieces at just the moment of their keenest anticipation—an invention of a new type in cruelty, even after four years, something worthy of the Iron Cross.

It is true that it is a most absurd and unscientific notion, leaving out of account the difficulties and limitations of aviation; but you are apt to have wild notions trailing along the streets of Paris at midnight behind a silent, hardly visible group of small, hungry boys who have just had their suppers snatched away from them.

57 GERMAN AIRPLANES DOWNED BY FRENCH

Paris Reports Also That 130 Tons of Explosives Were Dropped in the Battle Area.

PARIS, June 3.—The night bulletin of the War Office has this to say about aerial operations:

"Our aviators continue to be very active. During the days of the 1st and 2d of June they made, with their usual spirit, journeys of reconnoissance, observations, and chase. Twenty-nine German airplanes were brought down, twenty-four were compelled to land out of control, and four captive balloons were shot down.

"Our bombarding squadrons have increased their activity over the entire battlefront. One hundred and thirty tons of explosives have been dropped on convoys, assembling centres, and bivouacs occupied by the enemy, notably in the region of Croucy, Soissons, Vierzy, Villers-Helon, Neuilly-St. Front, and La Fère-en-Tardenois.

"On the 1st and 2d four other German machines were destroyed by our anti-aircraft guns."

REICHSTAG TO TAKE UP RUSH OF OUR TROOPS

Socialists Apparently Underestimate Number Sent to France Despite U-Boats.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—An official dispatch from Switzerland today says that the Naval Commission of the German Reichstag will examine in the near future the question brought forward by the Socialists as to how it is possible that 40,000 men of enemy armies have been able to land in France in one month, in spite of the submarine warfare.

Apparently the German Socialists have yet to learn that many times that number of American soldiers landed in France last month.

CLEMENCEAU MAKES REPORT.

Army Commission Optimistic After Hearing from the Premier.

PARIS, June 3.—A long statement on the general military situation, the state of the present operations and the utilization of the inter-allied forces was made this morning before the Army Commission by Premier Clemenceau. Confidence was expressed by several members of the commission at the end of the meeting.

La Liberté says that the Premier gave detailed information with regard to British and American effectives. It is expected that the demand for interpellations on the military situation, of which notice has been given, will now be withdrawn or postponed.

ENTERTAIN NO FEAR OF GERMAN VICTORY

But Our Officers in France Don't Underestimate the Present Menace.

FOE'S WEDGE-DRIVING PLAN

He Hopes to Force a Shortening of Allied Lines and Repeat His Operations.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 3.—In the course of a week's automobile tour along and behind the northern front, I have talked with many English, Canadian, and American officers about the new German offensive. Speaking generally, it is viewed gravely. But, while the officers seem to give the enemy credit for exploiting his advantage very capably, in no calculations was a German victory considered. Nowhere is there the light-hearted confidence such as men often show in the face of impending disaster.

These men know where they stand. They will soon be called on to bar the way, and their jaws are set. No matter what the danger, it must be met, and the price they personally pay does not matter in the least. In my whole week's traveling I heard no opinion entertaining the possibility of ultimate Germany victory. Cities might fall, whole armies be annihilated—every man I saw faces the next few weeks fully prepared to make the supreme sacrifice—but nobody believed that this great, free world was about to go under the German yoke.

Summing up the officers' mess opinion: It is not believed that Paris, Calais or even Amiens will fall to the enemy as the result of the present series of offensives. These successive thrusts are regarded as the working out of a very intelligent German program to drive in wedges and so lengthen the Allied line as to make it untenable and compel us to shorten it. If we withdraw to a shorter front the enemy will then hope to repeat the same process until he reaches our vitals.

The plan is fine and may partly succeed, but the history of war abounds in examples of just such fine plans going wrong.

MUST PAY FOR GAINS NOW.

Terrain Is Such That Germans Will Have Difficulties.

OTTAWA, June 3.—A summary of the war operations of the last week, cabled to Canada by the British Ministry of Information, says regarding the advance of the Germans:

"The circumstances appear almost parallel to those on the Lys during the first week in April, where a comparatively minor operation met with unexpectedly great initial success, which was rapidly taken advantage of by the Germans.

"On the Aisne front the situation was peculiarly favorable for the enemy. In the salient which he had created toward Amiens he has a considerable body of troops concentrated. The salient in question is so deep as to give him very much the advantage of interior lines, and his railway communications in this area are excellent.

"It was, therefore, easy for him to concentrate at any point a force sufficiently superior to make an initial success a certainty and to exploit that success within the limits of time necessary to the Allies to move reserves around their exterior line. But in the locality concerned he will have to advance a considerable distance over country of such a nature that he will have to pay a heavy price for it before he can achieve anything of a decisive strategical nature, and, should he allow himself to become too deeply involved in so doubtfully profitable an operation, he may be obliged to withdraw troops from more decisive sectors and thus dissipate in futile ventures strength which he ought to economize."

SOISSONS COMBAT VITAL.

Germans Are Closely Packed Around City and Cannot Debouch.

LONDON, June 3, (via Ottawa.)—The story of the fighting of the last two days on the new battlefront in France is a story of increasing resistance by the Allies to the German rush.

In the new direction of the enemy attack toward the west fierce fighting is in progress along the line from Noyon through Soissons to Château Thierry. The German forces are closely packed around Soissons, where the key positions lie, and are unable to debouch from this area. If the French can hold here a little longer their reserves, whose weight is already beginning to be felt, should turn the scale and bring the enemy to a standstill.

Some English experts express the opinion that the enemy is conducting the Marne offensive on such a scale that it is doubtful whether he will be able to manage another offensive simultaneously. Others think that a further German advance would be risky with the powerful French armies in the Champagne and Argonne regions in his rear. Others, again, think that General Ludendorff, having made his flank secure, may continue his efforts in the direction of Amiens.

The general view in Paris is inclined to optimism. A semi-official commentator asserts that if complete stabilization is not yet achieved, at least the strategical balance is turning in favor of the Allies.

KAISER CLOSE TO SOISSONS.

Is Seen There by His Troops and Addresses Them.

AMSTERDAM, June 3.—Emperor William went close to the firing line during his visit to the new battlefront last week, according to an account of the trip written by Karl Rosner of the Lokal-Anzeiger of Berlin. The Emperor inspected captured positions along the Chemin des Dames, and at Fort Condé conversed with General von Boehm.

"The Emperor watched the fighting near Soissons," Rosner continues, "and several times went very close to this town, where a large fire was raging. He was recognized by troops just ready to march into battle.

"The Emperor addressed them briefly on the military situation and the advance to the Marne. The troops cheered him loudly. The Emperor then was driven to Berry-au-Bac. Many times he expressed his admiration for the bravery and ability of his troops."

Shelling of Paris Resumed.

PARIS, June 3.—The bombardment of the Paris region by the German long-range cannon was resumed today.

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Athena Underwear
For Particular Women

For daintiness, comfort and wear, Athena Underwear is matchless.

Women find that it is made to fit them exactly without being stretched into shape and with no unnecessary and annoying folds of fabric at any point. The shoulder straps stay in place, there is just the right fullness over the bust, and at the hips, and the perfect fit at the waist prevents wrinkling under the corset. The patented seat and non-strain gusset provide ease and comfort to be found in no other undergarment. All sizes and qualities. Prices:

All Athena garments are made full over the bust and narrow across the back.
Cut low in front.
Straps cannot slip down.
Patent pocket-like seat stays closed and is always comfortable.

Vests and Tights
Reg. Sizes.....75c Extra Sizes.....85c

Union Suits
Reg. Sizes, 75c to $2 Extra Sizes, 85c to $2.25

Saks & Co., sole New York distributors.
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Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street.

Chauffeurs' Summer Suits at $27.50

¶ Made to give maximum comfort, and unusual service, in cloths that are as individual as the lines of the garments themselves. Tailored in smart single-breasted effect right in our own tailoring shops, and sold to you direct *minus* the profit of middlemen. At $27.50, there are no chauffeurs' suits just like these—

Ask the man who bought one

Chauffeurs' Mohair Dusters Special at $6.95

¶ In the newest single and double-breasted models, tailored in fine quality dark Gray Mohair. *Sixth Floor.*

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215 Higher-Cost Suits Greatly Reduced

In an Important Two-Day Clearance
Today and Wednesday

55 Suits that were $25 to $39.50....$17.50
60 Suits that were $39.50 to $50....$22.50
50 Suits that were $39.50 to $59....$25.00
25 Suits that were $45 to $75.....$32.50
25 Suits that were $50 to $85.....$37.50
Fourth Floor.

Extraordinary Values today in a

Remarkable June Sale of Corsets

Everything used in the production of corsets is costing more every day, causing big advances in price. This fact gives to the special prices here quoted an added importance.

Mme. Lyra Corsets, Special at $4.95

Regularly $8. Models for every type of figure. Made of Silk and Linen Broche with or without rubber top, trimmed with dainty lace. Quantity limited.

"American Lady" Corsets at $1.50

Regularly $8. Made of fancy Broche with or without rubber top and medium hips. Models for slender and medium figures.

Smart Brassieres and Bandeaux Reduced to 95c

Regularly $1.50 and $3. Fashioned of fine quality Satin, Pussy Willow Silk, and Eyelid Embroidery.

Owing to the extraordinary values offered none can be sent C. O. D., exchanged or on approval.

Reduced for Clearance

Fine Wavy Hair Switches

In all shades except Grey. All are mounted on triple stems and guaranteed to retain their wave. Reduced Tuesday to $5

Also—Real Hair Nets at 95c dozen.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue 46th and 47th Sts

Our policy demands a constant change of selection—hence current styles are offered now, in the heart of the wearing season, at important reductions.

SUITS (Tailored and Semi-Dress Effects)	Formerly $65 to $125—	$35—$65
COATS & CAPES	Formerly $75 to $95—	$35—$65
DRESSES	Formerly $75 to $125— (For Street & Afternoon)	$35—$58
SWEATERS	Formerly $15 to $35— (Wool slip-overs—Shetland Coats and Novelty Effects)	
HATS	Formerly to $30 — (Street and Sports Styles)	$5—$10

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions are Prices—Quality—Service.

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Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Some Splash—

these all worsted bathing suits make! A streak of color—A rainbow arc described by the diver's body—A shimmer of spray—Let that be your vacation picture.

Two-piece, Heather Green suits with white or Navy trim, Navy and red trim, Navy and white trim. Sleeveless or ¼ sleeve. Sizes 34-46. Price, $5.94

Same quality in Pacific Coast model, $5.49

Splendid quality all worsted, two-piece Bath Suits. Navy and red, Navy and white. Sleeveless or ¼ sleeve. Price, $4.74

Pacific Coast model in the same goods, same price.

Others in various color combinations, $3.96, $4.24 to $7.74

Water-wings, 29c, 44c and $1.79

Men's all worsted beach-sweaters in popular colors and styles, $4.96 to $12.74.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

Boys' Novelty Bathing Suits

We are displaying the boy's novelty one-piece suit with two-piece effect in a most attractive variety of color combinations. This is the season's offering to the kids. The suit is ever so much more comfortable than the tied-about-the-waist kind and buttons neatly at the shoulder.

All worsted material only. Sizes, 10 yrs. to 16. All fast colors, $2.97 to $3.96

Suits for children under ten. $2.24-$3.49

Macy's—Second Floor, Rear, 34th Street.

Help Hold the Line!
Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps May Be Bought At Any Department Store in the City and At Hundreds of Other Places.

Khaki Carry-All Kits for Camp and Car

These practically indestructible, waterproof kits and auto-rolls serve any quantity of uses. Opened out, with pockets for umbrella, cane and clothing, etc., they measure up to 35x53 inches, of durable duck, leather bound, ready with supporting straps to hold almost any kind of bundle—golf clubs, wraps, rugs, utensils, tents, supplies, extras. Outside pocket for articles about to be left behind.

Rubberized lining in some; others made up in roll form to be tied on behind the car; enameled cloth.

Rolls, 27x9 in. dia., $8.74
Carry-alls, $9.74 to $15.74

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre, Rear, Trunks.

3 OF OUR AVIATORS BEAT 6 GERMANS

Lieut. Sewall Downs One Plane In Thrilling Fight Watched by Troops Below.

OTHER FOES DRIVEN OFF

Americans Think They Destroyed at Least One More Teuton Machine.

ARTILLERY DUEL NEAR TOUL

Pershing's Men and the Enemy Exchange Terrific Bombardment for Several Hours.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, June 3, (Associated Press.)—Lieutenant Sumner Sewall of Bath, Me., today shot down an enemy two-seated airplane inside the American lines northwest of Toul, after a thrilling fight in which six German and three American planes participated.

One of the American patrol flights was intercepted and attacked. For fifteen minutes the machine guns rattled, and many soldiers on the ground stood and watched the manoeuvres of the aircraft. They saw one enemy leave the formation and an American chaser pounce upon it. Both aviators were firing. The American machine was hit twice, but was not damaged. The American pilot is certain that he hit the German plane, which then started to retreat.

It was here that Lieutenant Sewall dashed into the fray. He fought down the German from 5,000 meters to 200 meters, and finally brought it down in a field. What remained of the enemy plane was taken to Toul and set up in the square of the town on exhibition.

In three other flights today German machines were driven off. In this fighting the American pilots believe they got at least one enemy biplane.

After long inactivity, an artillery duel started this morning northwest of Toul. It lasted several hours, both American and German batteries letting loose everything they had. The Germans used much gas and high explosives. The terrific roar of the explosions gradually diminished until noon, when quiet reigned again. No infantry action developed.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Air raids, in which one enemy machine was brought down and one American plane failed to return, were reported in tonight's communiqué from the American expeditionary headquarters in France. The statement, dated today, follows:

Patrolling was active in Picardy and in Lorraine. Artillery fighting occurred in Lorraine and in the Woevre. At a number of points there were air raids. In these combats our aviators shot down a hostile machine. One of our planes is missing.

AMERICANS DOWNED 32 ENEMY AIRPLANES

Their Record Since April 14 Over Toul Sector Has Made German Aviators Cautious.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, June 2, (Associated Press.)—Compilations which The Associated Press obtained today show that the American aviators flying over the Toul sector have made an enviable record. American pursuit units since April 14, when they started operations, have shot down at fewest thirty-two enemy airplanes. Seventeen of this number were seen and officially confirmed by the French, while in the same period and counting the pilot who fell in flames today, only seven of our chaser fliers have been lost.

Of the seven American pursuit pilots who were lost, four were killed, one by accident, two are prisoners in the hands of the Germans, and the fate of today's unlucky aviator is not known for certainty.

The victories gained by the Americans are all the more important when it is considered that most of the enemy machines shot down have been biplanes, so that the loss in these cases has been doubly great for the Germans. All the American machines which were lost were monoplanes.

For the first time in nearly a month a German plane late this evening was so bold as to venture more than a few kilometers over the line, and it did not stay long after discovery, but beat a hasty retreat homeward. The machine was at a height of perhaps 5,000 meters, so that the men within it were unable to see much, and at that altitude must have had on respirators.

The Germans have learned the lesson that it is dangerous to try to operate over the American positions. Within the last few days the American units, in addition to patrolling the line, answering alarms, and chasing off prowling German airplanes, have taken the difficult task of protecting British bombing squadrons. This serves a dual purpose of protecting the British and giving combat to the German pursuit machines which sometimes pursue the British. Several fights which have ended disastrously for the enemy have resulted. The British are strong in their praise of the skill and the daring of the young American fliers.

While an American aviator was fighting a German today a bullet fired by his opponent traversed the length of the airplane and passed between the pilot's legs. The bullet clipped a magneto wire, but otherwise no harm was done.

AMERICANS PROTECT HOSPITALS IN PICARDY

Help French to Man Anti-Aircraft Guns—German in Patrol Party Killed.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN PICARDY, June 3, (Associated Press.)—The Americans last night aided the French for the first time in manning anti-aircraft guns in villages in Picardy and kept up a terrific barrage when enemy aircraft again attempted to bomb hospitals and peaceful homes of civilians. One German airplane is reported to have been brought down in the rear of the American lines.

Bombs were dropped again near several hospitals. The enemy also continued to shell villages in which American sick and wounded were lying.

Enemy aircraft have been particularly active in this sector. They have done no military damage, but continue nightly raids on villages behind the lines, bombing promiscuously. Fortunately most of the bombs have dropped in fields.

The enemy artillery and machine guns are active around Cantigny, but all efforts to capture the village have been frustrated.

An enemy patrol was fired on early this morning by an American patrol. One German was killed and the body brought in. The American artillery continued to harass the enemy. A fire was observed in Montdidier.

General Pershing Reports 36 Casualties; Killed in Action Pass the 600 Mark

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The War Department today gave out a list of 36 casualties in the American army abroad, bringing the total to 6,700. The number of killed in action has now passed the 600 mark. The day's list included the names of 4 killed in action, 3 died of wounds, 3 wounded in action to a degree undetermined, 16 wounded severely, 1 slightly wounded, 2 killed by accident, and 7 died of disease.

Three commissioned officers are included. Lieutenant Harry F. W. Johnson was killed in action. Lieutenant William Hepburn was severely wounded. Lieutenant George W. McCabe was wounded to a degree undetermined.

SUMMARY OF ARMY CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Reported June 3.	Total.
Killed in action	600	4	*605
Died of wounds	260	3	263
Lost at sea	291	0	291
Killed by accident	271	2	273
Gas and other causes	75	0	75
Killed or prisoner	1	0	1
Died of disease	1,142	7	1,149
Civilians	7	0	7
Total deaths	2,647	16	*2,664
Wounded	3,698	20	*3,717
Captured	73	0	73
Missing	246	0	246
Grand total	6,064	36	6,700

*One previously reported wounded now reported killed in action.

ARMY CASUALTIES REPORTED JUNE 3.

Army casualties made public today, including names of next of kin and emergency addresses, are:

KILLED IN ACTION—4.

Lieutenant.

JOHNSON, HARRY F. W.; Mrs. G. R. Johnson, South Bethlehem, Penn.

Sergeant.

RIPLEY, EDWARD N.; Harry H. Ripley, 82 Betram St., Malden, Mass.

Privates.

BURNS, RAYMOND J.; Harry Burns, 51 Columbia Terrace, Cambridge, Mass.

LAIR, BENJAMIN F.; Mrs. Sarah G. Lair, 300 West 140th St., New York City.

DIED OF WOUNDS—3.

Privates.

HUDSON, EUGENE; Mrs. Charles Werner, Perry, Okla.

McCULLOUGH, ARTHUR; Mrs. John Leaper, Anamosa, Iowa.

STONE, ELBERT; Mrs. V. C. Stone, Route 4, Ida Grove, Iowa.

DIED OF ACCIDENT—2.

Privates.

PRATT, ALBERT A.; Thomas B. Pratt, 1,220 Bath St., Santa Barbara, Cal.

SPRINGER, ROBERT; Mrs. Luce Springer, Coffeyville, Kan.

DIED OF DISEASE—7.

Privates.

ANDERSON, EDWARD; Charlie Anderson, Box 99, Deep River, Conn.

BAILEY, WALTER M.; Henry Bailey, 1,210 Morrow St., Wilkinsburg, Penn.

FROMMEYER, CORNELIUS; Mrs. Eleanor Frommeyer, 4,743 Liberty Av., Pittsburgh, Penn.

KASTNER, JOHN; Mrs. John Haubl, 1,340 Fletcher St., Chicago, Ill.

KRUGER, HENRY J.; George Kruger, 1,810 De Smith Av., Spokane, Wash.

LEE, LESLIE ROBERT; Mrs. Mamie Lee, 3,711 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

MARTIN, ROBERT G.; Mrs. Sarah L. Martin, 750 Ocean Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WOUNDED—DEGREE UNDETERMINED—3.

Lieutenant.

McCABE, GEORGE W.; Mrs. H. C. McCabe, 1,807 Cherry St., Vicksburg, Miss.

Privates.

BEEMER, BRUCE B.; Joseph D. Beemer, 215 Huntin St., Vincennes, Ind.

NUEDEKOW, WASILY; Tony Zaka, 174 Shelton St., Hartford, Conn.

SEVERELY WOUNDED—16.

Lieutenant.

HEPBURN, WILLIAM; Mrs. William Hepburn, Windsor, Conn.

Corporals.

BODEWIG, FRANCIS D.; Mrs. Mary Bodewig, Cedar Rapids, Neb.

MILLER, AUGUST F.; August Miller, 19 Garden St., Seymour, Conn.

MORROW, CHARLIE T.; J. W. Morrow, Douglas, Ala.

Cook.

COART, CHARLES; Mrs. Joseph Coart, 75 Henry St., New Haven, Conn.

Privates.

CARTER, OSCAR J.; Mrs. Queen Carter, Arlton, Ala.

CLAVERIE, JOHN P.; Mrs. A. J. McKenzie, Route No. 3, Box 56K, San Diego, Cal.

COON, HUBERT S.; Andrew Hansen, Route No. 1, Briggeville, Wis.

HURT, GEORGE E.; Mrs. Mabel Sissons, Krumleigh Farm, Wallingford, Penn.

McDONALD, JOHN H.; L. L. Ramadell, 20 2d St., Wellington, Mass.

MOWINSKI, SAM; Mrs. Eva Mowinski, 129 Fogerty St., Michigan City, Ind.

NORTH, OLIVER; Mrs. Laura C. North, 134 West 11th St., Indianapolis, Ind.

PINSON, CLARENCE; John B. Pinson, Zebulon, Ky.

RAMSEY, WILLIAM B.; Mrs. W. F. Ramsey, Dunbar, Wis.

STALEY, HARRY S.; George Staley, Grayville, Ill.

TROSTNSKI, ANTON; Mrs. Frank Kunk, General Delivery, Dwyerville, Texas.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED—1.

Private.

KURZYNSKI, FRANK; John Kurzynski, 225 Hennie St., Ripon, Wis.

Private Theodor Benlewez, previously reported wounded, is now reported killed in action. His emergency address is Mrs. Eva Boroski, Brandon Road, Webster, Mass.

LIEUT. S. C. MARKOE CITED.

Joseph G. Weld Also Honored for Bravery at Front.

Lieutenant Stephen C. Markoe, son of Mrs. Frances Markoe of 571 Park Avenue, has been cited in division orders for bravery on the occasion of a raid made by Germans on the American troops near Toul on March 1. The citation says:

"Lieutenant Stephen C. Markoe, although severely wounded during enemy raid of March 1, killed his assailant and continued to direct his platoon until raiding party was driven off."

In a letter dated May 7, 1918, from Joseph Garneau Weld to his aunt, Mrs. [illegible] Garneau of Kingston, N. J., he also tells of being cited. The citation says:

"Joseph Garneau Weld, driver in the 625 American Sanitary Section, driver of a sanitary auto on April 17, 1918 charged with taking away the wounded has given proof of his devotion and coolness in crossing without hesitation zones under heavy fire from the enemy's artillery."

TELL HEROIC DEEDS IN AMERICA'S ARMY

Citations by Divisional Commanders Disclose Many Acts of Bravery at the Front.

LEADERS COOL UNDER FIRE

Wounded Men in Many Cases Stuck to Posts, Fighting Against Superior Forces.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, June 2, (Associated Press.)—"Although wounded, he continued to direct his company and hold his position against the attack of superior enemy forces on the night of April 13," reads the citation of Captain Henry W. Worthington of Lancaster, Penn., one of the thirty-eight officers and men of the American Expeditionary Forces who have been cited by their divisional commanders for gallantry.

First Lieutenant Edward B. Hope of Walterboro, S. C., is cited for conspicuous courage and coolness of leadership while engaged with his men against a superior enemy force on the night of April 10.

Lieutenant Max Gilfillan of St. Johnsbury, Vt., is cited for intelligent and courageous assistance given to a French officer commanding a large party of French and American troops engaged in an important raid on enemy trenches on April 17.

Others are cited for the following reasons:

Lieutenant Edward E. Conroy, Ogden, Utah—Conspicuous courage and coolness of leadership while engaged at close quarters with a superior number of the enemy on April 20.

Dental Surgeon A. G. Lyle, Gloucester, Mass.—Rushed to the assistance of Marine Corporal Thomas Regan, who was wounded seriously, stopping a hemorrhage of the femoral artery while under bombardment, at the peril of his life, saving Regan's life.

Tony Simmer, Riverside, N. J.—On April 23 went to give first aid to Corporal Allen Stone of the marines, who had been wounded severely by shellfire. Simmer exposed himself to fire while helping his comrade, and three pieces of shrapnel struck his helmet while he was thus engaged.

Engaged Superior Force.

Gunnery Sergeant Arthur Johnson—Conspicuous courage in leadership of his combat group and in engaging a superior enemy force on April 24.

Sergeant Lois Cukela, Minneapolis—With his men faced a violent enemy counterattack and held his ground until ordered to withdraw.

First Lieutenant Thurston E. Wood, Philadelphia—Rushed from his dugout into a heavy shellfire on April 24 to rescue a seriously wounded French machine gunner.

First Lieutenant J. P. Ratajczak—Directed his battery in a cool and courageous manner during an enemy bombardment on April 30.

Lieutenant Allan C. Parkinson, Petersburg, Va.—Coolness, courage, and gallantry during a hostile raid against his post on April 21.

Sergeant P. Gegers, Green Bay, Wis.—During an important raid on April 13 was attacked by an enemy force which invaded the American line. When summoned to surrender he refused to do so, faced his opponents, disabling two of them, and saved his machine gun from capture.

Sergeant William A. Ruleford, Roswell, N. M.—Courage and leadership during a raid made by a superior enemy force.

Sergeant Alfred Safyke, Amsterdam, N. Y.—Brave and sacrificing spirit displayed under bombardment on April 30. He continued to command his gun in action until assistance arrived, although he was unable to move because he had been pinned down by débris and fallen timber.

Sergeant Jacob J. Kesel, Syracuse, N. Y.—Conspicuous courage and leadership during a raid by superior enemy force on April 19.

Corporal Robert P. Barrett, Brooklyn—Continued all night at his post, with severe wound in his head, during an attack by a superior enemy force on April 13.

Corporal John Kuhn—Fell at his post during a combat in which he had shown the greatest bravery.

Wounded Man Stuck to Post.

Corporal Clarence H. Babb, Chicago—Continued at his post during a hostile attack, though wounded; voluntarily carried orders through heavy shellfire from the battery commander.

Private L. Kantrowitz—Taken prisoner by the enemy during a raid; struck down his captor and returned to the American lines.

Private L. Pistikoudes—Performed a similar feat.

Private Seward A. McIntyre—While removing the wounded during a raid discovered a German in a shellhole. He went out single-handed, disarmed the German, and brought him back a prisoner.

Private George C. Brooks, Rich Hill, Mo.—Exhibited great courage, opening fire on an enemy group which attempted to turn back his raiding party.

Private Walter Klamm (spelled Kal in previous dispatch)—Although wounded, his automatic rifle almost disabled, continued to keep his piece in action, refusing the assistance of his comrades.

Private Bernard Yoakam—Carried a message from battalion to company headquarters and was wounded in the hand by a sniper, but continued and saw that his message was relayed properly before seeking medical attention.

Private James Hatcher—Rescued a wounded comrade under shellfire.

Private Percy Fox—Voluntarily carried orders through a heavy fire.

Private Alfred G. Beyer, Ellinger, Texas—After being seriously wounded, remained at his post and fought courageously until the enemy was driven off.

Private Ross J. Turner, Cloverdale, N. Y.—Shot through the arm and otherwise wounded, remained at his post until a superior attacking force of the enemy was driven away.

Advanced Through Barrage.

Second Lieutenant J. J. Bush—In command of a platoon, advanced to make a counterattack through a violent barrage, and contributed effectively to the rout of the enemy.

Second Lieutenant M. R. Harrison—Courage and devotion to duty on April 13 in keeping up the fire of his battery which was bombarded heavily with shells and gas. By his example he encouraged his men to the utmost everywhere, once crossing from one gunpit to another, which was a difficult task, and finally acting as a gunner of a section when a gunner was temporarily out of action due to gas.

Sergeant Bernard Rome of the artillery on April 24 rushed to the assistance of a French soldier and aided in carrying him to a place of safety through shell fire.

Sergeant Kenneth W. Squire, infantry, commanding a patrol of three men on April 21, attacked and drove off an enemy patrol of seven men which was attempting to enter American lines to secure information preparatory to a raid. Though twice severely wounded he continued to fight until the officer and noncommissioned officer commanding the enemy were killed. He secured valuable papers.

Sergeant Fred Moore, Signal Corps, Omaha, on April 12, in a gas mask, worked for four hours during a heavy gas shell bombardment repairing important communication lines.

Private Edmond E. Fons of the Marines assisted Sergeant Moore in his work. Corporal Charles G. Morahn, infantry, of Albany, was a member of the patrol commanded by Sergeant Squire.

CASUALTY LIST ALTERED.

Baker Decides on Classification "Accidents and Other Causes."

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Deaths among the expeditionary forces as a result of accident, suicide, homicidal attack, and military execution hereafter would be included in the casualty lists under the heading, "Accidents and Other Causes," Secretary Baker announced today after consulting his advisers as to whether the exact cause of death should be made public in each case.

Officials were unanimously against such action, holding that it would humiliate unnecessarily the friends and relatives of men who died as a result of their own misconduct.

The War Department in these cases will notify the nearest relative privately that the soldier died on such and such a date in France, adding that the department regrets to advise against any further inquiry into the cause of death. If the relative insists, however, the cause will be given.

PERSHING ISSUES A DENIAL.

No American Depots Captured at Fere-en-Tardenois.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—General Pershing, in a continuation of yesterday's communiqué, made public today, says:

Section B.—The German official communiqué of June 2, afternoon, saying, "Franco-American depots of numerous extent entered into our possession at Ferre en Tardenois." This statement is absolutely untrue, there being no American depot in that region.

DEAD SOLDIER WAS ONLY 16

R. G. Martin of Brooklyn Had Tried Ten Times to Enlist.

Private Robert G. Martin of Brooklyn, who died in France from lobar pneumonia on May 21, was only 16 years old. He enlisted in the 23d Regiment in Brooklyn last October. He is said to have told the recruiting officer he was 18 years old. His age caused his rejection ten times after the United States entered the war. He was disconsolate after his tenth rejection. When his mother tried to cheer him up he said:

"All I want is to go over there to get a crack at the Germans."

Soon afterward Martin was accepted by the 23d Regiment and went to Spartanburg, S. C., for training. He was transferred to the 106th Infantry and sailed for France a month ago. His mother was notified of his death last night by the War Department.

Martin was the only child of Mrs. Sarah L. Martin of 750 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn. His father, who died a little more than a year ago, was an auditor for the Corporation Trust Company of New York, and was for six years Vice President of the Congress Club of Brooklyn.

PLANE HITS YACHT'S MAST.

Naval Pilot Badly Injured in Accident at Great South Bay.

BABYLON, L. I., June 3.—A marine airplane attached to the naval station at Bay Shore, during a manoeuvre today, struck the top mast of the Commodore, a sailing yacht belonging to John Vanderveer, and then tumbled headlong into Great South Bay. The accident occurred a short distance out on the bay, between Babylon and Bay Shore. The pilot was endeavoring to make a circle just above the vessel, but misjudging his distance drove the nose of his plane against the mast.

The pilot was rescued by a crew from the naval station. He had been severely injured in the crash. Authorities at the naval station refused to disclose the pilot's name. No one was aboard the Commodore at the time of the accident.

EXPECT 60,000 WILL REGISTER FOR DRAFT

Arrangements Completed for Work Here Tomorrow—District Chairmen Get Instructions.

All arrangements for the registration of the men of New York, who have attained the age of twenty-one years, subsequent to June 5, 1917, are complete. The members of the 189 local district draft boards, who will be in charge of the registration, have received their final instructions, and the registering places, the locations of which were published in THE TIMES of Sunday, will be open and ready for business at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning, and close at 9 P. M.

The following instructions, signed by Henry W. Taft, Charles W. Taft, and Lewis L. Delafield, Jr., were issued to the Chairmen of the 189 local district law boards yesterday:

To Chairmen of Local Law Boards:

Under the joint resolution of the Senate and the House of Representatives, approved by the President on May 20, 1918, and the proclamation of the President of that date, all male persons, (except persons in the military or naval service,) either citizens of or residing in the United States, who have since June 5, 1917, and on or before June 5, 1918, attained their twenty-first birthday, are required to register with the local board having jurisdiction of the area wherein they permanently reside.

It is the duty of members of the Legal Advisory Board to render all proper assistance to registrants in connection with this registration, and to co-operate with local boards in facilitating it. Chairmen of Local Law Boards are required to make all proper provision to this end, and should call to their aid so many associate members of the Legal Advisory Board as in their judgment may be necessary. They should also communicate with the members of the Local Exemption Boards and make proper arrangements for co-operation with them.

The new registration will be in accordance with Registration Regulations No. 2, which have been furnished to the Local Exemption Boards.

Martin Conboy, Director of the Draft for New York City, estimates that the number of men subject to registration tomorrow is between 55,000 and 60,000.

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Arnold, Constable & Co.
40th St. at 5th Ave.
Are Featuring
Henry Cort & Co.
Men's Shoes
Department conveniently located on main floor.
Separate Entrance, 449 Fifth Ave.
Women's and Juvenile's Smart Footwear in all the season's latest models.
Popular Prices.

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The modern American Drink that so many now are using.

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West Forty-second and Forty-third Streets
FURS STORED
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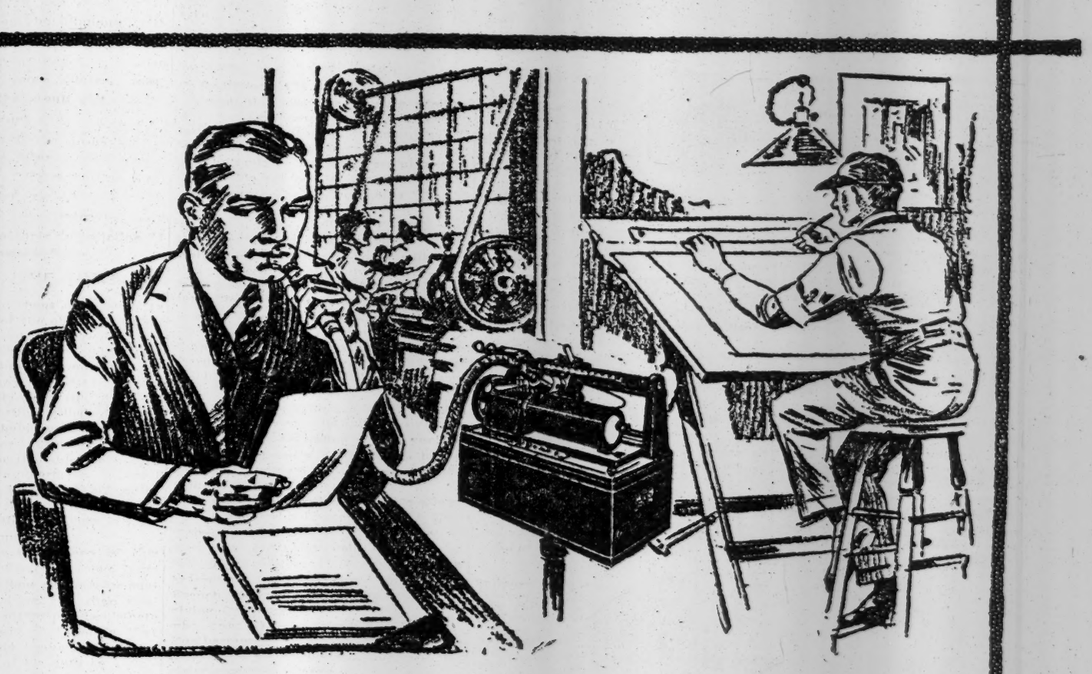

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Financial
Federal Reserve Bank
National City Bank, New York
Harris Trust & Savings Co., Chicago
And many others
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U. S. Department of Agriculture
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And many others
Insurance
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Aetna Life Ins. Co.
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And many others
Lawyers
District Attorney's Office, New York
A. L. Stinson, Boston
George Gordon Battle, New York
Supreme Court of Appeals, Pittsburgh
And many others
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A few years ago the groom left college and started to learn *his* business. He worked hard, he watched those about him, he read the technical papers of his trade and now he has been successful enough to marry.

Who is going to teach the new wife *her* complex business of conducting the home? Hitherto she has been sheltered and had things done for her. To be sure, she can cook a little, sew a little, and has an idea she wants her bedroom done in pink. But the problems she now faces are multiple and new, and on her success depends the happiness of the home and the well-being of several lives. A dozen times a day questions arise to which her past experience gives no answer.

And so it is very natural and very necessary that the new wife do as her mother did before her—lean heavily on the practical household service offered her in The Delineator.

Here she finds economical recipes for meals; attractive ways to arrange the interior of her home; designs for clothes and instructions how to make them; and later how to take care of herself before her baby arrives and how to conserve the health of the little lad when he comes.

It is such service as this that has established The Delineator for fifty years in the most progressive homes of the nation—The Delineator, always practical, always up to date in its expert household service.

It is thus that eighty-six per cent. of the million Delineator subscribers are married women who get from its pages every month not only wholesome entertainment but vitally needed household advice.

It is thus that the columns of The Delineator prove the ideal place for the advertisements of manufacturers who make articles used in American homes. The women are the "purchasing agents" for the American home.

One million "purchasing agents" rely on The Delineator for advice and use its advertising columns as the guide in their household buying. Are you advising them about your product?

56,230 Girls were married last year from Delineator Families

The Delineator

The Magazine in a Million Homes

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Here is a shoe that wears with all the tenacity of good leather and honest making. It is as nice looking and graceful as fine footwear is ever made. The Dr. A. Reed Cushion Shoe adds to these things the virtue of gentleness.

Every human foot is better for being treated considerately. A cushion that conforms to the curves of your foot-sole, yielding or supporting as needed, is the ideal surface for feet to walk and stand on. You will delight in the gentleness of these shoes.

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YOU don't have to. You can borrow the money to pay your income tax from The Morris Plan Company of New York.

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Sample Each Free by Mail. Address postcard: "Cuticura, Dept. 6M, Boston." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c.

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RAIDS BY AMERICANS CAREFULLY PLANNED

Engineers Load Long Pipes of Dynamite to Blow Up the Enemy's Wire.

HELMETS BURLAP-COVERED

Some Soldiers Blacken Their Faces for the Night Dash Across No Man's Land.

By FLOYD P. GIBBONS.
Copyright, 1918, by The Chicago Tribune Company.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMIES IN FRANCE, May 31, (Delayed.)—This is the chronology of a raid—the American soldiers make them almost daily on one or another of the sectors which our scattered units occupy from Picardy to the Swiss frontier.

This raid was perpetrated by our men on the Toul front, and had its Memorial Day significance. Yesterday afternoon I saw the men decorating the graves of their dead in a little cemetery back of the lines. By the dawning light this morning I saw them come trooping back across No Man's Land after a successful operation in which they decorated the opposing positions with German graves.

In a ruined forward village we came into first contact with the raiders. Their accompanying engineers were at work in the street, connecting sections of long dynamite-loaded pipes which were to be used to blast an ingress through the enemy's wire In the interested circle about them were the men who were to make the dash through the break even before the smoke cleared and the débris ceasod falling. They could be distinguished by the fact that the helmets worn by the raiders were covered with burlap, and some of them had their faces blackened.

In the failing evening light we walked on through several heaps of stone and rafters that had once been villages and were stopped by a military policeman, who inquired in broad Irish brogue for our passes. These meeting with his satisfaction, he advised us to avoid ahead, with its dangerous twist, known as "Dead Man's Curve," for the reason that the enemy at that minute was placing his evening contribution of shells in that vicinity. Acting on his suggestion, we took a short cut across the fields, rich with shell holes. The old craters were grown over with grass and mustard flowers. Newer punctures showed as wounds in the yellow soil and contained pools of evil smelling water green with scum.

In Colonel's Headquarters.

Under the protection of the ridge, which at least screened us from direct observation, we advanced toward the jagged skyline of the ruined village on the crest. The odor of open graves befouled the sheltered slope, indicating that enemy shells had penetrated its small protection and disturbed the final dugouts of the fallen. We followed the winding duckboard and were led by small signs painted on wood to the Colonel's headquarters. We descended the stone stairs beneath the rickety looking ruin and entered.

"Guests for our party?" was the Colonel's greeting.

The long narrow interior of the command post was well lighted but poorly ventilated, with walls and floor of wood and a low beamed ceiling supported by timbers.

"Well, I think it will be a good show," he said. "We're sending over a little party of new boys just for practice. We have two companies in this regiment which feel that they've sort of been left out on most of the fun today, so that this affair has been arranged for them. We put the plans together last week and pushed the boys through three days of training for it back of the lines. They're fit as fiddles tonight, and it looks like there'll be no interruption to their pleasure.

"No one man in one world, be he correspondent or soldier, could see every angle of so small a thing as a little raid like this," the Colonel explained. "What you can't see you've got to imagine. I suggest that you stay right in here for the show. That telephone on my adjutant's desk is the web-centre of all things occurring in this centre tonight, and the closer you are to it the more you will see and learn. Lieutenant Warren will take you up the road first and give you a look out of the observatory, so that you'll know what part of Germany our tourists are going to explore."

Darkness had fallen when we emerged, but there were sufficient stars out to set off the outline of gaping wells on either side of our way. We passed a number of 75's and entered a black hole in the wall of the ruin. After stumbling over an uneven floor in the dark passage for some minutes we entered a small room where several officers were gathered around a table on which were two burning candles stuck in bottles. Our guide, stepping to one end of the room, pulled aside the blanket curtain and passed through the narrow doorway. We followed.

Under a Starry Sky.

Up a narrow, steep stairway, between two walls of solid masonry not over two feet apart, we arrived on a none too stable wooden runway with a guide rail on either side. Looking up through the ragged remains of a wooden roof frame, now almost nude of tiles, we could see the starry sky. Proceeding along the runaway we arrived somewhere in that cluster of ruins at a darkened chamber, whose interior blackness was relieved by a light slit of an opening facing the enemy. We peer through it. Against the starry sky we could see the black outline of a flat tableland in the left distance, which we knew to be that part of the heights of the Meuse for whose commanding ridge there have been so many violent contests between the close locked lines in the forest of Apremont.

More to the centre of the picture stood Mont Sec, detached from the range and pushing its summit up through the lowland mist like the dorsal fin of a porpoise in a calm sea. On the right the lowland extended to indistinct distances, where it blended with the horizon. In all that expanse of quiet night there was not a single flicker of light, and at that time not a sound to indicate that unmentionable numbers of men were facing one another in parallel ditches across the silent moor.

"See that clump of trees away out there?" said the Lieutenant, directing our vision with his arm. "Now, then, hold your hand at arm's length in front of you. Sight along a line from your eyes along the left edge of your hand and that clump of trees. Now, then, look right along the right edge of your hand and you will look at Buchecourt. The boche holds it. We go in on the right of that tonight."

We looked as per instructions and saw nothing. So far as we were concerned Buchecourt is a daylight view, but these owls of the lookout know its location as well as they know the streets of their native towns. We returned to the Colonel's command post, where cots were provided, and we turned in for a few hours' sleep on the promise of being called in time.

It was 2 A. M. when we were summoned to the command post for the Colonel's explanation of the night's plans. The regimental commander, smoking a long pipe with a curved stem, sat in front of the map on which he conducted the exposition.

Program for the Raid.

"Here," he said, placing his finger on a section of the line marking the American trenches, "is the point of departure. That's the jumping off place. These marks running between the lines are the enemy's wire, and here and here and here are where we blow it up. We reach the German trenches at these points and clean up. Then the men follow the communicating trenches, penetrate 300 meters to the east edge of Buchecourt and return.

"It's now 2:10. Our raiders have left their trenches already. They are out in No Man's Land now. The engineers are with them, carrying explosives for the wire. There are stretcher bearers in the party to bring back our wounded, and also signal men right behind them with wire and one telephone. Reports from that wire are relayed here and we will also be kept informed by runners. The whole party has thirty minutes in which to crawl forward and place the explosive under the wire. They will have things in readiness by 2:30, and then the show begins."

URGES END OF SECRECY.

Borah Introduces Amendment to Make All Senate Action Public.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Senator Borah of Idaho today renewed his fight against "secret diplomacy" in the Senate. He proposed an amendment to Senator Underwood's resolution amending the Senate rules to provide that all treaties shall in future be considered by the Senate in open session. The only exception allowed would be when the Senate, by a yea and nay vote, decided that it would be better public policy to discuss certain terms of a treaty in secret.

The amendment is in practically the same form as a resolution Mr. Borah offered some months ago and upon which the Committee on Foreign Relations never has acted. Discussion of the amendment is expected to be spirited.

Senator Borah said he was merely putting into concrete form a thought President Wilson expressed in a message to Congress, when he advocated that full publicity in future mark the dealings of one nation with another.

"The United States should be first to establish the precedent," said Senator Borah. "The Senate should blaze the way."

Treaties and nominations of public officials sent to the Senate by the President are the only matters now considered in secret. Many members favor Senator Borah's idea, at least to some extent.

Senators pointed out today that when the treaty of peace is up for ratification the American people will be entitled to know beforehand just what their representatives are agreeing to on behalf of those who have given their blood and treasure to win the war. For this reason, they said, Senator Borah's plan should be adopted now. If it is, the first treaty to be considered under it probably will be the draft treaty with Great Britain, which is being held up pending settlement of the Irish conscription question.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, June 1st, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 23.10 cents per pound.—Advt.

REPORTS 27 MISSING FROM THE LINCOLN

Navy Department Says All the Passengers and Wounded Were Rescued.

LIEUT. ISAACS A PRISONER

Captured by Submarine That Sank Transport—New York Men Are on the List.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Latest dispatches to the Navy Department indicate that twenty-seven officers and enlisted men of the navy are missing as a result of the torpedoing of the American Army transport President Lincoln, returning from Europe, the morning of May 31. Four of the missing are officers, one of whom was taken prisoner by the submarine. The prisoner is Lieutenant Edouard V. M. Isaacs of Illinois. He was born in Iowa in 1891, was appointed to the Naval Academy from Illinois in 1911, and was serving on the battleship Kansas when the war began. His wife is living in Oklahoma.

Before announcing the casualty list Secretary Daniels authorized this statement:

"The latest dispatches received by the Navy Department state that all the passengers, including the sick, aboard the President Lincoln, were saved. None of the survivors was seriously injured. The transport was attacked by a submarine at 9:33 A. M. on May 31, was struck by three torpedoes, and sank in eighteen minutes. The submarine was not seen until after the torpedoes were sighted. The command to abandon ship was carried out in excellent order.

"The attacking submarine was about 200 feet long, and was not of the cruiser type.

"American destroyers went to the rescue. As they were returning to port with the survivors a submarine was sighted, at noon Saturday, and attacked by a destroyer.

"The small loss of life on the President Lincoln was due to the thorough discipline of the ship's company and excellent seamanship of the commanders and officers of the vessels concerned, particularly the commander of the transport, Vice Admiral Sims says in his report."

The officers of the President Lincoln reported missing are:

WHITESIDE, LINDSAY C., surgeon; wife, Mrs. L. C. Whiteside, Lehighton, Penn.

MOWAT, ANDREW, assistant paymaster; mother, Mrs. Jemina C. Mowat, 72 Spring St., Newport, R. I.

ARDSTON or ARDSTOW, J. E., assistant paymaster, United States Naval Reserve force, (no such name as Ardston or Ardstow is on the Navy's records. There may have been some error in the transmission of this name.)

ISAACS, EDOUARD V. M., Lieutenant, taken prisoner; wife, Mrs. Agnes C. Isaacs, Fort Huachuca, Arizona.

Twenty-three enlisted men are reported missing from the President Lincoln, as follows:

HIMMELWRIGHT, HOWARD ARNOLD, storekeeper, second class; father, W. K. Himmelwright, R. F. D. No. 1, Niantic, Penn.

KUHNERT, VICTOR J., Chief Commissary Steward; sister, Mrs. Thomas McKenna, 366 Montgomery St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BROWN, BERNARD M., mess attendant, second class; wife, Mrs. Minnie Brown, 1,519 Dickinson St., Philadelphia, Penn.

DALEY, EDWARD M., ship's cook, fourth class; father, John Daley, 65 North Ogden St., Buffalo, N. Y.

McALLISTER, CLARENCE W., ship's cook, third class; father, Charles McAllister, Akron, N. Y.

NOWACKI, JACOB J. C., commissary steward; wife, Mrs. Rosie Nowacki, 92 Orange St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

JOHNSON, GRUNDY B., ship's cook, third class; mother, Mrs. Sydney Johnson, Box 8, R. F. D. 1, Decatur, Tenn.

HAIGHT, LLOYD B., baker, second class; wife, Mrs. Margaret Haight, Trenton, Utah.

ZANETTI, BIRTIE, seaman; father, Thomas Zanetti, 45 Knapp Av., Clifton, N. J.

HOFFMAN, GEORGE B., seaman; father, Michael B. Hoffman, Ridley Park, Va.

JENKINS, JOHN A., seaman, second class; mother, Mrs. Augusta Jenkins, Eugene, Mo.

HEDGLIN, FLOYD H., seaman, second class; father, Bert R. Hedglin, Eddyville, Neb.

OWENS, WILLIAM F., fireman, first class; father, William H. Owens, 533 Perry St., Trenton, N. J.

FREEMAN, ROBERT JENNINGS, fireman, third class; brother, John S. Freeman, Oliphant Furnace, Penn.

NEUERT, KARL H., radio electrician, first class; father, J. M. Neuert, 213 2d St., Columbus, Ind.

WILSON, FREDERICK W., Jr., yeoman, second class; mother, Mrs. Fannie Myrant Wilson, 813 West Gandy St., Denison, Texas.

JEFFERSON, ARTHUR T., ship's cook, second class; friend, Mrs. Dennis Taylor, 534 Union St., Jacksonville, Fla.

WILLIAMS, HAROLD H., cook, third class; mother, Mrs. C. E. Williams, 1,870 Bergen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WOODARD, FRANK H., mess attendant, first class; brother, Charles Woodard, U. S. S. Leviathan.

WALKER, ROBERT S., steerage steward; father, Oliver P. Walker, 1,912 Taylor St., Chattahoora, Tenn.

SWEETING, ALFRED A., mess attendant, third class; wife, Mrs. Florence Sweeting, 145 West 135th St., New York.

EGBERT, ARTHUR S., seaman, second class; father, John E. Egbert, 1,288 Richmond Av., Graniteville, S. I., N. Y.

LIED, JACOB, cook, second class; sister, Louisa Kente, 68 Columbia Av., New York.

CLIFTON, N. J., June 3.—"If this is my sacrifice for victory, I am perfectly satisfied," said Mrs. Thomas Zanetti of 45 Knapp Avenue tonight, when informed that her son, Bertram, was in the list of missing on the President Lincoln.

Bertram Zanetti was 21 years old. He was a second-class petty officer on the transport, to which he was attached on his enlistment four months ago.

Two other of Mrs. Zanetti's sons are also in the service, Anthony, 24, on the President Grant, and Henry J., 19, on the U. S. S. Mississippi. Mrs. Zanetti is Secretary of the Clifton Chapter of the Red Cross.

TRENTON, N. J., June 3.—William H. Owens, Jr., lived with his father at 18 West Front Street, here. He was 26 years old, and previous to his enlistment one year ago was a structural ironworker, with the Newton A. Bugbee Construction Company. Three brothers are in the service: Edward, 20, on the Missouri; John, 25, in France, and Joseph 29, in the National Army, at Camp Dix.

Arthur S. Egbert, reported missing, lived at 1,288 Richmond Avenue, Graniteville, S. I. He was 30 years old, and enlisted on July 20, 1917. His occupation on board the transport was that of an oiler. His father and four brothers live at the Richmond Avenue address. A fifth brother is serving in the army.

Jacob Nowacki lived with his wife, Rose Nowacki, at 92 Orange Street, Brooklyn. Occupants of the home at that address last night refused to give any information concerning Nowacki.

CALL FOR 50,000 IRISH AS ARMY VOLUNTEERS

Lord Lieutenant Asks for 2,000 to 3,000 Monthly in Future —Land for Recruits.

DUBLIN, June 3, (Associated Press.)—The Lord Lieutenant issued a proclamation tonight asking for 50,000 voluntary recruits, and thereafter 2,000 to 3,000 monthly to maintain the Irish divisions.

The first call is to men from 18 to 27 years old, and special inducement is offered of legislation to insure that land shall be available for the men who fight for their country

THREATEN WITNESSES IN MAUDE ALLAN CASE

Anonymous Letters Reflect on Them—Mrs. Stewart Is Told She Will Be Shot if She Testifies.

LONDON, June 3.—On the resumption today of the trial of Noel Pemberton-Billing, Member of Parliament, for alleged libel against Maude Allan, the dancer, and J. T. Grein, manager of the Independent Theatre, considerable excitement was caused by the announcement by Mr. Pemberton-Billing that one of his witnesses, Mrs. Villiers-Stewart, had been threatened over the telephone and otherwise that she would be shot in the courtroom if she testified again.

Justice Darling, who is presiding, announced the receipt of many anonymous letters, reflecting on witnesses, all of which were promptly destroyed. One letter which was signed had been turned over to the authorities.

The prosecuting attorney announced that he and his witnesse had also received threatening anonymous letters.

Agriculture Federation Officials Quit

As the result of the recent quarrel over the closer union of the farmer's association of the State, two temporary officials of the recently formed New York State Federation of Agriculture, S. L. Strivings, President and D. V. Farley, Chairman of the Legislative Committee, have resigned. Both officials disavow the aim of the federation to establish itself as a separate organization apart from the other agricultural organization of the State.

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Most modern, sanitary plant in Greater New York. Experts in charge of all work, which is strictly guaranteed.

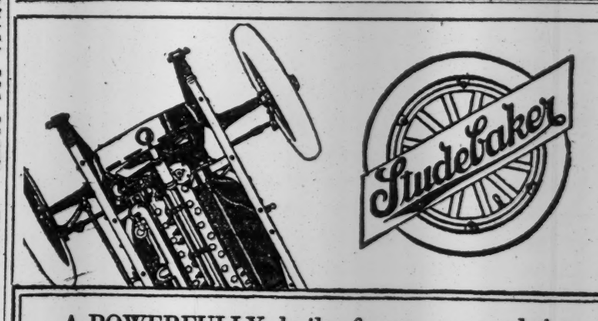
OUR 39TH YEAR.

Pioneer
Fireproof Storage Warehouses
41 Flatbush Avenue, Bklyn., N. Y.

The Raids on Zeebrugge and Ostend.

These exploits, vying with Drake's for sheer bravery, are described in Current History for June. Illustrated with maps and charts that show how the raid took place. Also 50 other important war articles.

At all news stands, 25c a copy—$3.00 a year.—Advt.



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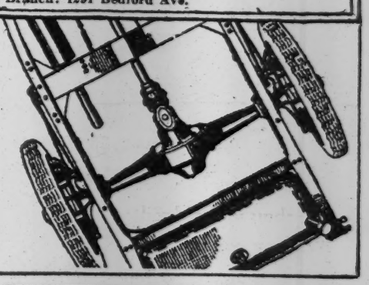

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Thoroughly Modern
Mechanically Right

Who Discovered RICORO?

"I know," said the Senator, "A political correspondent.
"I'd just finished my speech on the Naval appropriation when he asked for an interview.
"We stopped in the Lobby and settled down for a talk. I felt for my cigars and was uneasy on not finding them.
"He saw my discomfort and gave me a fine big Corona size cigar—a smoke of exceptional quality.
"When he said it was a Ricoro—price 8c—the surprise was as great as getting a majority vote in a hostile district."

Sooner or later you'll discover—

Ricoro
the "Self-Made" Cigar

Corona size, 8c
Box of 50—$4.00
Imported from Porto Rico

Risk 7c on a Ricoro today. Prove to yourself that the difference between Ricoro and other imported cigars is in price only. You really take no risk. If Ricoro isn't one of the best cigars you ever smoked your money will be cheerfully refunded.

A dozen shapes and sizes—6c to 2-for-25c.
Sold only in United Cigar Stores—"*Thank You.*".

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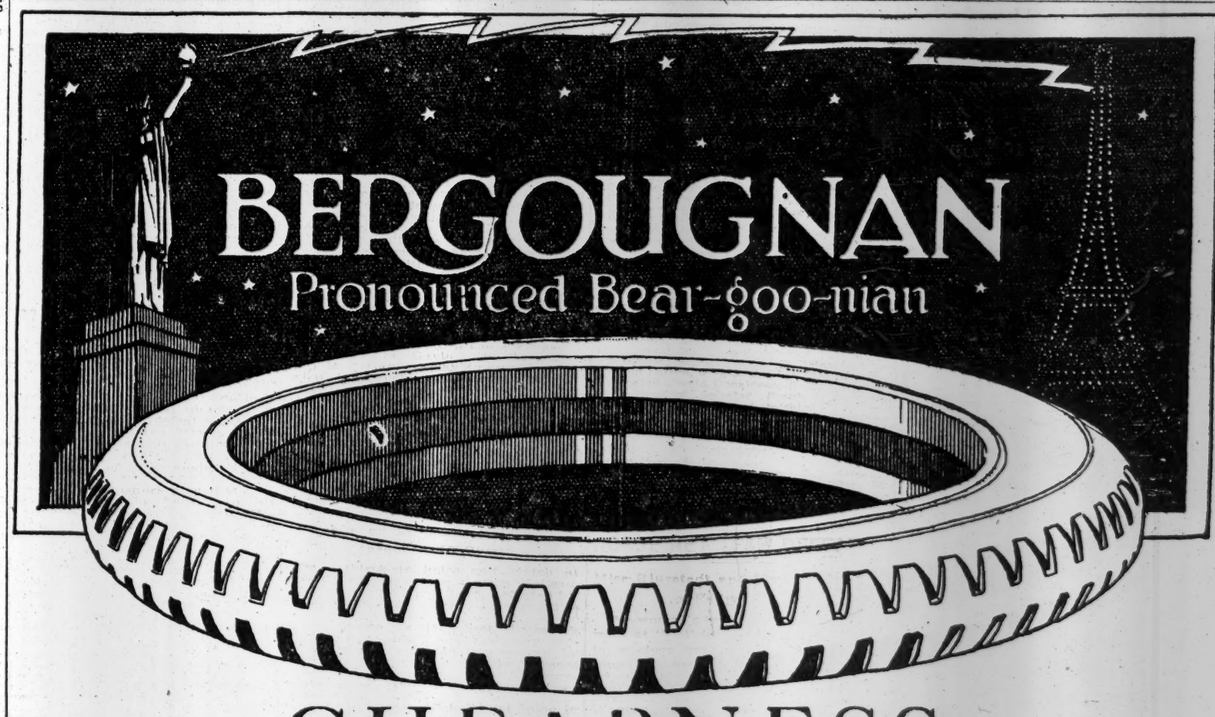

CHEAPNESS

Do not be deceived by the sound of the word.
If a thing is offered to you at a "cheap" price it is because it is not good enough to command a "fair" price or a "high" price. There is something wrong with it, or it would not be offered to you "at a sacrifice," or "reduced," or "for a song."
Remember that *you cannot get something for nothing.*
A pair of shoes at three dollars is not a cheap pair of shoes if it wears out in three weeks. It is infinitely dearer than the shoes for which you pay six dollars, if these last you six months.
There is this same difference in automobile tires. A ten dollar "second" that lasts 500 miles is not as cheap as a good fifty dollar tire that lasts five thousand miles.
Bergougnan Tires are cheap tires because they give you more miles per dollar than most tires.
Because they are so good the impression has spread that they must be expensive.
To correct this popular error we quote a few prices, taken from our latest list:

	Plain	Non-Skid	Red Tubes
32x3½	$26.70	$29.35	$4.60
33x4	35.80	39.40	6.15
34x4	37.80	41.60	6.30
35x4½	51.85	57.05	7.80
35x5	60.50	66.55	9.10
37x5	63.50	69.80	9.55

What other tires will give you seven—yes, even eight—thousand miles for so little money?
Our MINIMUM guarantee is five thousand miles.
Get in touch with us to-day. Our selling proposition is a very attractive one.
We may be able to give you the exclusive rights for your territory.

BERGOUGNAN TIRE CORPORATION
49 WEST 64th STREET, NEW YORK
Canadian Agency—325 St. James St., Montreal

NORMAL INCOME TAX MAY BE DOUBLED

That Is McAdoo's Idea and Ways and Means Committee Is Likely to Accept It.

SOME FAVOR HIGHER RATE

Proposal to Liberalize Next Liberty Loan—Fordney Argues for Increased Tariffs.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Secretary McAdoo has conveyed to members of the Ways and Means Committee his idea of the desirability of increasing the normal corporation and income taxes in order to raise the additional revenue to be obtained through the War Revenue bill about to be framed. The normal corporation tax is now 6 per cent., while the normal income tax is by cumulation practically 4 per cent. Treasury officials are advising that both taxes be increased to 12 per cent., while the radical members of the committee favor placing the taxes on a parity with those taxes in England, which range around 25 per cent.

Indications are that the principle involved in the views of Secretary McAdoo will be accepted and that the normal tax rate will be doubled at least, with increases in the surtaxes. The surtaxes cannot be increased beyond a certain point, or, as Representative Kitchin explained today, "they will go beyond 100 per cent., and the Government will have to pay back some of the taxes levied."

There was some talk among members of the committee today that the next Liberty Loan will be made very favorable, so as to influence people to buy liberally, while paying increased taxes at the same time. The thought was that the rate would be fixed at 4½ per cent. and the bonds be non-taxable, but not convertible into any subsequent loan. This course, they said, might be necessary in order to influence the wealthy to buy further, as without such advantages they might not be disposed to place their money in taxable securities.

Outlining a possible Republican attitude in revenue legislation, Representative Joseph W. Fordney, ranking Republican member of the Ways and Means Committee, today made a speech in the House urging increased taxes on imports. He declared that the United States was raising more revenue by direct taxation than any other nation in the world. Great Britain, he said, had raised 25.6 per cent. through direct taxation; Canada, 18½ per cent.; France, 11 per cent., and Italy, 9 per cent. The United States is now raising through direct taxation, he said, 37.6 per cent., and it is proposed to increase this to 40 per cent.

"It is a common rule and a common practice of every country in the world that during a time of war some of the money raised to carry on war has been raised from increased import duties," said Mr. Fordney. "I want to call your attention to our situation here. Under the existing law last year our ad valorem rates were 8 per cent., getting mighty close to free trade. The Payne tariff law in the last year of its operation yielded $333,000,000 in revenue on imports of $1,812,000,000. Taking an average of the first nine months of this fiscal year, and for the months of April, May, and June this year, which would complete this fiscal year, the average rate is 6.06 per cent. under the Underwood tariff law, which would yield for the twelve months $168,000,000 on import values of $2,800,000,000. In other words, $165,000,000 less will be collected on imports this year under the Underwood tariff law than was collected under the Payne tariff law, with an increase of $1,000,000,000 of imports.

"The time has come, if we must raise more revenue to help carry on this war, when we should raise a portion of it from our import taxes."

"Under the present conditions, with an embargo, where you have to have a license to import and export, does not the gentleman think that it would be far fetched to talk about levying any kind of duty at the Custom House?" asked Representative Garner, Democratic member of the Ways and Means Committee.

"No, I don't," replied Mr. Fordney, "because it is the easiest tax in the world for the people to pay, because when they pay it they do not know it. There is where the Republicans have the advantage over you Democrats in imposing taxes upon the people. Under the existing law, if we had the Payne rates of duty in existence today, our imports would yield $518,000,000 instead of $168,000,000."

TURKS' CRUELTY TO JEWS.

1,500, Many of Them Ill with Typhus, Deported in Palestine.

The provisional Zionist Committee in this city received a cable from Lemberg, Galicia, yesterday which reports the arrival there of Daniel Auster, formerly a teacher at the Jewish High School in Haifa, who was deported by the Turks to Damascus.

According to Auster, Djemal Pasha, Turkish Governor of Palestine, has expelled all the Jews from the colonies and towns near the battlefront. Among the victims of his new persecutions are 1,500 Jews who were previously driven from Jaffa to Kfar Saba. Regardless of the fact that about 400 of them are victims of typhus and that large numbers are dying daily, he has deported them, including the sick, fifty miles further inland. They are now at Kfar-Djemal, Hedera, and Turkerem.

This latest expulsion occurred just before the arrival at Kfar Saba of a sanitary commission sent from Jaffa by the local Jewish Relief Committee to combat the epidemic of typhus. Auster believes that Duemal Pasha timed this expulsion to prevent the refugees at Kfar Saba from obtaining relief from the epidemic which is destroying them.

He reports that the epidemic is raging also in Safed, where there are at present over 500 Jewish orphans.

QUIT MOTORS DIRECTORATE.

Towne Testifies That He Was Not Satisfied with Stock Allotment.

Charles A. Towne, former United States Senator and Representative from Michigan, testified yesterday in the trial before Judge Manton of the District Court in the prosecution of the Emerson Motors Company, its officers and agents for alleged misuse of the mails.

Mr. Towne admitted that he had been a Director of the company, and said that he had consented to serve at the request of Colonel Emerson, one of the defendants. The witness said that he had received some of the company's stock, and that he had resigned as a Director because of the manner in which the company's common stock was being apportioned. The trial will be continued today.

SENATE DRYS OPPOSE RIDER

Substitute Put In Forbidding Use of Foodstuffs for Intoxicants.

WASHINGTON, June 3. — Opposition from "dry" as well as "wet" champions is developing in the Senate to the prohibition rider attached by the House to the $11,000,000 Emergency Agricultural Appropriation bill, which would prevent expenditure of about $6,000,000 unless President Wilson exercised his power under the Food Control act to prohibit the use of grains in making beer and light wines during the war.

As a substitute prohibition advocates favor an amendment proposed by Senator Jones of Washington to flatly forbid the use of foodstuffs for making intoxicants of any kind during the war.

HEAR NEWS PRINT DEMANDS

Labor Board Members to Report on Testimony of Both Sides.

Testimony in the newsprint paper case, involving the demands of the employes of the print paper mills for higher wages, was heard at the Hotel Belmont yesterday by a section of the National War Labor Board, composed of C. A. Crocker, a manufacturer of news print paper of Holyoke, Mass., representing the employes, and T. M. Guerin of the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners representing the workers. No findings were made public, and the subcommittee will report its recommendations upon the testimony back to the National War Labor Board.

A committee of five paper manufacturers, of which F. L. Carlile of Watertown, N. Y., is Chairman and spokesman, presented the manufacturers' side and another committee of five delegates of various labor unions, with J. T. Cary, President of the Paper Makers' Union, presented the claims of the wage earners. The testimony was taken in executive session. One of the questions discussed was a readjustment of the wage scale so as to include an increase over the present wages paid by the International Paper Company. Since 1916 the International Paper Company has solved the wage problem by a 10 per cent. increase each year without incorporating the increase into a new scale. In order that there might be danger of a return to old schedule after the war was over the workers demanded that a new schedule be adopted, based upon a further addition to the present wage levels.

Another point upon which extensive testimony was taken was as to whether the new schedule should be adopted for one year or for the period of the war. The manufacturers wanted to fix the wage contract for the period of the war but the workers insisted that the schedule should not be made effective for more than a year. Mr. Crocker stated that the paper makers' demand for an eight-hour day was resisted by the employers on the ground that they could not grant an eight-hour day when the shortage of news print paper necessitated the fullest possible production of the mills.

WITHDRAW MURDER CHARGE

Dunlap Now Held as a Material Witness in the Hemming Case.

Special to The New York Times.

GLEN COVE, L. I., June 3.—The charge of homicide against John Dunlap of 362 West Fifty-second Street, arrested on Saturday in connection with the death of Dorothy Hemming, the Brooklyn school teacher, whose body was found in a millpond here last Saturday, has been withdrawn, and he is now held as a material witness. Tomorrow afternoon he will appear at an inquest to be held before Justice William Cocks, Jr. Assistant District Attorney Wood will conduct the inquiry.

Dr. Joseph Connolly, city health officer, still insists that Miss Hemming met her death by drowning. Investigation today brought out that Mrs. George Miller told neighbors that on Saturday night a week ago she heard a woman scream. She looked out of the window, but since the scream was not repeated, paid no further attention to it. Mrs. Miller lives within a short distance of the pond.

START AID FOR THE 306TH.

Relatives of Officers Take First Steps in Forming Organization.

At a meeting of relatives of officers of the 306th Infantry at the home of Mrs. J. R. Wolff, 33 West Sixty-ninth Street, yesterday morning the first steps were taken toward forming an organization to look after the needs of the men abroad and of their families in this country. Mrs. Wolff, who is the mother of Captain Arthur M. Wolff of Company E, was made Chairman; Mrs. Rochester Jones, Secretary, and Mrs. Joseph F. Cullman, Jr., 46 West Sixty-ninth Street, Treasurer.

The first need of the organization is money, and $200 has already been donated, $100 by Mrs. Wolff. Other gifts may be forwarded to the Treasurer. About twenty women were present. Another meeting will probably be called on some morning this week.

Post Time Tables on Brooklyn Cars.

In accordance with an order of the Public Service Commission all of the cars on the Brooklyn surface line yesterday carried conspicuous placards containing a time table, with the departure of each car and the time it was due at various points; the number of cars operated on each line, the number of each car, and the headway between cars. The order of the commission grew out of many complaints made by Brooklynites of the alleged irregular and inadequate service.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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Made with Real Fruits
—Nature's Laxative Foods.
You eat them; chew them; enjoy every morsel. You don't just "take" them, like ordinary medicine.
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Package of 6 Rolls 15c, at drug stores.

BOAL'S FRUIT ROLLS
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Resinol
does wonders for poor complexions

Does a poor complexion stand between you and popularity—good times—success? Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap do not work miracles, but they do make inflamed, rough skins clearer, fresher and more attractive. Use them regularly for a few days and see how your complexion improves.

Sold by all druggists and dealers in toilet goods. Trial free. Write Dept. 4-S, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

CRITTALL
STEEL CASEMENTS AND WINDOWS
DETROIT

Y. M. C. A.'S COUNCIL ASKS $100,000,000

Votes to Make Campaign for That Sum to Carry On War Work.

DR. MOTT TELLS OF NEEDS

Within Six Days 850 "Huts" Have Been Captured by Germans in Their Drive.

The National War Work Council of the Young Men's Christian Association, at its annual meeting held yesterday at the Bankers Club, 120 Broadway, decided to initiate a campaign for $100,000,000 to defray the expenses of the organization for the coming year. The meeting was attended by about 300 prominent business men from various parts of the country, and a large number of Y. M. C. A. secretaries. The speakers included Dr. John R. Mott, General Secretary, who told of his experiences in France, and outlined the reasons for the large budget; George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Finance Committee, who read the financial report of last year's work, and Justin Godart, former Secretary of War of France. William Sloan, Chairman of the Executive Committee, presided.

Detailing the reasons for the fund of $100,000,000, Dr. Mott said that unexpected losses have to be met. Within the last five or six days the Germans have captured 850 foyers du soldat, known to the Americans as the "Y. M. C. A. huts," he said. The association has appropriated $500,000 to replace eighty-nine huts and dug-outs lost by the British Y. M. C. A. in Flanders and Picardy during the recent drive. After telling of the many moral, religious, and spiritual phases of American life that the Y. M. C. A. must present to the American soldier, Dr. Mott said that the organization was the only one that could do this work on an adequate scale.

"We have to do 'over there' to a large extent what twelve or fourteen agencies are trying to do on this side of the Atlantic," he said. "The second reason is that over there the forces are scattered. Over here we are familiar with the great cantonments where 20,000 or 30,000 or 40,000 men are massed in each. You will find in France a division of less than 30,000 scattered in thirty to sixty villages. I heard of two divisions that had arrived in France and the association had only one Secretary to place at their disposal. These soldiers are billeted in small groups all over the villages.

"The father or mother is not in this land who, if he or she had been with me and seen their boy as I have seen him, would not be willing to mortgage house or land, if necessary, in order that the Y. M. C. A. might be established in that particular section. He or she would be saying, 'You have got to get down to the unit of 300 if my boy is there and not stop with serving large units of 2,000 or over.'

"Another reason is the broken-down means of communication. All the French railroads are worn out. I saw the splendid double line America has stretched almost across France, and I saw what America is trying to do with some of the French roads. But if we had not established our own transport system we would not be in 606 places now.

"But I suppose the great reason why we will spend anything that is needed is because of the extreme devotion of these men. One of the boys said to me: 'I have had it out with death.' That is true of every American boy. They have thought the thing through and are ready to pay the extreme price, and that is what has put the strain of grandeur in every one of these boys. We must get more than $100,000,000. We must get overseas by September at least 4,000 more American workers, of whom about one-fifth should be women."

The recommendation that $100,000,000 be raised was made by the Budget Committee of which Cyrus H. McCormick is Chairman, and was unanimously adopted by the council.

CANADIAN ROADS ASK SHARE

Want Higher Rates on Business Done in United States.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Canadian railways today asked permission of the Interstate Commerce Commission to raise rates on business done on their lines within the United States to the level provided by Director General McAdoo under the recent rate orders for American railroads.

The Canadian Northern seeks to cancel its excursion rates to and from Niagara Falls on its lines within New York and to raise to 3 cents a mile its passenger rates from Minnesota and Michigan running to Detroit, Sault Ste. Marie, Duluth, and between Vancouver, British Columbia, and Pacific Coast cities in the United States.

The Canadian Pacific asked for the 3-cent rate on passenger traffic on its lines in Maine and Vermont. The Grand Trunk Pacific steamship line asked permission to increase boat fares from Seattle to Canadian points to the level that may hereafter be provided by the American Railroad Administration for American boat lines.

BOSTON MAIL PLANE OVERTURNS IN RISING

Lieut. Vanel and Mechanician Slightly Bruised in Starting from Here.

PLAN ANOTHER TRIAL TODAY

Service to Washington Delayed by Motor Trouble—Other Routes Maintained.

The first airplane to start with mail from this city to Boston overturned as it was about to rise from Aviation Field No. 1 at Mineola, L. I., yesterday, and the pilot, Lieutenant Gustave Vanel, a French Army officer, and W. O'Brien, the mechanician, were thrown out, sustaining slight bruises. The left wing of the plane was smashed and the inauguration of the service was postponed until today.

It had been planned to start the flight at 9 o'clock in the morning, but various mishaps prevented Lieutenant Vanel from getting a start until nearly three hours later. Carrying seven sacks of mail weighing about 200 pounds, the Lieutenant started his machine over the ground, but when he tried a quick turn just as the machine began its ascent, the tip of a wing caught in soft earth and capsized. When Major Thomas Hitchcock and other aviation officers hurried to the machine they found the French officer unhurt. He said that a wire connecting the steering apparatus with the right wing had snapped, causing the airplane to wabble.

Because of the bad condition of the field at Mineola it was said yesterday that arrangements might be made to start the flight to Boston from the Belmont Park landing field. If the Belmont field is used the mail will be carried to Boston by one of the new Liberty motor planes with one of the New York-to-Washington pilots at the wheel.

The air mail service to Washington, via Philadelphia, was operated fairly successfully yesterday, though some delay was caused at this end by motor trouble. Off at noon with 75 pounds of mail, Lieutenant Millar had been out of sight for about half an hour when H. L. Hartung, in charge of the service, had a telephone call from him stating that he had been forced to descend at Woodbridge, N. J., about four miles from Rahway, because the sun, coupled with friction, had put his motor out of commission.

As soon as the message was received Mr. Hartung dispatched Lieutenant Webb and a mechanician to pick up the mail and continue to Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia-to-New York service was maintained without a hitch by Lieutenant Culver, who flew over with 150 pounds of mail in an even hour. Lieutenant Bonsal, who has been flying between the Quaker City and Belmont Park, was transferred yesterday to the Washington-Philadelphia service and left in his machine to report at his new station.

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GENUINE Australian Kangaroo makes a light, cool, comfortable Summer Shoe. It feels as soft as kidskin, wears as long as calfskin, and polishes like patent leather.

Why continue to experiment with ordinary shoes, when behind the Edwin Clapp shoe is an Institution which has had more than half a century's experience in making fine shoes exclusively?

We specialize in the finest-quality Australian Kangaroo, but we carry a complete variety of styles in other leathers, from Boardwalk to Battlefield, at Ten Dollars and up.

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Two Convenient Stores

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Slow connections, wrong numbers, incessant "busys" are hampering big business plants today. ¶ These shortcomings will continue to take a heavy toll of time-waste and efficiency-loss so long as interior calls are crowded onto the already overburdened city telephone system.

You cannot afford to tie up a single line in your telephone system—one of the main arteries of your business.

You owe it to yourself and to the public to safeguard your telephone service.

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You can operate 20 telephones, or 200, or 2,000.

You can have 24-hour service at no extra cost.

You can save money, increase production, help fewer men do more work.

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The governments of the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy have adopted the P.A.X. and are using it to speed up war work. You, too, need the P.A.X. in your plant.

Write us today, or phone Murray Hill 3209. Tell us your conditions. Let our industrial telephony experts solve your problems. ¶ Sixty per cent of our 1918 production is already booked, but prompt action will insure prompt delivery.

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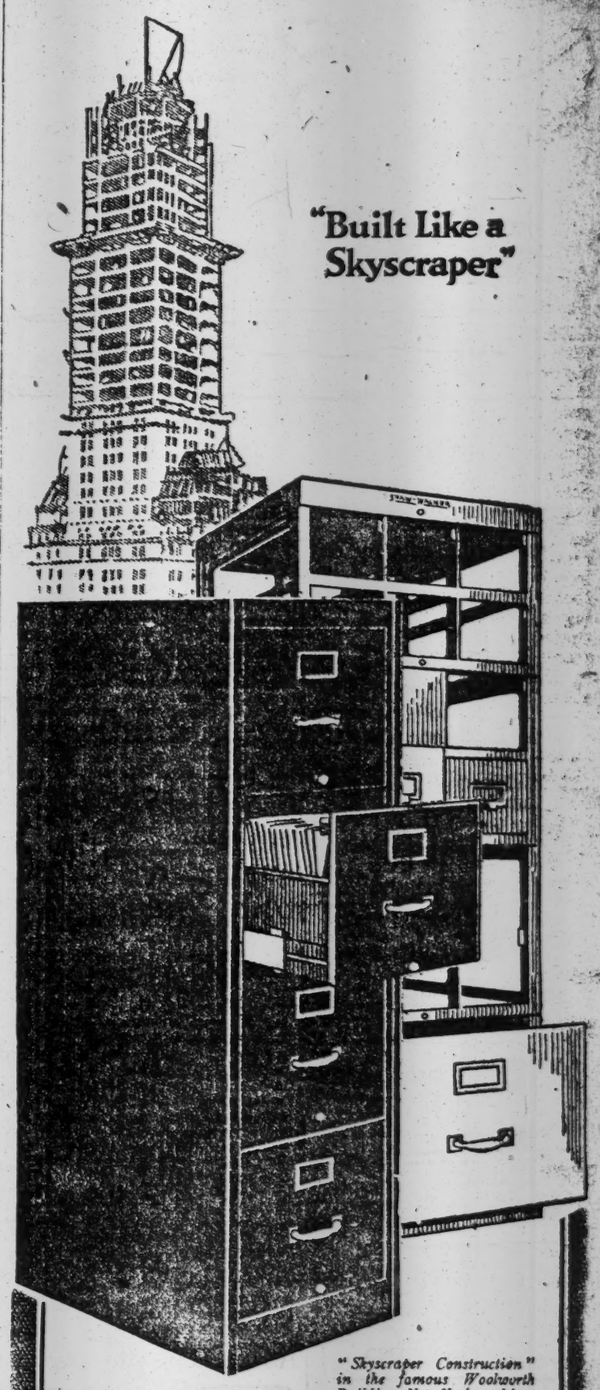

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GIANTS ARE STRICKEN LOW BY THE PIRATES AND THEIR LEAD GROWS TENUOUS

GIANTS FALL PREY TO PIRATE ATTACK

Bullet Ball Miller Gives McGraw's Men One Luscious Inning, Then Stops Them.

NOT A HIT AFTER FIRST

Locals Get Two Runs at Start, but Are Helpless Thereafter, and Buccaneers Win by 3 to 2.

The Giants this morning find themselves clinging to the top rung of the National League ladder by a thread, said thread being in great danger of being severed at any moment, thus dropping the New Yorks into second place with a luscious splash. The bucking Buccaneers of Pittsburgh beat McGraw's lads at the Polo Grounds yesterday, 3 to 2, and as the Cubs won the Giants now lead the parade by a scant half-game margin.

The heat affected the players, and in turn the players affected the umpires, consequently both Quigley and Harrison were on the defensive end of many arguments during the afternoon. Harrison called Stengel and Cutshaw out in the first inning on a double play, and Stengel turned loose all the conversation he learned in Brooklyn. Harrison won a quick decision over Casey, who was back in the clubhouse just twenty minutes after the game started. To hear the players talking about Umpire Ernie Quigley's eyesight one would think that they were all expert oculists.

Among the several reasons why the Giants lost, the one which stood out most prominently was that after the first inning McGraw's batsmen couldn't hit Bullet Ball Frank Miller. They got three hits and a couple of runs in the first inning, and then Miller locked up the hit chest and threw away the key. After the first inning not a Giant reached first base. They had a path worn from the bench to the plate.

Tesreau Wabbles at Start.

Jeff Tesreau made a bad beginning and was clouted for five hits in the first two sessions. The Pirates tied the score in the second inning while Tesreau was wabbly, and after that Jeff settled down and pitched good ball. The run which gave the Pittsburghers the game in the eighth inning was made possible by a wild heave by Fletcher, trying to make a double play.

Bigbee, the first Pirate up, plastered Tesreau for a single, and Mollwitz skied to Young. Max Carey drove a single to left, putting Bigbee on second. Casey Stengel smashed a hit to left, scoring Bigbee and sending Carey to third. For some reason or other Burns made no attempt whatever to cut Bigbee off at the plate. He didn't even throw to third to halt Carey, but threw the ball to second base.

Cutshaw smashed a grounder to Fletcher, who tossed to Rodriguez, forcing Stengel, and Umpire Harrison also called Cutshaw out when Rodriguez fired the ball to Holke. The Pirate chorus, led by Stengel, opined that Cutshaw had beaten the throw by a mile or so, and for offering this anarchistic opinion Stengel was chased out of the game. Lee King took Stengel's place in right field.

The Giants got away in their half of the first inning as if they had every intention of winning the game. Young beat out a roller along the first base line and galloped to third on Benny Kauff's slap to right. King made a bad throw over to third base to head off Young, and while McKechnie and Caton were looking for the ball, Kauff went down to second.

Zim in a Collision.

George Burns slapped a sacrifice fly to Hinchman, Young crossing the plate while Kauff went to third. Heinie Zim laced a single through the box which scored Benny. Zim started to steal second, then changed his mind and went back to first. Then he changed his mind again and stole second, colliding with George Cutshaw's face as he tumbled into the bag. When Cutshaw had rearranged his face so that it looked something like it did before Zimmerman stole second, the game continued.

About this time Bullet Ball Miller decided that the Giants had gone far enough. Zimmerman's hit was the last safety the Giants were able to pry from his delivery. In the last eight innings twenty-four Giants faced him and not one of them was able to plant his large or small foot, as the case may be, on the initial bag.

In the second inning the Pirates tied the score. McKechnie walked and went to second on Caton's single to right. Schmidt singled to centre scoring McKechnie, and then Tesreau closed up like a clam.

The game progressed rapidly with the score deadlocked until the eighth inning, when Bill Hinchman broke the monotony by bounding a two-bagger off the fence in left field. Mollwitz's sacrifice sent Hinchman to third, and Max Carey drew a pass. King rolled a hopper at Holke, who chucked the ball to Fletcher, forcing Carey. Fletcher then threw back to Holke to double up King, but the ball sailed to the field boxes and Hinchman reached home. As Hinchman is a slow traveler it can be seen that Fletcher's throw was a long one, for as it was Hinchman was almost caught at the plate after Holke had returned the ball to McCarty.

The score:

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bigbee,lf	3	1	1	2	0
Hinchm'n,lf	3	1	1	1	0
Mollwitz,1b	3	0	0	14	0
Carey,cf	3	0	1	3	0
Stengel,rf	1	0	1	0	0
King,rf	2	0	0	2	0
Cutsha w,2b	4	0	0	1	5
McK'nie,3b	3	1	1	0	2
Caton,ss	3	0	1	1	3
Schmidt,c	4	0	1	8	0
Miller,p	3	0	0	0	1
Total	31	3	7	27	11

NEW YORK, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Young,rf&2b	4	1	1	2	0
Kauff,cf	4	1	1	0	0
Burns,lf	3	0	0	3	0
Zim'man,3b	3	0	1	1	1
Fletcher,ss	3	0	0	8	3
Holke,1b	3	0	0	10	1
McCarty,c	3	0	0	4	1
Rodriguez,2b	2	0	0	3	4
Wilhoit,rf	1	0	0	1	0
Tesreau,p	2	0	0	0	3
aThorpe	1	0	0	0	0
Demaree,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	29	2	3	27	13

a Batted for Tesreau in ninth.
Errors—King, Fletcher.

Pittsburgh	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3
New York	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hit—Hinchman. Stolen bases—Zimmerman, McKechnie. Sacrifice hit—Mollwitz. Sacrifice fly—Burns. Double play—Fletcher, Rodriguez, and Holke. Left on bases—New York, 1; Pittsburgh, 5. Base on balls—Off Tesreau, 3. Hits—Off Tesreau, 7 in 8; Demaree, 0 in 1. Struck out—By Tesreau, 3; Demaree, 1; Miller, 2. Wild pitch—Tesreau. Losing pitcher—Tesreau.

Xavier Blanks De la Salle.

Xavier High School's baseball nine shut out the De La Salle Institute team in a seven-inning game at Macomb's Dam Park yesterday. The final score was 5 to 0. Consistent stick work in the second, third, and fourth innings gave the Xavier players the game. Lyne for the victors allowed only one hit and fanned seven De La Salle batters.

The score:

		R.	H.	E.
Xavier	0 1 2 2 0 0 .	—5	7	1
De La Salle	0 0 0 0 0 0	—0	1	3

Batteries—Lyne, Cavanagh, and Clifford; Gillespie, Schultz, and Brophy.

International League.

Rochester, 13; Buffalo, 5.
Binghamton, 6; Jersey City, 2.

Southern Association.

Little Rock, 1; Birmingham, 0.
Nashville, 3; New Orleans, 2.
Mobile, 6; Chattanooga, 5.
Memphis, 5; Atlanta, 0.

BASEBALL

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh, 3; New York, 2.
St. Louis, 15; Brooklyn, 12.
(Twelve Innings.)
Chicago, 5; Boston, 3.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.
(Postponed.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Chicago, 9; New York, 2.
Boston, 5; Detroit, 0.
Washington, 3; Cleveland, 2.
Philadelphia, 2; St. Louis, 1.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	26	12	.684
Chicago	26	13	.676
Cincinnati	21	20	.512
Pittsburgh	18	18	.500
Philadelphia	17	20	.459
Boston	18	22	.450
St. Louis	13	23	.361
Brooklyn	13	26	.333

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	26	16	.619
New York	23	17	.575
St. Louis	20	17	.541
Chicago	19	17	.528
Cleveland	22	21	.512
Washington	18	24	.429
Philadelphia	15	23	.395
Detroit	13	21	.382

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh at New York.
(Game starts at 3:45.)
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
(Game starts at 3:30.)
Chicago at Boston.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Chicago.
Boston at Detroit.
Washington at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

DODGERS LOSE WEIRD GAME

Cards Get Fifteen of Twenty-seven Runs Scored in Contest.

In the gripping struggle for the cellar rights in the National League between the St. Louis Cardinals and Wilbert Robinson's Dodgers yesterday at Ebbets Field, twelve tiresome innings were contested before a verdict was finally reached. In that time 27 runs trickled across the plate, of which 15 went to the visitors and 12 to the Robins. Accordingly the Brooklynites gained a better hold on the yawning pit.

The deciding tally did not happen along until dusk was settling over the Flatbush diamond, and the few faithful fans who decided to stay to the end were beginning to wish they had elected to go home. To add to the joys of the protracted struggle is the fact that it may have been in vain, since Manager Robinson has announced that he would protest the contest to the National Commission, because of a decision by Umpire Charley Rigler on the bases in the sixth inning. This decision gave the Cardinals a run and made it easier for them to overtake the Dodgers, who were then leading.

Each team tried to present the other with the conflict while the battle raged. In fact, in their eagerness to dispose of the game the members of the two teams forgot all about the new time-saving devise and the result was that a considerable amount of valuable daylight went amiss.

The game was the most weird of the season. In elapsed time it required 3 hours and 26 minutes.

Ollie O'Mara was forced to retire from the game in the second inning, when he was cracked on the nose with a vicious grounder off the bat of Pitcher Lee Meadows. Ollie was painfully but not seriously hurt, and is expected to get back in harness within a few days.

Manager Robinson used four pitchers in trying to annex the game and they were all treated about the same. Burleigh Grimes started, but was whaled off the hillock in the second stanza, when Colby Jack Coombs assumed the task. Unfortunately, Jack didn't have a thing deceptive with him and after he had forced in two runs he was relieved by Dan Griner. Dan toiled along in much more promising fashion until the ninth, when he was dismissed for a pinch hitter, and Larry Cheney finished the fracas.

The score:

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Smith,cf	6	2	2	8	0
Baird,3b	3	1	0	2	5
Cruise,rf	9	1	2	1	0
Hornsby,ss	6	1	2	2	6
Paulette,1b	6	3	2	11	0
Smyth,lf	4	1	3	2	0
Kav'n'gh,2b	7	3	5	4	1
Gonzales,c	6	2	3	6	0
Meadows,p	1	1	1	0	0
Packard,p	3	0	3	0	4
Total	50	15	23	36	16

BROOKLYN, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
J'nst'n,rf,ss	6	1	1	1	1
Olson,ss	4	2	3	2	3
M.Wheat,rf	3	0	1	2	0
Daubert,1b	5	2	1	18	2
Z.Wheat,lf	5	1	0	1	1
Myers,cf,3b	6	2	1	4	2
O'Mara,3b	1	1	1	0	0
Hickman,cf	1	1	1	0	0
Doolan,2b	4	2	0	5	4
Miller,c	6	1	3	6	3
Grimes,p	0	0	0	0	1
Coombs,p	0	0	0	0	0
Griner,p	3	0	0	0	6
Cheney,p	1	0	0	1	0
aKrueger	1	0	0	0	0
Total	51	12	13	36	23

a Batted for Griner in ninth.
Errors—Smith, Hornsby, (2,) Paulette, Myers, Doolan, Miller.

St. Louis	2	7	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	3—15
Brooklyn	3	6	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	0 0—12

Two-base hit—Kavanagh. Three-base hits—Kavanagh, Gonzales, Johnston, Doolan. Sacrifice hits—Smith, Cruise, Hornsby, Smyth, Doolan. Double plays—Griner, Daubert, and Myers. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 9; St. Louis, 13. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Bases on balls—Off Coombs, 3; Griner, 5; Cheney, 1; Meadows, 4. Hits—Off Grimes, 7 in 1 inning, (none out in second;) Coombs, 4 in 1-3; Griner, 8 in 7 2-3; Cheney, 0 in 3; Meadows, 7 in 3 2-3; Packard, 6 in 8 1-3. Struck out—By Griner, 1; Cheney, 1; Meadows, 1; Packard, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Griner, (Baird;) Packard, (Doolan.) Wild pitch—Cheney. Passed ball—Gonzales. Winning pitcher—Packard. Losing pitcher—Cheney.

CUBS ADVANCE ON GIANTS.

Threaten League Lead by Defeating Braves, 5 to 3.

BOSTON, June 3.—Chicago hit Nehf often enough today to win the second game of the series from Boston, 5 to 3. Victory put the Cubs half a game from first place. Boston hit Tyler hard in the sixth.

In the seventh Hendrix, pinch-hitting for Tyler, singled and scored two runs. Weaver finished the game. Zeider's all-around play was excellent.

The score:

CHICAGO, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Flack,rf	5	0	0	0	0
Hollocher,ss	5	0	2	1	4
Mann,lf	3	1	1	3	0
Merkle,1b	4	1	1	15	1
Paskert,cf	4	0	1	0	0
Deal,3b	3	1	1	2	5
Zeider,2b	4	2	3	3	4
Killifer,c	3	0	1	3	0
Tyler,p	2	0	1	0	2
Weaver,p	1	0	0	0	2
aHendrix	1	0	1	0	0
bMcCabe	0	0	0	0	0
Total	35	5	12	27	18

BOSTON, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Rawlings,ss	4	0	0	4	2
Herzog,2b	3	1	1	3	1
Powell,cf	3	0	2	1	0
Wickland,rf	3	2	2	3	1
J.Smith,3b	4	0	1	1	2
Konetchy,1b	4	0	0	7	0
Rehg,lf	4	0	1	3	0
Henry,c	2	0	0	4	2
Tragessor,c	0	0	0	1	0
Nehf,p	2	0	0	0	3
cMassey	1	0	0	0	0
dConway	1	0	1	0	0
cCanavan	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	3	8	27	11

a Batted or Tyler in seventh.
b Ran for Hendrix in seventh.
c Batted for Henry in seventh.
d Batted for Tragessor in ninth.
e Batted for Nehf in ninth.
Errors—Paskert, Wickland, J. Smith.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	—5
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	—3

Two-base hit—Mann. Three-base hits—Wickland, J. Smith. Stolen bases—Zeider, Hollocher. Sacrifice hit—Deal. Double plays—Hollocher, Zeider, and Merkle; Deal and Merkle; Wickland and Herzog; Rawlings and Konetchy. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Boston, 6. First base on error—Chicago. Bases on balls—Off Tyler, 4; Nehf, 2. Hits—Off Tyler, 5 in 6 innings; Weaver, 3 in 3. Struck out—By Tyler, 1; Weaver, 1; Nehf, 3. Winning pitcher—Weaver.

American Association.

Columbus, 5; Toledo, 2.
Indianapolis, 6; Louisville, 5.
Kansas City, 6; Milwaukee, 5.
St. Paul at Minneapolis,
(Postponed; wet grounds.)

Giants, to-day, with Pittsburgh, 3:45 P. M., Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

SOX REAP RUNS AS RUSSELL COLLAPSES

Champions Pile Up Six Tallies in Third Inning, to Win Game by 9 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 3.—The Yankees gave another exhibition of how baseball should not be played when they hooked up with the world's champion White Sox here this afternoon in the third game of the series and the Rowland boys breezed in with another easy victory. Ineffective pitching by Russell in the third inning made the Yankees labor in a lost cause for the remainder of the route. The score was 9 to 2.

While Huggins was viewing the failure of his third pitcher in three days the Yanks were going along as helplessly as is their custom when Eddie Cicotte is on the mound. The veteran allowed nine hits, more than the Yanks usually collect off him, but the majority arrived in the late innings, after the home team had made the game safe for the shine ball pitcher. Ping Bodie stepped in for three hits, his best day in several weeks, and Frank Gilhooley grabbed off two. The other New Yorkers were tame—decidedly tame.

The Yanks started off with a run in the opening inning. Gilhooley got an infield hit and Peck sacrificed him to second. Baker worked Cicotte for a pass and Pratt hit a long fly to Murphy, Gilhooley taking third after the catch. The two Yanks then worked a double steal, Gilhooley beating Weaver's low return to the plate. Pipp ended the inning by striking out.

Russell breezed along like a champion for two innings and then breezed to the clubhouse at the end of the third. He started his own downfall by walking Risberg, and then filled up the bases with passes to Cicotte and Leibold after Schalk had sacrificed. A throw to catch Risberg off third bounded off the Swede's shoulder and he registered, the other runners advancing. Murphy chased Cicotte and Leibold in with a single to centre.

A double by Eddie Collins and an intentional pass to Felsch again filled the corners and Weaver's infield hit, after scoring Murphy, kept the sacks still Crowded. Russell grabbed a grounder by Gandil, shot the ball to Hannah, and it rolled away from him, Collins scoring. As Russell forgot to cover the plate Felsch followed his Captain across. Hannah's throw got Gandil as he tried for second, and Risberg, up for the second time, ended the inning with a grounder to Pratt.

In the fourth Finneran replaced Russell. A bad throw by Baker put Murphy on first in the fifth and Felsch's triple scored him. Two more runs came in in the seventh on Leibold's single, E. Collins's freak double, and a single by Felsch.

Huggins's men picked up their second and last run in the sixth. With two out Pratt, Pipp, and Bodie hit safely, the first named scoring.

The score:

NEW YORK, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Gilhooley,rf	4	1	2	1	0
P'paugh,ss	3	0	0	3	4
Baker,3b	3	0	0	2	2
Pratt,2b	4	1	1	0	5
Pipp,1b	4	0	1	10	1
Bodie,lf	4	0	3	2	1
Miller,cf	3	0	0	4	0
Hannah,c	3	0	0	2	1
Russell,p	1	0	0	0	1
Finneran,p	2	0	0	1	0
aFewster	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	2	8	24	17

CHICAGO, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Liebold,lf	3	2	1	3	0
Murphy,rf	3	2	1	4	0
E.Collins,2b	3	2	2	1	3
Felsh,cf	3	1	3	5	0
Weaver,ss	4	0	1	1	0
Gandil,1b	3	0	0	4	0
Joudan,1b	1	0	0	3	0
Risberg,3b	3	1	1	2	1
Schalk,c	3	0	0	4	1
Cicotte,p	3	1	0	0	0
Total	29	9	9	27	5

a Batted for Finneran in ninth.
Errors—Baker, Hannah.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	—9
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2

Two-base hits—E. Collins, (2,) Risberg. Three-base hit—Felsch. Stolen bases—Gilhooley, Baker. Sacrifice hits—Peckinpaugh, Miller, Schalk, E. Collins, Murphy. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; New York, 7. First base on errors—Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Cicotte, 2; Russell, 4. Hits—Off Russell, 4 in 3 innings; Finneran, 5 in 5; Cicotte, 8 in 9. Struck out—By Cicotte, 3; Finneran, 2. Losing pitcher—Russell.

ERRORS FATAL TO INDIANS.

Senators Overcome Cleveland's Early Lead and Win by 3 to 2.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 3.—Washington overcame a two-run lead and defeated Cleveland 3 to 2 today. Coveleskie held Washington safe until the eighth, when Miller's error allowed the visitors to tie the score. The winning run was scored in the ninth on Wambsgans's error and Ainsmith's single after two were out. Johnson, who pitched eleven innings yesterday, pitched the last two innings today.

The score:

WASHINGTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Shotton,rf	4	0	0	2	1
Judge,1b	3	0	1	10	0
Foster,3b	4	0	0	2	1
Shanks,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Schulte,lf	4	0	0	4	0
Morgan,2b	4	0	0	2	1
Lavan,ss	4	1	2	1	6
Picinich,c	3	1	1	4	0
Ainsmith,c	1	0	1	1	0
Ayres,p	2	0	0	0	3
Johnson,p	1	0	0	0	0
aMilan	1	1	1	0	0
Total	35	3	7	27	12

CLEVELAND, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Graney,lf	3	1	0	1	0
Chapman,ss	3	0	1	2	5
Speaker,cf	4	1	2	2	0
O'Neill,2b	4	0	1	2	0
Wood,rf	3	0	0	5	0
Miller,1b	4	0	0	8	3
Evans,3b	3	0	1	0	3
O'Neill,c	3	0	1	8	0
Coveleskie,p	3	0	1	1	2
bThomas	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	2	7	27	13

a Batted for Ayres in eighth.
b Batted for Evans in ninth.
Errors—Lavan, Wambsgans, Miller, (2.)

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	—3
Cleveland	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hit—Wambsgans. Three-base hits—Speaker, Chapman. Stolen base—O'Neill. Sacrifice hit—Chapman. Sacrifice fly—Judge. Double plays—Lavan and Judge; Shotton and Judge. Left on bases—Washington, 6; Cleveland, 5. First base on errors—Washington, 2. Base on balls—Off Ayres, 2. Hits—Off Ayres, 7 in 7 innings; Johnson, 0 in 2. Struck out—By Ayres, 3; Coveleskie, 3. Wild pitch—Coveleskie. Winning pitcher—Johnson.

POPE IS LEADER AT GOLF.

Turns in Best Gross Score in Van Cortlandt Tourney.

Newspaper golfers qualified in two sixteens in the June tournament at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday. As usual, handicap conditions prevailed, and as net scores lower than 68 are not recognized, four contestants tied for the lead. One of these proved to be F. P. Nowlan, who keeps getting round in better figures as fast as the committee cuts his handicap. He had an 87, 19—68, and his gross was only a stroke worse than the best of the day, returned by Frank T. Pope. Pairings for the first match round in two sixteens follow:

First Sixteen.—Wagner, a bye; Thompson vs. Campbell, Wood vs. MacLauchlan, Lenz vs. Hall, Lamberti vs. Nowlan, Kennedy, a bye; Stern vs. Pope, Peres vs. Grimler.

Second Sixteen.—Teague, a bye; Ruhlender vs. Riddiough, Wright, a bye; Guth vs. Laux, Butler vs. Roth, Davis vs. Moore, Hill, a bye; Dailey, a bye.

The leading scores yesterday were as follows:

F. Wagner, 90, 23—67; Leroy Thompson, 86, 22—67; R. P. Kennedy, 90, 22—68; F. P. Nowlan, 87, 19—68; E. Lamberti, 94, 23—71; J. W. Leeper, 98, 27—71; R. W. MacLaughlan, 95, 23—72; George R. Hill, 108, 35—73; Frank T. Pope, 86,12—74; Charles A. Dailey, 97, 23—74; T. R. Grimler, 90, 16—74; S. S. Lenz, 100, 25—75; L. Stern, 96, 21—75. Mark S. Guth, 105, 30—75; Peter Campbell, 97, 20—77; W. C. Wood, 95, 15—80.

Dodger Pitcher Comes Back.

John Russell, a Brooklyn pitcher who was farmed out to Rochester, has been returned by the International League club. It was announced yesterday at Ebbets Field. It is probable Russell will go to the Hartford Baseball Club.

HOLDS TIGERS HITLESS.

Leonard Rules with Iron Arm and Red Sox Win by 5 to 0.

DETROIT, June 3.—Holding Detroit hitless, Leonard pitched Boston to a 5 to 0 victory here this afternoon. Only one Detroiter reached first base, the result of the only base on balls Leonard issued.

Boston hit Dauss freely, bunching the blows with bases on balls and errors. Ruth, sent to centre field to replace Strunk, duplicated his home run of yesterday by again placing he ball in the right field bleachers.

The score:

BOSTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Hooper,rf	4	1	1	4	0
Shean,2b	4	0	0	2	1
Ruth,cf	5	1	1	3	0
Whitman,lf	4	0	1	1	0
McInnis,1b	3	1	1	10	0
Thomas,3b	3	1	1	1	2
Scott,ss	4	1	2	3	4
Schang,c	4	0	1	6	0
Leonard,p	4	0	0	0	1
Total	35	5	8	27	8

DETROIT, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bush,ss	4	0	0	2	3
Young,2b	3	0	0	4	1
Veach,lf	2	0	0	0	0
Heilman,rf	3	0	0	0	0
Dyer,1b	3	0	0	8	2
Walker,cf	3	0	0	3	1
Vitt,3b	3	0	0	2	2
Yelle,c	3	0	0	7	1
Dauss,p	1	0	0	0	1
Cunn'ham,p	0	0	0	1	1
aSpencer	1	0	0	0	0
bCobb	1	0	0	0	0
Total	27	0	0	27	12

a Batted for Dauss in sixth.
b Batted for Cunningham in ninth.
Errors—Young, (2.)

Boston	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	—5
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Whiteman. Three-base hit—Hooper. Home run—Ruth. Stolen bases—Whiteman, Hooper, McInnis. Sacrifice hit—Thomas. Double play—Yelle and Vitt. Left on bases—Boston, 7; Detroit, 1. First base on errors—Boston, 2. Bases on balls—Off Leonard, 1; Dauss, 2; Cunningham, 1. Hits Off Dauss, 8 in 6 innings; Cunningham, 0 in 3. Struck out—By Dauss, 5; Cunningham, 2; Leonard, 4. Wild pitch—Dauss. Losing pitcher—Dauss.

MACKMEN'S HITS TIMELY.

Gregg Is Master of Browns and White Elephants Win, 2 to 1.

ST. LOUIS, June 3.—Timely hitting, combined with Gregg's masterly pitching, enabled Philadelphia to win from St. Louis today, by a score of 2 to 1. Despite Gregg's performance of holding the locals to one hit, he would have lost had not his teammates bumped Shocker for four successive hits in the eighth, as Sisler had stolen third and home with the only run scored up to that time.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Jamieson,rf	3	0	1	4	0
Oldring,lf	5	0	1	0	0
Walker,cf	4	1	3	1	0
Burns,1b	4	1	1	11	0
Gardner,3b	4	0	1	2	2
Shannon,ss	3	0	1	0	2
Dugan,2b	4	0	0	1	3
McAvoy,c	4	0	1	6	0
Gregg,p	4	0	1	2	2
Total	37	2	9	27	9

ST. LOUIS, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Tobin,cf	3	0	0	2	0
Austin,3b	3	0	0	1	1
aMaisel	1	0	0	0	0
Sisler,1b	3	1	0	8	1
Demmitt,rf	2	0	0	0	0
Smith,lf	1	0	0	4	0
Hendrys,lf	1	0	0	1	0
Gedeon,2b	3	0	0	3	1
Nuna'ker,c	3	0	1	5	0
Gerber,ss	3	0	0	1	2
Shocker,p	3	0	0	2	3
Total	28	1	1	27	8

a Batted for Austin in ninth.
b Batted for Evans in ninth.
Errors—Austin, Gedeon.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Stolen bases—Sisler, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Demmitt. Double plays—Shocker and Sisler; Dugan and Burns. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 9; St. Louis, 2. First on errors—Philadelphia, 2. Base on balls—Off Gregg, 3; Shocker, 1. Struck out—By Gregg, 5; Shocker, 5.

ARDSLEY TOURNEY STARTS.

Annual Invitation Tennis Begins Day Earlier Than Scheduled.

Rapid progress was made in the annual women's invitation tennis tournament at the Ardsley Club yesterday, the event starting a day ahead of the date allotted by the United States National Lawn Tennis Association. In view of the fact that there are only two weeks before the national championships will be contested at the Philadelphia Cricket Club, the play in the women's events is being watched closely to determine the most likely candidates for the honors.

There were several spirited matches yesterday, which brought out the highest calibre of women's tennis. Mrs. Homer S. Green played remarkably well in winning her way through the third round of the event. In the second round she defeated Mrs. Rawson L. Wood at 6—2, 6—3, and in the third round scored a success over Mrs. David C. Mills at 6—2, 6—1. Mrs. Green's sister, Miss Natalie Browning, also secured a place in the fourth round.

In the second round she defeated Mrs. Johan Rogge of Norway at 6—2, 6—2. The ease with which the victory was achieved was rather disappointing as regards Mrs. Rogge's game. The latter, it was expected, would show a formidable bit of play on the clay and turf courts, but as yet she has failed to live up to the reputation which she established in the tournament at the Heights Casino in Brooklyn during the Winter.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt did not experience any formidable opposition in the two matches in which she played. In the second round the Norse girl vanquished Miss Gertrude Della Torre at 6—2, 6—4, and in the third round was an easy victor over Mrs. H. M. Morse, who was Miss Marion Vanderhoef.

The play of Mrs. E. V. Lynch also showed to advantage. She won a second round victory over Miss Caroma Winn at 6—3, 4—6, 8—6, and advanced through the third round at the expense of Miss Adele Cragain, who was beaten at 6—2, 6—2.

BELLE OF BRYN MAWR TRIUMPHS IN CHASE

W. A. Prime's Veteran Jumper Leads All the Way in International Handicap.

The cross-country division furnished the stake feature at Belmont Park yesterday, the International Steeplechase Handicap bringing out the best field of jumpers that has been seen under colors here this season. Two previous winners of the stake were among the starters, and in a rattling contest through the field it fell to the lot of William A. Prime's greatly improved Belle of Bryn Mawr to repeat her victory of a year ago.

Brentwood, which won the event in 1916 for Thomas Hitchcock, carried the

WOMEN RESPOND TO CALL FOR NURSES

First of the 25,000 Needed for War Duty Enroll with Red Cross.

DRIVE IS COUNTRY-WIDE

Committee Says Hospitals and Homes Here Will Not Be Deprived of Nurses.

The call for nurses to enlist for services in American naval and army hospitals in Europe and in this country was answered in this city yesterday by 148 women, who filled out enrollment blanks at the headquarters of the drive carried on by the Red Cross for nurses at 44 East Twenty-third Street.

Yesterday is the first day of the campaign in which it is hoped to enroll 25,000 nurses for service abroad and a large number of retired and married nurses to aid in supplying their places in this city. The drive is also for the purpose of filling the nursing schools of the army and navy in hospitals in this and other cities with well-educated and intelligent young women to take intensive courses in nursing.

Lack of nurses is now the one weak spot in the program of preparations for supplying the best of completely equipped modern institutions for taking care of wounded American soldiers as the army grows to great size and becomes engaged in great battles. Leaders of the Red Cross drive are confident that American nurses will enlist in sufficient numbers to round out the hospital service speedily.

The following committee was named yesterday to take charge of the drive for nurses in this city: Mrs. William K. Draper, New York County Chapter; Miss Katherine Leverich, Bronx County Chapter; Mrs. William H. Walker, Queens County Chapter; Mrs. William G. Willcox, Richmond County Chapter; Mrs. Thomas R. French, Brooklyn Chapter; Miss Isabel L. Evans, New York, and Miss Mary Combs, Brooklyn. The following statement was issued by the Red Cross Headquarters yesterday:

"Despite the vital need of the army and navy for nurses, civilians at home will not be deprived of any nurse necessary to maintaining the public health. With the opening of the campaign to persuade 25,000 nurses to enlist in the United States service, the American Red Cross made public figures which will effectually still any public fear on this score. There are 98,000 registered nurses in this country. From this number 10 per cent. must be deducted for disability. This proportion, it is acknowledged, will not be equal to military service. This leaves approximately 89,000 nurses qualified to enlist. There are, in addition, 17,000 graduate nurses who are not registered, but subject to the same subtraction for disability. Thus, of the total of graduate trained nurses in this country, practically 103,000 are qualified to enlist.

"In addition to graduate trained nurses there are probably more than 127,000 practical nurses or attendants who are fitted for nursing work. The census of 1910 showed that there were 120,833 persons so employed at that time. This number has probably increased. How great a proportion of this number can be made available for military purposes is hard to determine, but certainly a large per cent. can assist materially to relieve the nursing situation at home.

"In the meantime, training schools in this country this year are graduating 13,000 new nurses, and since our entrance into the war in 1917 enrollment in nurses' training schools has increased 25 per cent. Next year, graduating classes will be much larger than those of this year, and after that this country will be releasing yearly for service about 18,000 nurses every twelve months.

"The call from Surgeon General Gorgas of the United States Army and Admiral Braisted of the Navy is for 25,000 nurses to look after our wounded and sick soldiers and sailors. With this number enlisted, there will be left to look after civilian health in this country approximately 90,000 graduate trained nurses. Of his number 10 per cent., or 9,000, are not equal to military service, but this does not mean that they are unequal to civilian nursing.

"In addition to this number there will be in another month 13,000 nurses just graduated, or in all 103,000 trained nurses subject to civilian call in addition to the 127,000 or more who have had more or less complete nursing experience."

Mrs. James A. Delano of the Department of Nursing of the American Red Cross, made a special appeal yesterday to married and retired nurses to take up nursing again.

"The married woman who has been trained for nursing," Mrs. Delano said, "has one of the most valuable and practical gifts which any woman can offer to her country today. Retired nurses should enroll immediately with the Red Cross 'home defense' nurses. Each married nurse can make her home a centre for the conservation of human life and strength by helping the people of the community immediately around her."

McCUMBER CHARGES GRAFT.

Senator Also Asserts War Funds Are Being Used Extravagantly.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Sweeping charges of graft and extravagance in the handling of war funds were made by Senator McCumber of North Dakota, Republican, during debate in the Senate today on a bill to increase Civil War pensions.

When opponents of the measure urged economy because of heavy war expenses, the North Dakota Senator declared money was being wasted, that Congress had not been informed of what had become of money appropriated for aircraft, that Government departments were so crowded with employes that they were getting in each other's way, and that the shipyards were getting only 50 per cent. efficiency from their workmen.

The Senate agreed to vote at 4 o'clock tomorrow on the Pension bill, which already has passed the House. It provides a minimum pension of $30 a month.

FAIRBANKS IS UNCONSCIOUS

Former Vice President Is Now Sinking Rapidly.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 3.—Charles W. Fairbanks, former Vice President, who has been ill at his home here for the last few weeks, this evening passed into a state of complete coma, and tonight was sinking rapidly, Dr. J. A. McDonald, chief physician in attendance, announced tonight.

Mr. Fairbanks, he said, was much weaker than this morning, and that there was practically no chance for him to rally.

PICTURE APPEAL DISMISSED

So-Called Trust to Reorganize in Conformance with Court Orders.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Under an agreement between the Department of Justice and the defendants the Supreme Court today dismissed appeal from federal court decrees enjoining the so-called moving picture trust from conspiring to monopolize interstate trade in films and cameras.

The organization, it is understood, will reorganize in conformance with the court orders.

SOROSIS ENDS 50TH YEAR.

Oldest Woman's Club in City Celebrates with "Drama Day."

The Sorosis Club, the oldest incorporated women's club in New York, concluded the fiftieth year of its activities yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria, the day being known as Drama Day, with Miss Emma Dunn as the guest of honor. The Sorosis Club was formed at the time of Charles Dickens's visit to this city, when he was entertained by the Press Club. This was composed only of men, while many women writers, headed by Jennie June, feeling slighted at not being able to attend, formed the Sorosis Club and entertained the author. Jennie June—or Mrs. Jennie Croly—was the first President. The club has since been active in literature, dramatic work, and in philanthropy.

This year the members bought and equipped a large ambulance for the Woman's Overseas Hospital, and all have been active in Liberty Loan sales and in Red Cross work. During the coming Summer the members will continue their war activities and resume the club sessions in October. At the meeting yesterday Mrs. Benjamin Prince, President, presented Oscar of the Waldorf with a beautiful gold watch and chain with the inscription "From Sorosis to Mr. Oscar, remembering his kindness of thirty-five years."

A BOMB FOUND IN MAIL.

Sent from Boston to New Hampshire —German Plot Suspected.

COLEBROOK, N. H., June 3.—A bomb with a time fuse attached was found unaddressed in a sack of parcel post mail that arrived here from Boston today. The infernal machine weighed fifteen pounds and measured ten inches in length and three in diameter. It was copper-cased. The discovery was made by the Postmaster, who opened the sack. He immediately turned it over to the town Public Safety Committee, which buried it and then reported the matter to the Federal authorities for an investigation.

German intrigue is suspected, but no reason is known for placing a bomb in mail for Colebrook. There are no munition plants located here. The mail bag had no lock, and one theory is that the bomb was placed in it at one of the many transfer points on the way.

BOSTON June 3.—Railroad postal officials were at a loss tonight to explain the presence of a bomb in a parcel post sack that was received at Colebrook, N. H., today. Their belief is that the explosive was placed there by mistake under the supposition that the mail was bound for Canada and then overseas.

ARTILLERY BUSY IN ITALY.

Many Actions on the Trentino Front and Along the Piave Line.

ROME, June 3.—"Artillery actions have been frequent in the Val Arsa [Trentino front] and from Zenson to the sea," says the official announcement from General Headquarters today. "South of Asiago a British party penetrated the enemy line, inflicting considerable losses and bringing back prisoners.

"At Capo an attack attempted by the enemy was driven back.

"One hostile airplane was brought down."

SUPPRESS ST. JOHN'S PAPER

The Daily Star Accused of Interfering with the Conscription Law.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 3.—The Government, under the authority of the War Measures Act, suppressed The Daily Star, on the charge of printing articles calculated to hamper the operation of the conscription act.

The newspaper instituted proceedings against the police officers who carried out the Government order, for unlawful entry upon its premises. The case comes before the Supreme Court tomorrow.

ARCHIE ROOSEVELT BETTER.

Sling Removed and Captain Walks Several Miles Daily.

PARIS, June 2.—Captain Archie Roosevelt, who was wounded in action in March and transferred to a hospital in Paris in April, is making excellent progress.

His arm has been removed from the sling, and he walks several miles daily.

Bank Mergers in Britain.

LONDON, June 3.—In the House of Commons today Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said the Government purposed to introduce legislation to carry out the recommendations of the Committee on Bank Amalgamations. In the meantime, he added, a committee would be set up to advise the Government as to the desirability of any schemes of amalgamation which might be proposed.

Britain Increases Letter Postage.

LONDON, June 3.—Penny postage ceased in Great Britain today after a life of seventy years. From today the ordinary letter postage will be three halfpence.

Women Lawyers Elect Officers.

The Woman Lawyers Association held its annual meeting last night at the New York County Lawyers Association, 165 Broadway, and elected the following officers for the coming year: President, Mrs. Jean H. Norris, First Vice President, Emily Bufiowa; Second Vice President, Helen McCormick; Recording Secretary, Marian Gold Lewis; Corresponding Secretary, Helen Potter; Treasurer, Rose Rothenberg; Auditors, Miss H. Lowenstein, editor of The Woman Lawyers Journal; Alice Parker Hutchins, and Business Manager, Sarah Guinan.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The auction sale of seats for the opening performance of the Lambs Gambol has been postponed from Thursday afternoon to Friday, in order to avoid conflict with the auction of seats for the opening of the "Follies." The Lambs' auction will take place at the Belasco Theatre instead of the Hudson, as originally announced.

George Whiting and Sadie Burt, a well-known vaudeville team, have been engaged for the Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic.

"David's Adventure," a dramatization by A. E. Thomas of a story by Leona Dalrymple, was produced for the first time last night at the Apollo Theatre, Atlantic City, by Cohan & Harris. Those in the cast included Donald Gallaher, Ben Johnson, Donald Meek, David Higgins, Frank Kilday, Frank Erbin, Marion Coakley, Madeline Delmar, and Lucille La Verne.

PULITZER MEDAL GIVEN TO THE TIMES

For Publishing in Full Official Reports, Documents, and Speeches Relating to War.

MOST MERITORIOUS SERVICE

Henry Watterson Wins Prize for Best Editorial and Ernest Poole for Best Novel.

Awards of eight prizes and medals for pre-eminence in American journalism and letters in 1917, established by the will of Joseph Pulitzer, owner of The New York World and founder of the Columbia School of Journalism, were announced yesterday by President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University after the awards of the juries appointed to consider meritorious achievements had been approved by the Board of Trustees. Three of the prizes had never been awarded before because the juries in other years had considered that no achievement in the fields of journalism or letters was worthy of them.

One of the prizes awarded for the first time this year was a $500 gold medal "for the most disinterested and meritorious public service rendered by any American newspaper during the year." This prize was awarded to THE NEW YORK TIMES. The resolution adopted by the Advisory Council of the Columbia School of Journalism in making this award, reads:

"Resolved, that the gold medal for 1918 be awarded to THE NEW YORK TIMES for the disinterested and meritorious public service rendered by it in publishing in full so many official reports, documents, and speeches by European statesmen, relating to the progress and conduct of the war."

Although all the other prizes and medals in journalism were recommended by the Faculty of the Columbia School of Journalism, which was constituted a jury by the terms of the Pulitzer will, the award of the medal for meritorious public service was waived by the Faculty in compliment to the members of the Advisory Council.

Members of Advisory Council.

The members of this board, as given in the announcement of the Columbia School of Journalism, are: President Butler, Solomon B. Griffin of The Springfield Republican, John Langdon Heaton of The New York World, George S. Johns of The St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Victor Fremont Lawson of The Chicago Daily News, Edward Page Mitchell of The New York Sun, Ralph Pulitzer of The New York World; Melville E. Stone of The Associated Press, Charles H. Taylor of The Boston Globe, and Samuel Calvin Wells of The Philadelphia Press. Charles R. Miller, editor of THE TIMES, is also a member of the council, but his presence at the meeting this year was not recorded.

In speaking of the award of the medal to THE TIMES Dr. Talcott Williams, the Director of the Columbia School of Journalism, said last night:

"The suggestion for the award of the medal to THE TIMES originated in the Advisory Council. The decision of the members was that the newspaper had performed a great public service by publishing intact the speeches of Premier Lloyd George and other European statesmen in critical times, when it was necessary to interpret to America the war aims and the spirit of our enemies as well as of our Allies. The full spirit of those state papers was conveyed to America by the publication of every word, with nothing deleted."

Medal for Best Editorial.

A similar medal "for the best editorial article written during the year, the test of excellence being clearness of style, moral purpose, sound reasoning, and power to influence public opinion in the right direction," was awarded to The Louisville Courier-Journal for its editorials "Vae Victis!" on April 7, 1917, and "War Has Its Compensations," on April 10, 1917. The articles were written by Henry Watterson.

A prize of $1,000 for the best review of the public service of the American press in 1917 was won by Miss Minna Lewinson and Henry Beetle Hough, members of the graduating class in the School of Journalism. Other prizes and medals awarded were:

For the best example of reporter's work during the year, the test being strict accuracy, terseness, and accomplishment of some public good commanding public attention and respect, $1,000; won by Harold A. Littledale of The New York Evening Post, for the series of articles published in The Evening Post, exposing abuses in, and leading to reforms of, the New Jersey State prison.

For the American novel published during the year which shall best present the wholesome atmosphere of American life and the highest standard of American manners and manhood, $1,000; won by Ernest Poole with the novel, "His Family."

For the original American play, performed in New York, which shall best represent the educational value and power of the stage in raising the standard of good morals, good taste, and good manners, $1,000; won by Jesse Lynch Williams with his comedy, "Why Marry?"

For the best book of the year upon the history of the United States, $2,000; won by James Ford Rhodes, author of "A History of the Civil War, 1861-1865."

For the best American biography teaching patriotic and unselfish services to the people, illustrated by an eminent example, $1,000; won by William Gabell Bruce, author of "Benjamin Franklin Self-Revealed."

First Award of Dramatic Prizes.

The prizes for the best American play and novel have not been awarded before because no work was considered worthy of them in other years.

The juries for the awarding of the prizes in letters were selected from the membership of the American Academy of Arts and Letters and the National Institute of Arts and Letters. The annual scholarship to the student certified by the National Academy of Design as "the most promising and most deserving," went to Dushan Rusitch. A similar scholarship in music was won by Samuel Gardner.

The prize of $1,000 for the best suggestion for the improvement of methods of instruction in the School of Journalism was not awarded, nor were the three annual traveling scholarships of $1,500 each, specified in the Pulitzer will to be awarded to graduates of the School of Journalism for research and study in Europe. Formal presentation of the medals and prizes will be made by President Butler at the commencement exercises tomorrow.

Draft Boards Not Responsible to Courts.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Federal Courts have no jurisdiction over the SelectiveDraft Boards, the Supreme Court, in effect, decided today, in denying mandamus proceedings to have an order of a local board in Milwaukee reviewed.

HOSPITALS ASK AID OF THE GOVERNMENT

National Association Declares There Is a Serious Lack of Physicians and Attendants.

The shortage of physicians, nurses, and attendants in the civilian hospitals of the country has become so acute that a special meeting of the War Committee of the American Hospital Association was held yesterday in the Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street, to devise a plan of co-operation between civil and military authorities to overcome the shortage. According to Dr. S. S. Goldwater, former Health Commissioner, who acted as Chairman, 20 per cent. of the American medical profession is in service, and there is also a shortage of nurses and interns.

The committee, which is composed of superintendents of the leading hospitals and Deans of medical colleges, announced that it hoped to get Surgeon General Gorgas to assign army surgeons to temporary duty in the hospitals. In order to advise the Surgeon General in the situation, Colonel John A. Hornsby, U. S. A., participated in the conference.

After the serious situation confronting the hospitals had been set forth the delegates adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That under the direction of the Federal Health Administrator or other suitable Federal authorities, a program should be prepared for maintaining an adequate supply of medical students and of properly trained physicians during the war. In so far as the extension of the existing facilities for training may become necessary the means for such extension should be provided by the Government.

Surveys in medical and nursing fields, which have already been undertaken by Governmental and private agencies, should be extended, co-ordinated, and completed. A program should be prepared and carried out in co-operation with the military authorities for the most effective disposition of students of medicine, who are of draft age, and for the modification of their training to meet war requirements. Medical institutions, physicians, and nurses should be brought under the direction of the Government whenever necessary to insure adequate attention to the needs of the civilian population.

At the afternoon session the question of an inadequate interne supply was taken up. Dean C. F. Huffman, of the Long Island College Hospital, said that he had had no difficulty in filling vacancies at his own institution, but said that he had received numerous requests from smaller hospitals for men. He said that he thought the system of having internes do clerical work in addition to their regular duties was a bad one, and advocated turning this work over to technicians and nurses.

Criticises Army System.

Dr. Henry A. Christian, of the Harvard Medical School, declared that he had received complaints from officers in the Medical Reserve Corps to the effect that when they were assigned to camps or cantonments they found that most of their time was devoted to compiling long army statistics and the like, and that little medical or surgical work was given them. Dr. Christian intimated that he thought this a waste of time, especially as the civilian hospitals had urgent need of the services of these men.

Replying to this criticism, Colonel Hornsby said that the medical officers were sent to the camps for the purpose of getting an idea of paper work. He declared that before he went into the service he thought a practitioner could perform his professional duties in the army just as efficiently as he had qut of it, but that he soon learned this wasn't the case. He defended the teaching of the paper work as essential, and declared that the surgeon who did not learn it thoroughly would later find himself at a disadvantage.

The fact that the army had already attempted to remedy the shortage of men in the hospitals was disclosed by Dr. C. L. Dana of the Public Health Committee of the New York Academy of Medicine. He said that soldiers had been detailed to the New York Hospital as orderlies and that they had done their work remarkably well, although they had not had previous training.

A resolution was passed asking the Red Cross Relief Committee to investigate the shortage of hospital personnel and report on what can be done to help institutions compelled to compete with the Government in the matter of salaries.

PLAN INTERNATIONAL FORUM

Move to Stimulate Good Feeling Among Nations Discussed.

Plans were discussed last night at a dinner held at the Metropolitan Club by Richard Washburn Child, Alexander J. Hemphill and Lindsay Russell for the formation of a Council on Foreign Affairs to stimulate and organize international thought in this country. Among the purposes of the council, it was announced, would be to create good will for the United States in foreign lands, to discourage unjust attacks in the United States on foreign nations, to co-operate and advise with the existing international organizations and to encourage the formation of international forums throughout the United States.

On the list of the proposed Board of Governors of the council were Elihu Root, Myron T. Herrick, James W. Gerard, Abram I. Elkus, Henry Morgenthau, David Jayne Hill, Lindsay Russell, Alexander J. Hemphill, Richard Washburn Child, Oscar S. Straus, S. Stanwood Menken, and Ogden Mills Reid.

TILLMAN IN CLASH WITH GOV. MANNING

Resents Backing of Lever in Race for the South Carolina Senatorship.

ISSUE OF LOYALTY RAISED

Governor Insists on Need of Active Man to Beat Blease, and Rejoins to Slurs.

Governor Richard I. Manning of South Carolina gave out at the Waldorf last night copies of correspondence between himself and United States Senator Benjamin R. Tillman, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, which disclosed that Senator Tillman had impugned the Governor's patriotism and, it was asserted, had injected the issue of loyalty into the South Carolina Senatorial contest. Mr. Manning said, however, that the situation in his State could not be compared to the fight against La Follettism in Wisconsin.

The first letter was written by Senator Tillman to the Governor under date of May 22. It reads:

I am not accustomed to playing the game of politics with the cards stacked. I have followed Jefferson's maxim, "Teach the people and trust the people," and tell them the truth.

Please inform me, Governor, what information you have furnished the President or his advisors as to South Carolina politics and the Senatorial race; the substance of it at least, if not the actual statements.

On a recent visit to Washington did you tell any one for the purpose of its reaching the President's ears and those of his close advisers, that Blease would beat me for the Senate? Did you urge or suggest that Mr. Lever enter the race for the Senate against me in order to make sure that Blease should be defeated?

Wants Lever Kept in House.

If you really thought this had it never occurred to you that Mr. Lever now holds the most valuable place in the House of Representatives, so far as the farmers of South Carolina are concerned, and that there are perhaps a dozen or more men as able and as well qualified as he to fill the position as Senator acceptably? Are you responsible for Mr. Lever's candidacy or are you not?

If you did bring Mr. Lever out, are you aware that even if elected he will have to serve twelve years at least to even approximately wield the influence and power I now have? Did you remember that the three Chairmanships South Carolina now holds are among its most valuable assets, and that none of them ought to be needlessly sacrificed?

I will be obliged if you will deal with me frankly, so I may lay all the cards on the table and let the people judge whether your patriotism and motives are entirely above suspicion.

I do not want to do you any injustice, and that is why I am thus writing you, and I hope you will deal with me with equal frankness.

Manning Resents Imputation.

Governor Manning replied on June 1 as follows:

Hon. B. R. Tillman, Senate Chamber, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir—Your letter, dated the 22d of May and postmarked on the 27th, has been received, and I am replying thereto promptly.

In the first place, I resent your imputation as to my patriotism and motives, but my respect for your years impels me not to notice further this part of your letter. This is a time, however, if I may remark it, which demands self-abnegation and the subordination of selfish or ambitious aims.

I shall answer your inquiry with entire frankness, as I have nothing to conceal, though I do not admit your right to question me on this matter.

You have been quoted as saying that your health was such as to preclude the possibility of your making a county to county campaign in your race for the Senate, and from what I have seen of you I believe that this is true. With Blease as an announced candidate for the United States Senate, my opinion was, and is, that it is imperative for him to be met in debate at every meeting, so as to keep the true and vital issue of the war and loyalty to our country and Government before the people; that, as you could not make the campaign and meet Blease in debate and keep the true issue fully and forcibly before the people, some one must be in the race to do this; that we in South Carolina could not take a chance on the issue; that it was a State and national duty to see to it that South Carolina was represented in the United States Senate by one who was and is loyal to the United States and a strong supporter of President Wilson and his Administration. Blease certainly does not fill these requirements.

Seeks to Arouse the Voters.

The announcement of your candidacy in your present state of health has caused deep concern to many earnest men in this State, since it is plain to all how dangerous our position would be if your physical strength is insufficient. I was one of a large number who wrote Mr. Lever to enter the race. My reasons for this action are stated above, but I am not responsible for his announcement, since I am informed that he sought advice of men in every quarter of the State before making his decision.

I believe that you have been loyal to the President and sound on the war issue, but I know that the national peril is such that we must have men who are not only loyal, but men who are active in the Senate as well. It is also imperative to put before the people the exceeding danger to our nation, and your plan of conducting a front porch or newspaper campaign will fall far short of the situation. Our people are most influenced by the spoken word, and that you have long emphasized in your political career.

I know that it is most important to inform our people face to face about the war in order that they may know the whole truth.

Mr. Lever is a man of responsibility and judgment, and he would doubtless resent the suggestion that he is the candidate of any man. His long and prominent service in Congress makes him worthy of the consideration of any man in this connection.

I stated my views with entire frankness to the President, and also to Postmaster General Burleson, and stated to the latter that he was at liberty to tell you what I said. My views would have been available to you with equal frankness had you sought them, but I did not feel justified in volunteering advice to you.

Yours very truly,
RICHARD I. MANNING,
Governor.

June 1, 1918.

"GETTING TOGETHER" BACK.

War Play Returns from Tour to the Shubert and Again Thrills.

"Getting Together," the war play which captured the city with its realism when it was presented at the Lyric Theatre for a week in March, returned to New York last night after a tour which has carried it to most of the Eastern cities. Put forward by the British and Canadian Recruiting Mission as propaganda, the piece as it is now played at the Shubert also stands on its own feet as entertainment. Of all the war plays it affords the nearest thing to a glimpse of the war, and in addition there has been a general speeding up and knitting together of the piece since it was last seen in these parts. The result is a good show from every angle.

Blanche Bates and Holbrook Blinn continue in the roles of the husband and wife who find themselves through the war, but Lieutenant Gitz-Rice and Percival Knight still manage to make the hits of the evening. Several new Rice songs have been added to the piece since it was seen here before—a particular "Keep Your Head Down, Fritzie Boy," sung by the author. The realistic scene in the trenches is as impressive as ever, and the audience at the Shubert last night again thrilled to it.

BRITISH PRAISE 'YANK DOC.'

McCarthy Fearless and Tireless at Front with Essex Men.

LONDON, June 3.—An officer of the 9th Essex Regiment, in a letter written home, pays tribute to an American officer serving with the regiment.

"Lieutenant C. T. McCarthy, medical officer of our regiment," says the letter, "is one of the first Americans serving in France to obtain the British Military Cross. He was attached to our regiment last December. Our 'Yank Doc,' as we call him, is one of the best of men. He is loved by all the officers and men.

"He is strict, but never has anybody been wounded or sick without the doctor going to him, no matter what the shelling or other conditions. He obtained the military cross for magnificent work in the recent Albert fighting. He went to the front with our regiment in motor buses to meet the boche, and during the worst period our regiment has known he was always in front with his medical aid.

"At one time he had his aid post in a quarry right in our front line and always where the fighting was worst he was with the wounded. In slack times he made tea and carried it to those who could not make it themselves. Never does he miss an opportunity of performing a kind act. Here's to our 'Yank Doc.'"

ATTACK SUSPECTED PRESS.

Dutchess Defense Council Against German and Certain Other Papers.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 3.—At a meeting of the Dutchess County Defense Council today a resolution was adopted urging every loyal citizen of the county to refrain from purchasing or distributing any newspaper or other publication printed in the German language, and also all newspapers and other publications printed in the English langauge that defended or excused the sinking of the Lusitania or other outrages and crimes committed by Germany or her allies against the United States or any of the nations allied with the United States.

IRENE FRANKLIN RETURNS.

Sings New Songs at the Palace—De Vries in "Submarine F-7."

Irene Franklin, who has been trouping with a Winter Garden show for a year or more, came back to the Palace yesterday afternoon with a number of new songs of the semi-recitative sort with which she is identified. The best of these has a lyric which lists the conquests of the singer the country over, not the least of which was the request of officials in Washington that she "send the Senate back to work." Miss Franklin's new ones also include a juvenile number, a French accent song, and, of course, a war song.

Jimmy Hussey, a sort of second edition of Willie Howard, proved amusing in some military nonsense, and Henri De Vries's "Submarine F-7," playing a return engagement, took on additional interest by reason of the news of the day. Sophie Tucker has been retained for a second week, and others on the bill include George McKay and Ottie Ardine, who are at their best when they dance, and Felix Bernard and José Termini.

"BIFF! BANG!" TO CONTINUE

Naval Revue's Success Assures Camp Theatre—Professional Matinee.

The engagement of the Pelham naval revue, "Biff! Bang!" at the Century Theatre, which was to have ended with tomorrow night's performance, has been extended for the rest of the week by permission of Rear Admiral Usher. The success of the production has been such that the Welfare Fund is already assured its camp theatre at Pelham, and all of the added performances but one will therefore be for the benefit of the Navy Relief Society. The receipts of the final matinée, on Saturday, will go to the Actors' Fund.

A professional matinée of the show yesterday was attended by many well known actors and actresses. Lieutenant John Philip Sousa led the orchestra for a time, and the national anthems of the Allies were sung by Rose Wirthling, Marguerita Sylva, and Anna Fitzhu. An autographed program was sold at auction by William Norris.

ACTORS' THEATRE TO GO ON.

Four One-Act Plays, Two of Them Musical, to be Given Monday.

The Actors and Authors Theatre will resume its season at the Fulton next Monday night, when a program of four one-act plays, two of them of a musical nature, will be offered. The musical pieces, both written by Kenneth and Roy Webb, are entitled "The Best Sellers" and "Rejuvenation," and will enlist the services of Edith Taliaferro, Hal Forde, and Harrison Brockbank, among others.

Whitford Kane, Elizabeth Risdon, and Mrs. Thomas A. Wise will be seen in "Muggins," a comedy by Frank J. Gregory, and Minnie Dupree and Auriol Lee will be among those who will appear in "Nocturne," by A. P. Wharton.

Cossacks Hang Bolshevist Leader.

LONDON, June 3.—The President of the Bolshevist commissioners in the Don Cossack territory has been hanged by anti-Soviet Cossacks, according to a Reuter dispatch from Moscow. He was the chief organizer of the Cossack movement against General Kaledines

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MR. F. A. CHAPMAN, AUCTIONEER.

To-morrow evening there will be offered at auction Ridgway Knight's masterpiece,

AFTER THE BATTLE OF THE MARNE

which is the sensation of the Paris Salon, where it is now being shown. The bid price includes delivery from Paris to the United States in July, at the close of the Paris Salon.

A full size reproduction 5 feet 2 by 4 feet 2 will be projected on a screen. Several high bids for this crowning glory of Ridgway Knight's long career have been made by Americans in Paris.

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AUCTION SALE AT NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE THURSDAY, JUNE 6, at 4 P. M. DISPOSAL OF SEATS AND BOXES FOR FIRST PERFORMANCE OF **ZIEGFELD FOLLIES** OPENING MONDAY, JUNE 17

LYCEUM W. 45 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. DAVID BELASCO Presents **TIGER ROSE**

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GEO. M. COHAN THEATRE. B'WAY, 43D ST. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. **THE KISS BURGLAR** SMACKING MUSICAL SUCCESS.

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. **GOING UP** The Talk of the Town. The Aviation Musical Comedy Sensation.

GLOBE THEATRE B'WAY AND 46 ST. 1ST PERFORMANCE THURSDAY EVE., JUNE 6 AT 8:15 SHARP. Mr. RAYMOND HITCHCOCK Will Present HIMSELF in **HITCHY-KOO 1918** with Leon Errol and Irene Bordoni SEATS NOW FOR FIRST 8 WEEKS.

CORT 48 ST., E. of B'WAY. Evgs. 8:32. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20. POP. 50c to $1.50 MAT. TOM'W. The Survival of the Fittest. **FLO-FLO**

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. at 2:30. DAVID BELASCO presents **POLLY** WITH A PAST

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COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Evs. 8:30. Mts. Tmw. (Pop.) & Sat. A FUNNIEST AMERICAN COMEDY OF RECENT YEARS **Tailor-Made Man** with GRANT MITCHELL.

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ASTOR 45th & B'way. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30. BREEZY MUSICAL COMEDY **Rock-A-Bye Baby** THE SUMMER'S SENSATION.

CASINO Theatre, B'way & 39th St. Evs 8:15. Mat. Tom'w 50c to $1.50. Clifton Crawford in Fancy Free. Harry Conor—Ray Raymond—Marjorie Gateson.

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Next Week—The Chicago Company Will Appear in **MAYTIME** With JOHN CHARLES THOMAS John T. Murray—Carolyn Thomson.

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THE WAR COMES TO OUR OWN WATERS.

The United States has been at war with Germany nearly fourteen months. It is not surprising, quite the contrary, that the war has at last been brought to our home waters.

The raid of the U-53 off Nantucket on Oct. 7, 1916, two years ago less four months, demonstrated that it was practicable for the Germans to make a dash to this side of the Atlantic, run amuck among merchant ships off the American coast, and return to their bases at Zeebrugge or Ostend. It may be assumed that since that time the Germans have built submarines designed to keep the seas for a considerable period, armed with guns of larger calibre than the U-53 carried, and with many more torpedoes than could be stowed on her.

In September last Copenhagen reported that Germany was fitting out U-boats of 1,500 tons and 340 feet long, with hull space for "forty torpedoes and a large number of shells and mines." Moreover, she was building submersibles, larger than the Deutschland, which could carry oil and be used as tender or mother ships. The Spaniards, who may claim a more intimate acquaintance with visiting German submarines than other neutrals, have even declared that "the latest large German undersea boats are so well equipped that they are able to go around the world without having to replenish the fuel supply for their motors." This strains credulity, but there is reason to believe that in order to operate on the American Atlantic Coast it is not necessary for the enemy to have a base in the West Indies or on the Spanish Main. Sir JOHN JELLICOE was quoted about a year ago as saying that the Germans could not undertake a submarine campaign in our waters without establishing such a base. Probably he would no longer adhere to that view. A British nautical periodical recently heard of a flotilla of six German submarine cruisers of 2,800 tons' displacement, which were to carry six-inch guns and to have the protection of an armored conning tower. These dreadnought U-boats were to be ready for business early this Spring.

Whatever the size, capacity, and cruising radius of the enemy's improved submarines may be, two of them are now in our waters, and it is for the naval patrol, which Secretary DANIELS declares to be adequate, to run them down. It will, of course, have the assistance of all the hydroaeroplanes that can be mustered for reconnoissance and bombing.

There seems to be method in the preliminary attacks of the U-boats upon trading schooners and merchant steamers found in the lanes of travel. The object apparently is to seal up the port of New York and check the transportation of troops to France and England. The calculation is that even a temporary stoppage of disembarkation on the other side may count in the German offensive on the western front. The troops must sail, however, when the navy has perfected its system of scouting for the enemy's submarines. A not unexpected condition confronts the American Government, and the work of dispatching troops across the Atlantic must still go on. The U-boats have come over to block or interfere with the transportation of reinforcements, incidentally to sink merchant ships. Convoys must be made stronger. The navy has been preparing for the emergency and is already hunting for its quarry.

The war is no longer 3,000 miles away; it is up and down and close to our coast, and the roar of guns will be heard alongshore, it may be off Long Island, or Nantucket, or Barnegat. The Germans could not have chosen a surer way to stir the war spirit in every American breast and to raise patriotic fervor to fever heat. At the same time, there is no special cause for concern. The war has come to us, and we must get used to the experience.

INVESTIGATE IT!

Representative KITCHIN charged that President WILSON would not have made his appeal to Congress to pass a tax bill but for the influence of a lobby. This lobby, he alleged, worked on the President through influences which it was able to bring to bear upon Secretary MCADOO. He specified the lobby as one maintained by the newspaper publishers, who, according to him, wanted a tax bill passed because they thought that in the course of the discussion over it they could get Congress to remove the legislation which Mr. KITCHIN slipped into the last bill, by which he intended to prevent them from circulating their newspapers outside their own cities.

Secretary MCADOO thereupon wrote to Mr. KITCHIN a courteous letter in which he paid that individual the gratuitous compliment of supposing that he had been misinformed. Mr. MCADOO assured him that he was mistaken and that neither Mr. MCADOO nor any one having access to him had been under the influence of any lobby. Mr. MCADOO evidently expected that Mr. KITCHIN would accept this statement or else produce some proof of his scandalous charge against the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Treasury. Instead, Mr. KITCHIN merely stands pat. He neither produces proof nor withdraws his charge; he says he has nothing to withdraw.

It is, therefore, the plain duty of the American Newspaper Publishers Association to insist that Congress investigate the scandalous charge and make Mr. KITCHIN prove it or withdraw it. It is the plain duty of Congress to order such an investigation. It will not take long. It will not interrupt public business, for it cannot help reaching a conclusion almost immediately. It will not be agreeable to Mr. KITCHIN, but that is no reason for denying or delaying it.

MAYOR HYLAN'S VINDICATION.

In October, 1917, Judge HYLAN, in political and personal self-defense, sued The World for $200,000 worth of libel. If the articles were not true, there certainly was at least that amount of libel in the series entitled "Who Is JOHN F. HYLAN?" introduced by vigorous descriptive headlines, which the subject of that terrible biography complained of. That biography, his complaint stated, was meant and intended "to cause "the readers of The World and the "people generally to believe that" the Judge "was an associate of a "swindler and convict named GOSLIN "and a participant with him in im-"proper acts." Judge HYLAN was accused of appearing "in strike suits brought in behalf of the jailbird," of receiving "Goslin money when a "candidate for Justice of the Munic-"ipal Court." "ALFRED R. GOSLIN, "fifty-three times indicted and known "participant in thirty stock jobbing "frauds, was 'expert' called in to "reorganize Black Diamond Com-"pany Tammany candidate for "Mayor launched in 1903 and helped "put into hands of receiver by bring-"ing suit on claims for own legal "services assigned to his own clerk." The Judge was accused, and complained that he was accused, of bringing suit as GOSLIN'S attorney "on a perjured affidavit of service." He was accused of a sort of domestic extortion, trying to "charge a cousin "of his wife $2,280 for collecting a "judgment of $3,780."

This was by no means all, but it seems more than $200,000 worth of libel on anybody with that amount of reputation. Frankly, wasn't this a case of criminal libel, if of libel? Shouldn't somebody in The World, who bore the guilty responsibility for the libelous articles, have been sent to jail, if the libel was proved?

The Judge modestly contented himself with a civil action. The cynical predicted that it would not long survive the political campaign. The other day he tried to have the proceedings postponed. The business of the city engrossed the illustrious pilgrim to Palm Beach so that he had no time to get the case up. Too tenuous, said the court, in effect. Trial set for yesterday. Case discontinued at the Mayor's request yesterday. Instead of getting any part of the $200,000, he has to pay the costs. In a letter to his counsel he returns to the lofty doctrine that he "should devote" his "full time and attention "to the public business and not to "the prosecution of his private law-"suits and personal matters."

The reputation, the honor, the integrity of the Mayor of New York are not personal and private matters. They affect the whole city. "I know "of no vindication of any Judge or "jury," he goes on to say, "that can "equal or approach the overwhelm-"ing verdict rendered by the people "at the last election. Any other vin-"dication would seem feeble and fu-"tile in comparison."

Would he have been elected, wouldn't he have been signally defeated, if he had not repelled, by bringing his libel action, the charges brought against him? Now he avoids going into court. Called the associate of a crook and convict, accused of a whole series of doubtful professional conduct and transactions, he runs away from the charges, shuns instead of welcoming the opportunity to have his past revealed before a competent tribunal. Why? Is he afraid to go into court?

"Who Is JOHN F. HYLAN?" The World has written its notion, from the documents, of the answer. Does the Mayor seem to acquiesce? His "first duty is to the public." Well, self-sacrifice goes to great lengths. Some men throw away their lives. Others are careless about their reputations.

HARVARD'S WAR MEMORIAL.

On Memorial Day the Harvard Memorial Society gave to the university a panel on which were printed the names of the Harvard graduates dead on the Entente side in the war. The list now comprises some eighty-three names, and almost every day adds to the number.

The first graduate to fall was Lieutenant WILLIAMSON of Montreal and the Duke of WELLINGTON'S West Riding Regiment, who died in Belgium of wounds received in action Nov. 14, 1914. The Foreign Legion, the Irish Guards, the Coldstream Guards, Princess PATRICIA'S Regiment, the Black Watch, the Chasseurs Alpins, the Royal Flying Corps, many gallant and famous names show the early eagerness of the Cantabrigian youth to fight against Germany long before the United States entered the war. The Lafayette Escadrille was organized by the Harvardians NORMAN PRINCE and FRAZIER CURTIS, the former of whom shares with ALAN SEEGER, VICTOR CHAPMAN, and a few others the fortune of dying while our heroes in the war were few; a fortune like that of ELMER ELLSWORTH and THEODORE WINTHROP in '61.

The ambulance service, hospital service, and naval aviation are represented, of course; and the American Army, where the losses are but beginning.

The Harvard war necrology, like that of all our colleges, is something for all Americans to be proud of. In THE TIMES of Saturday VICTOR CHAPMAN'S father, in the mistaken belief that the names of two Germans of Germany who were graduated at Cambridge and killed fighting in the German Army were included on the memorial tablet, wrote that he had asked President LOWELL that VICTOR CHAPMAN'S name be taken off the list. Mr. CHAPMAN saw "the hand of German propaganda" in the memorial. The panel contains only the names of men who died for the Allies. "Suddenly in France" has been so frequent a part of the death notices of Harvard men lately that Mr. CHAPMAN'S "hand of German propaganda" was more than a little superfluous, just as his anger would have been had his misapprehension been fact.

WARTIME STRIKES ON WAR UTILITIES.

The merits of the threatened strike by the Western Union telegraphers depend upon facts in controversy, and opinion must be suspended until the truth is known. But it is possible to say peremptorily that there should be no weakness shown in dealing with strikes, or threats to strike, upon public utilities either in peace or in war. Public utility strikes differ from other strikes in that the rights of the public are superior to those of either party to the strike. Capital is not compelled to invest in public utility undertakings, but, if it does invest, it invests with knowledge that the investment is subject to continuous service of the public. There should be the same understanding on the part of labor.

No man, and in these days no woman, is compelled to take service with a public utility, but, having done so, they are under an obligation not to discontinue their service in a manner detrimental to the public interests. A telegraph strike under present conditions would alienate public sympathy, and without public support no strike of that sort could hope to succeed. The public cannot see that any union needs to strike now to remedy any grievance. If unionists think that they are underpaid, they have only to take other employment individually until the company sees the light and makes the wages whatever may be necessary to hold its workers. There is no suggestion that any individual should be held to compulsory labor for public interests. But there will be no tolerance for demands for increase of wages, let alone demands for mere unionization, under threats of what will be done if the demands are refused.

It is too plain to need elaboration that a telegraph strike would be in the interest of the enemy, whether or not "accelerated" by the enemy. It would come next to a railway strike in obstruction of war work, and the threat of a railway strike left upon the public memory bad recollections, and present experience of burdens assumed for all in behalf of those who showed no care for the common welfare. The public knows now that it pays what railway labor extorted from Congress by a threat like the telegraphers', and the feeling is different regarding an increase of wages paid by the railways and the same increase paid by an increase of rates. Moreover, the union which threatens the telegraph strike seems unaware of the detriment to the union, as well as to the public, if the Government should be compelled to take over the telegraph service as it did the railway service. The right to strike against Government management is subordinate to the Government's right and duty to protect the public service against all such attacks, on whatever grounds. Grievances may be alleged, and should be redressed if investigation shows cause, but Government work should never be stopped by union action. If the union persists in action leading to Government intervention, it signs its own death warrant.

There can be no doubt that the War Labor Board went to the limit, or perhaps beyond it, to prevent a telegraph strike. On the other hand, the company makes assertions which must be disproved before patience can be felt toward the union. If it is beloved by the operators, what objection can it have to a referendum to discover that fact? If the unionists are few in number, and are using duress upon the workers as well as threatening duress against the public, that also should be made to appear. The company is not altering conditions in any way. The initiative is with the union, contrary to labor's official undertaking that there should be no disturbance of labor conditions during the war. The conversion of a nonunion shop into a union shop by methods of compulsion upon nonunionists, as well as upon the public, is an act of bad faith, and obnoxious to such a degree that it cannot be allowed, not even if the telegraphers have a grievance.

There should be no reluctance to meet the issue. It will not grow less if dallied with. The right to unionize, the right to bargain collectively, the right to improve conditions of employment, are all subordinate to the right of the public to have uninterrupted public service. If there should be a strike so obviously in the interest of the enemy, there should be the strictest inquiry into any concealed motive for the strike, and punishment fit for any such disclosure of treachery to national interests.

EXCESS PROFITS AND WAR PROFITS.

Mr. KITCHIN is invulnerable to correction of his belief that war profits and excess profits are the same, and can be used synonymously or interchangeably as equivalents with "or" between them. He was even capable of suggesting to the House which he leads that England collected war profits taxes upon a per cent. of profit upon capitalization. There is nothing in the British system of taxation about taxation of capital according to a punitive scale of per cent. of taxes to capital, and there is hardly anything worse in the KITCHIN scheme of taxation than the union of those two monstrosities.

The Senate also is not free from the delusion that taxes should be levied for the sake of punishing wealth, rather than for revenue solely. In both houses there is now a movement to tax war profits punitively, rather than productively. If punishment of wealth is the object, there can be no limit to the percentage of the tax. Those acting with that motive would be pleased to see the wealth destroyed. In fact, the destruction of wealth is one of their aims. It is different with those who wish to lay taxes productively, for the sake of revenue primarily, and, secondarily, if at all, for the limitation of great fortunes, or the redistribution of wealth, or the correction of inequalities of fortune. Those thinking that revenue is the object of taxation think, and must think, more of the effect upon production than upon wealth. Production, not profits, is the measure of service by either capital or labor. Profits which stimulate production should be maintained, both for the sake of the production and for the sake of the revenue. A tax which punishes wealth at the expense of decreasing production is a burden too heavy to be borne. Production is the wartime barometer of danger ahead in the field of taxation. The reduction of profits by taxation will not produce more coal or food or munitions, and the production of consumable goods is more necessary than the increase of taxes at the cost of reducing activity of trade.

Mr. KITCHIN is further wrong in thinking that we should thus early in our war activities impose the extremity of taxation which England reached only by stages, after years. If confiscatory taxation is designed, it should be reached by degrees. In that manner the vivisection could be prolonged without the death of the patient. But taxes so heavy as to check trade would put us in the way of something like panic and protest which even Mr. KITCHIN would hear. If Mr. KITCHIN is resolved to punish war profits, at least he should find out what war profits are by comparison of profits before and since the war began. He might be able to find excuse for percentages of taxation satisfactory even to his punitive intentions, but he would at least free himself from the reproach of proposing taxes upon "capital"—which nobody is able to define—and upon efficiency, with the result of discouraging production and discouraging trade. We need taxes. We must have efficiency, production, and good trade, if we are to win the war.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Its Aim Is Economic, Not Moral.

Commissioner SAYER of the State Industrial Commission has done well to make clear the object of the so-called anti-loafing law, and to show that many commentators on it have been mistaken in emphasizing, as they have done, one of the several classes it will affect.

Of course the new law may well send tremors of apprehension through all the semi-criminal trades and industries, but the men engaged in them—the men who live by one or another form of the robbery that pretends to be gambling and exploits in one way or another the weaknesses and vices of their fellows—would be in only a few instances of any value in the army of real workers. The majority of them are what they are simply because they are physically or mentally incapable of continuous exertion as earners of any honest wage. Their stay in shops or on farms would be brief. But they, as Commissioner SAYER said, come under the provisions of laws long in existence.

The new statute is intended, primarily, to reach men of a wholly different sort—men who are real workers, but in occupations either of no assistance for the conduct of the war or tending to interfere with it, and men who, having enough money to live without working, recognize no obligation to be producers as well as consumers. At other times than these the existence of a leisure class was easily enough excused, and those members of it who made innocent or elegant uses of their leisure were viewed without much disapproval and sometimes with positive commendation as serving purposes socially and economically beneficial. But those times are no more and probably will not return till long after the war is over.

The idler is now recognized, not as a commensal at worst harmless, but as a parasite with no right to what he takes out of the scanty common store of life's necessaries. And that recognition is the same whether he has money or lacks it. The old rule that he shall not eat who does not work has had a wide extension in these desperate days, as it always has when days are desperate.

High Prices Only in Seeming.

Among the many interesting and informative statements regarding conditions in Germany that were made by Mrs. HERBERT CHALLIS on her arrival in this country were some that revealed the existence there of people with so much money that they could and would give enormous prices for what they wanted—when they could get it. On the eve of her departure from Berlin, Mrs. CHALLIS had no difficulty in disposing of her household furnishings of every kind, and almost regardless of their condition. Sheets that cost a dollar when new were snapped up at $50 each, and other things of like sort went at equal multiples of their original value.

These prices, however, do not indicate that the war has brought prosperity even to a single class of Germans. It does so no more than did the similar stories that were told in the latter days of the civil war as to the prices paid by the holders of Confederate currency. That currency was easy enough to get—the easier, indeed, as its depreciation increased—and hundreds, even thousands, of dollars were given for a ham or a pair of old, but still wearable, boots.

When $50 is paid for a sheet, it shows, first, that sheets are extremely scarce, and, second, that the worth of the dollars that passed from one hand to another constituted little more than a bet at long odds on the solvency of the German Empire. The probability that Mrs. CHALLIS really received fifty times more than she gave for her sheets is too small to be measured. It was money that would not be accepted at all outside of Germany, except at a ruinous discount by some bold speculator, and even in Germany it was evidently recognized as money not to be kept, if it could be exchanged at any rate for something of real utility and value.

Shakespeare to Get New Honors.

It is highly characteristic of Emperor WILLIAM that even in the midst of a battle on which the fate of his empire depends he has taken time to order the publication of a "national" edition of SHAKESPEARE in German and has caused the ordering to be cabled over the world. This was a "gesture" of exactly the kind he has always been so fond of making, and its purpose, of course, is to show that a colossal intellect like his cannot be fully occupied even by the greatest of wars.

Lest it be taken as also showing that the Kaiser's mind, in matters of art, is too broad and unprejudiced to recognize geographical boundaries and that it can appreciate genius wherever it exists, it is well to remember that the Germans long since claimed SHAKESPEARE as one of themselves. The logic in his case, as in that of other writers of like or approaching quality, is that, as he was great, and as only Germans are great, he was essentially and therefore really a German. Admitting the premises, the conclusion is sound.

If further proof of SHAKESPEARE'S Germanism were needed, it can be—and, for that matter, has been—found in the facts that the Germans like his plays and that the plays retain all of their power and charm when translated into the German language. The Kaiser's expectation, doubtless, is that, by commanding at this time a new edition of the English poet's works, the British will be convinced that the Germans are not such a bad folk, after all, and that it will be the part of wisdom to negotiate a peace with them.

The expectation may be disappointed, and it would be just like the dull and obstinate islanders to see the Kaiser's act not as a noble and generous compliment, but as a piece of irritating impudence. They are the more likely to do this because the "national" edition of SHAKESPEARE is to have a prefatory volume written by GERHARD HAUPTMANN. Anybody who has read HAUPTMANN'S own plays knows how competent he is to emphasize the merits of SHAKESPEARE by explaining and praising them.

The Bond of the Red Cross.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There was much rejoicing throughout civilization nearly a year ago when the people of the United States subscribed something more than $100,000,000 for the War Relief Fund of the American Red Cross. And there is a much deeper feeling of gratification that, the second call of the Red Cross for a like amount has been so generously oversubscribed by at least 50 per cent. Fifty million dollars, more or less, is not an enormous amount when the needs of millions of sufferers are taken into account. Let me predict that when the third call comes, as come it must if this most beneficent organization is to carry on its vast work of mercy and humanity, the response will be even more surprising. Giving begets giving.

But it is not the dollar mark that appeals to many. Back of that is the incentive for contributing, the spirit or feeling of helpfulness. We are coming to a realising sense of the staggering undertaking; we are more and more appreciating the self-sacrifice of thousands of men and women who not only count it a pleasure and a duty to advance money, but to render a service that cannot be measured by anything material.

The Red Cross is bringing the people of the United States nearer together; it is breaking down class lines; it is unifying the thought and the heart of a hundred millions as no other cause or appeal or any calamity has ever done. In this view are not the results worth more than the amounts that have been subscribed, or will be subscribed in answer to future calls? B. F. TILLINGHAST,
Chairman Crescent City Branch Red Cross.
Crescent City, Fla., May 31.

THE END OF AUSTRIA.

Her Punishment at Hand for the Fatal Serbian Ultimatum.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The reported terms of the military convention à la Brest-Litovsk entered into by the imperial commanders in chief of Germany and Austria show under what conditions Charles, the head of the proud Hapsburg dynasty, had to abdicate into the hands of the descendant of the puny margrave of Brandenburg, who was graciously raised in 1701 to the royal dignity by Leopold I., ancestor of the unfortunate successor to Francis Joseph, the last independent ruler of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. Sic transit gloria Austriae.

The young Emperor has been rudely punished for his "Dear Sixtus" letters, or, rather, for his lack of courage—not to use a harsher term—to stick to his guns. But he not only bears the scathe, he has to put up with the scorn, too. How must Bill-Mephistopheles have laughed in his sleeve when he dictated the following paragraph:

> The allied troops shall be brought into contact with each other for the purpose of educating them to mutual esteem, love, and appreciation. This principle shall guide the training of future officers; and an exchange of officers shall be organized between the German and Austro-Hungarian Armies, so that Austro-Hungarian officers may, as occasion requires, command German troops, and vice versa.

That vice versa is a literary pearl, and we must give credit for it to the genial composer and litterateur of Potsdam.

When the Vienna Ballplatz sent its infamous ultimatum to Serbia in the last July days of 1914, all of us who happened to be born within the black and yellow pickets of the Danubian monarchy, but have been bred to the principles of democracy and justice, blushed with shame and rage at this criminal act of lèse-majesté against the holy rights of a free people. Well, the dynasty of Rudolph of Hapsburg and Maria Theresa has been justly punished for that unspeakable, criminal act of challenge of theirs.

We again bow our heads, but this time in almost grateful humility, recognizing in the events that are passing before our eyes the avenging Finger of the Lord. The bloody world-drama is nearing its end, and the guilty parties are being dragged before the Judgment Seat one by one. The horizon looks gloomy for the Allies while I am writing this, but it will clear up again, for, if ever, this time God and His stars are truly fighting for the cause of the Entente.

William's two former Ambassadors in London and Constantinople, Lichnowsky and Wangenheim, stamped forever as cowardly lies the solemn declarations and oaths of the German Princes and diplomats as to the origin of the war. Vienna has got its sentence already. The punishment of Potsdam, as the seat of the infamous conference of arch plotters of July 5, 1914, and the neighboring official capital of the Hohenzollerns, Berlin, will and ought to be that of Sodom and Gomorrah.

The non-German races of Austria-Hungary, which have been dragged into the war and are being maintained in it against their will, have a right to be delivered forever from the Teutonic yoke; the 20,000,000 of Germans and Magyars will henceforth have the precious privilege of licking two pairs of princely boots.

The Goddess of Liberty is menaced with being chained to the triumphal chariot of a reactionary bureaucracy and autocracy. Coward or traitor, or a combination of the two, is he who is not ready to give the best that is in him, the dearest he has in life, child or property, in order to break those iron chains in which an expiring feudal camarilla, in its last gasps, tries to put the free democracies of the world.

AN OLD AUSTRIAN.

New York, May 31, 1918.

A Defense of the Washington Soldier

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every patriotic American must take serious exception to the communication reprinted in THE TIMES of May 28 from The Chattanooga Times in the form of a letter with the title "No Talcum Powder Soldiers."

The men who are serving their country on staff duty in Washington, one and all, would willingly go abroad and fill whatsoever position might be assigned to them. Many of them in Washington are "eating their hearts out" in the bitterness of their disappointment, but without complaint they are faithfully performing their duties as true soldiers. The vast army which is in training or which has been, or will ultimately be, sent abroad naturally requires a very considerable office staff in Washington and elsewhere throughout the country. The efficient direction of such a staff is entirely a matter of military discipline, subject to the obligations of the military oath. It would be contrary to every consideration of sound policy to place military matters in charge of civilians not subject to the rigid and even drastic rules of war.

I am reasonably familiar with the conditions in Washington, and I am personally not aware of a single case in which an officer or a private of the army or navy assigned to staff duty is not serving his country to the best possible advantage under the conditions under which specific military duties require to be performed. The officers and privates on duty in Washington are naturally in the large majority young men because of the limitation of the draft age to 21 to 31. Many of these men have been assigned to staff duty because of their familiarity and experience with corresponding duties or functions in civil life. By foregoing for a longer or shorter period the priceless patriotic privilege of actual field service in France or elsewhere, these men on their part are making the greater sacrifice and they are in every way entitled to the most respectful consideration and sympathetic solicitude of the general public.

FREDERICK L. HOFFMAN.

Newark, N. J., June 1, 1918.

CROSSED SWORDS.

They shall not pass till the stars be darkened;
Two swords crossed in front of the Hun;
Never a groan but God has hearkened,
Counting their cruelties one by one.

The sword of St. George shall smite the dragon;
Two swords crossed in front of the Hun;
(Refugees huddled in reeling wagon;
Hospital shelled by a midnight gun.)

The sword of Roland is still defender—
Two swords crossed in front of the Hun—
Of France and Christendom, sparkling splendor,
Blade of a knightly champion.

The sword of St. George and the sword of Roland—
Two swords crossed in front of the Hun.
(Ruin of Belgium, ruin of Poland,
Prisoners tortured, maids undone.)

They shall not pass till that bar be riven;
Two swords crossed in front of the Hun;
They shall not pass till the dark has driven
The light of the world from the throne of the sun.

KATHARINE LEE BATES.

FINLAND AND THE GERMANS.

Upholders of the White Guard Government Tell of Determination to Avoid Berlin Domination.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The undersigned desire to appeal once more to the sense of fair play of Americans, through your valuable columns, for the purpose of refuting much fresh misleading and untruthful propaganda work concerning Finland which has been printed of late. Two of the most calumnious examples of this were a two-column article by Nuorteva published on May 25 under the heading "Finland Viewed as German Outpost," and a letter signed J. O. Ostman on the 30th, crowding no fewer than twenty gross misstatements of fact into the space of a single half column. The effect of such grotesque lucubrations as these can only have been intended to prejudice the cause of Finland in this country.

In Mr. Nuorteva's effusion, as in other articles of the same strain, the writer seeks to stamp all those who are opposed to organized hooliganism as pro-German, endeavoring thus, by pandering to popular prejudice, to gain a following he could not otherwise win. With the same aim, he further states that through the aid of Finland, Germany strives to secure control of the Scandinavian countries, the Kuola Peninsula, and the whole of Northern Russia.

If that were so, all the more reason for Uncle Sam to wake up, recognize the new Finnish Government, and so be in a position, through a Minister of our own on the spot, to thwart the German intrigues!

But Mr. Nuorteva and his disciples must know this assertion to be false; that Finland has no desire to bow to German dictates nor to receive anything from Germany that would in any way be binding upon her future independence. We wish to repeat that Finland would have determined her own course of action without any outside interference if Trotsky had not sent into the country an army of 14,000 Russians to side with the lower elements, reinforced by hooligans and criminals out of the prisons, whom he also supplied with weapons in order to set up the minority rule of an armed hooligan autocracy, at the precise moment when Finland needed the services of every man and woman, of whatever station in life, to uphold her newly won independence. Hence, the great mass of the people, including a large percentage of Socialists, loyal to the legal Government, placed between the devil of the ungovernable Reds and the deep sea of want and famine, had no other choice than to seek assistance or else perish utterly. They turned first to the Allies for food; then to Sweden for arms, but as no aid was forthcoming from either, the only thing left was to purchase arms from Germany, in pursuance of Swedish governmental suggestion. As every one knows, the arms were obtained, and later a small band of Germans joined the defenders of the lawful Government against the bloodthirsty Bolsheviki. That, however, does not mean that Finland is pro-German, by any means—far from it. As a matter of fact, what Finland had been doing is simply what America did in 1776, and for precisely the same reasons. All that Nuorteva and the other slanderers of that country have actually accomplished is to destroy the first fruits of Finland's newly won independence, just as Lenine and Trotsky destroyed those of the Russian Revolution.

It is further erroneous to compare Finland with Poland, Esthonia, Ukraine, or any other land struggling under the former oppression of the deposed Czar. Finland has been able—thanks to her geographical situation and her high degree of civilization—to create for herself a form of government far removed from the imaginary feudalism which Nuorteva so loudly declaims against. Hers is the most democratic form of government in the world, universal suffrage having been granted in 1906, and year by year she has since then advanced, until at the end of last year the Constitution was further amended by a law giving the right of municipal franchise to all classes and granting an 8-hour day to all workers. It is idle, therefore, to assert that in Finland any class is without political rights. Such statements are born solely of ignorance or of a desire to deceive.

Mr. Nuorteva contends that the national strike of 1905 was brought about by organized labor alone. Such is not the case. The entire population, from schoolboys to the highest officials, was involved in this strike. It was by no means a class demonstration; it was the action of a whole people demanding its rights, and for that reason it accomplished such astonishing results. In short, any talk of feudal oppression is not only groundless, but ludicrous, even malicious. According to official statistics, 76.6 per cent. of the entire land holdings of Finland comprise estates of from a half hectare to 10 hectares, while 21.7 per cent. consist of estates of from 10 to 50 hectares, leaving only 1.7 per cent. of the land in the form of estates of over 50 hectares! What becomes, then, of the "grinding land-owning class"?

Any arguments against the triumph of the democratic form of government in Finland are thus seen to fly in the face of all the facts. Must we again point out that at the last October Diet it was suggested on the part of the majority that the Socialist minority appoint members to a coalition Government, which they refused to do? Had the Socialists accepted this offer, Finland would have been saved from civil strife, a firm government would have been established, and the world would have recognized her as an independent neutral country. The working class of Finland is highly organized and developed, and what Mr. Nuorteva purposely forgets is that the best part of this class has either consistently backed the "White" Government or endeavored to maintain a passive neutrality with regard to the internecine strife that the Reds themselves brought on.

Again, it is foolish to compare Finland and Russia, for there is a vast difference between both the former and the present Russia and Finland. No part of the Finnish people has ever been content to remain in subjection to bureaucratic Russia. Quite the contrary—they have constantly been watchful of an opportunity to free themselves of this oppression. Finland is like a frail woman who has been forced into wedlock with a crafty brute. Her every hour has been full of suffering. The best that Finland ever received from Russia was that for a few years she would be left alone, and those years she employed in bringing herself up to the standard of the highest cultured lands. Yet oppression was always her lot; for centuries she has had to bleed. Small wonder that every child of the land has imbibed a love of freedom from its mother's breast! Hence is it doubly important to remember that the first group to deceive and betray the sacred aspirations of the nation was that very one which Mr. Nuorteva represents. In truth, his work is as theirs in Finland; i. e., to spread "news"—false information; to explain—deceitfully; to represent Finland—by misrepresentation: in short, to tear down the little that Finland has succeeded in building up laboriously through the centuries!

Let us ask our American fellow-citizens, whenever they read future dispatches purporting to describe events in Finland, to bear in mind the following salient points:

1. The gossip as to Finland becoming a monarchy is entirely groundless, in so far as it purports to reflect the will of the Finnish nation, and is designed primarily to alienate American sympathies.

2. In particular, the talk of a German Prince becoming King of Finland has originated with the Bolsheviki in Sweden and their newspaper organs.

3. On the 20th day of May, 1918, the question of Finland becoming a monarchy came up for discussion in the Diet, and the peasants in particular expressed themselves as so strongly opposed to it as to threaten a new civil war in case of its adoption.

4. At a meeting of newspaper men of all parties and shades of political belief at Helsingfors on May 22 the overwhelming majority of editors declared that they would insist upon a republican form of government.

And, particularly, (5,) that the present Finnish Government is laid on the same basis of necessary, if temporary, dictatorship as that of these United States!

So marked, indeed, is the Finnish disinclination to be tied to Germany, even commercially, that well-known business men of Finland, sent here by their Government, as well as others merely in their personal capacity, are anxious to sign agreements with American business firms looking to future trade.

All these and similar facts, well known to them, our Red Guard and Bolshevik friends here do not care to make public, for reasons perfectly clear to themselves.

When all is said and done, who are the real pro-Germans? The Finns who have fought on the side of law and order, striving to develop their country first, without any foreign interference, or those who, by rising in arms to force their own selfish class aims upon the community, and calling in Russian armed help against their own legally elected Government, brought about the eventual intervention of Germany?

In conclusion, the earnest wish of every American, as well as of every Finn, is that we here in America might obtain authentic direct news from Finland; then no one would have a chance to spread falsehoods broadcast, with or without the medium of a so-called "Information Bureau," the proper title for which should be "Finnish Misinformation Office."

H. MONTAGU DONNER,
AINO MALMBERG,
J. A. P. UKSILA,

New York, June 2, 1918.

The above letter having been submitted to me for approval, I hereby indorse it to the full.

P. J. VALKEAPAA,
Special Representative to the United States and Canada of the Finland Constitutional Government Food Administration.

ARMS FOR ARMENIA.

In Favor of American Support for a War on the Turks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

President Wilson, who believes that "henceforth inviolable security of life, of worship and of industrial and social development should be guaranteed to all peoples who have lived hitherto under the power of Governments devoted to a faith and purpose hostile to their own," on April 2, 1917, urging war on Germany, declared that our motive will be "The vindication of right, of human right," and that "We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest to our hearts; for democracy * * * * for the rights and liberties of small nations."

Evidently, so far as Armenia is concerned, this assurance has never been put into practice. During the Armenian deportations millions of helpless women and children were subjected to incredible sufferings, under the pretense of military necessity. At present, owing to the collapse of Russia, Turkey has taken control of the whole Caucasus region, and has started to repeat her brutalities upon the starving refugees of war. Shall we allow her to go ahead with this cruelty?

Speaking for the second Red Cross War Fund, the President said: "The helpless and the friendless are the very ones that need succor. * * * For, the glory of this war, my fellow citizens, so far as we are concerned, is that it is perhaps for the first time in history an unselfish one. I could not be proud to fight for a selfish purpose, but I can be proud to fight for mankind." These admirable declarations of unselfishness reflect the spirit of every true American. Our object in this war has been made clear. We are fighting for mankind; and an attack upon mankind by any power is an attack upon us.

Now, obviously, Turkey is well aware of our object, but she has repeatedly ventured to disregard our declarations by threatening the liberty and the very existence of a small Christian nation, and thus she has forced herself into the "path of our immediate action." Why spare her? She is the basest of all her allies; and if we declare war on Germany to destroy her militarism, why not declare war on Turkey to destroy her barbarism?

We are told that the Armenians, unlike the Bolsheviki, after three years' of strenuous fighting are still offering an army of 150,000 to fight the Turks in the Caucasus. This army, if organized, will no doubt relieve the pressure upon the British Expeditionary Force in Mesopotamia and, consequently, affect the western front, where our boys are fighting with the British main army. According to Representative Little of Kansas, such an enterprise will require $10,000,000, and he vigorously asks America to furnish this amount.

At present there is

ASKS COLUMBIA TO CANCEL AGREEMENT

Presbyterian Hospital Dissatisfied with Alliance for New Medical Centre.

WANTED SPECIAL PRIVILEGES

President Butler Calls Dr. Flexner's Terms Reactionary and Impossible for University.

The alliance between Columbia University and the Presbyterian Hospital, which was first made in April, 1911, and was to have resulted ultimately in the establishment of a great medical centre, which should combine Columbia's College of Physicians and Surgeons with the hospital in a new establishment to be erected on Gun Hill Road, in the Bronx, is apparently about to come to an end without the realization of this purpose. On May 15 the Board of Managers of the hospital resolved to ask the Trustees of the University to join with them in canceling the agreement, and this request came before the Trustees at their meeting yesterday. No final action was taken on the request, which was referred to the Committees on Education and Finance of the Board of Trustees, but the Trustees approved the conduct of President Nicholas Murray Butler in handling the negotiations with the hospital.

It was impossible to reach William Sloane, President of the Board of Managers of the hospital, yesterday afternoon, but it was understood that the hospital authorities were dissatisfied with the attitude toward the matter taken by the university representatives, and particularly Dr. Butler.

At Columbia, however, the blame for the failure of the consolidation scheme was laid at the door of Dr. Abraham Flexner.

In the Winter of 1916-17 an investigation of the medical educational situation in the city was made by the General Education Board, with a view to the possibility of obtaining the co-operation of the General Education Board and the Carnegie Foundation with the university and the hospital in financing the new movement. According to Dr. Butler, a report on this investigation was written by Dr. Flexner, who proposed a reorganization based on four chief points which Dr. Butler regarded as essential in the Flexner plan. These were as follows:

1. The resignation of Dean Samuel W. Lambert and all members of the Faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

2. The institution of a system by which teachers of practical or clinical subjects would, if they accepted incidental professional service, pay any fees received therefor to the university.

3. The limitation of attendance at the medical school to 400.

4. The severance of all teaching and research relationships between the medical school and other hospitals than the Presbyterian Hospital.

Calls Conditions Reactionary.

On April 29 Dr. Butler wrote to Mr. Sloane:

"We deem all four of these proposals so reactionary and so antagonistic to the best interests of the public, of medical education, and of Columbia University that they will not, under any circumstances, be approved by us.

"Were the trustees to assent to the suggestion that as a condition precedent to receiving a large sum of money they would invite or require the resignation of the entire Medical Faculty, they would thereby inflict a blow upon Columbia University from which it might not recover for a generation. The trustees have uniformly shown the utmost consideration for the teaching staff, and they have repeatedly asserted and upheld the independence and security of tenure of professors and instructors so long as they do their duty.

"This report has been made the subject of informal consideration by members of the Board of Trustees and other officers of the university, and the essential points of the reorganization of the medical school as proposed by Mr. Flexner are unanimously and emphatically disapproved.

It was said yesterday that persons on the hospital side of the agreement were dissatisfied with the present condition, which makes the Faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons practically self-perpetuating, and it was alleged that financial difficulties were responsible in considerable measure for Columbia's attitude. Dr. Butler, however, said that the university was doing its best to raise additional funds, but that it would not accept large gifts from an outside organization on condition of going back on its Faculty.

Dr. Butler's Statement.

Dr. Butler last night gave out the following statement on the matter: "With such news as is coming to us from France and from the Atlantic, I hesitate to taken even a line of newspaper space for any university concern.

"Naturally, I should deeply regret any interruption in those plans for the development of the Medical School and the creation of a medical centre, in cooperation with the Presbyterian and other hospitals, upon which we have been engaged for more than ten years. During that time many of us, particularly Dean Lambert and myself, have devoted all possible time and energy to the carrying forward of these plans.

"The co-operation between the university and the Presbyterian Hospital, which has existed since 1911, has worked and is working admirably. It has been greatly to the advantage of both hospital and medical school. No difficulties have arisen in connection with it save those minor and incidental questions which naturally appear from time to time in all large undertakings.

"The difficulties that have arisen relate solely to matters that have reference to plans for future development. It so happens that while the hospital has, or can command, adequate funds to go forward with the removal and rebuilding which it is anxious to undertake, the university is not only without funds with which to remove and rebuild the Medical School, but our very best efforts, many times repeated, to obtain those funds have thus far been unsuccessful. Moreover, we have felt that this entire project should receive a far more detailed and specific study than it has ever yet had. To co-operate in that study we have several times urgently invited the assistance of the representatives of the hospital.

"Such study would include a plan as to the purchase and occupation of a new site; the admission of other hospitals and research institutions to joint occupancy of it; the functions and administration of the Medical School and Hospital in their relation to each other when rebuilt upon adjoining sites; plan of a suitable reorganization of the Medical School to meet its enlarged obligations and opportunities; location of clinics, dispensaries, and hospitals for special classes of cases; close estimates of the cost of rebuilding the Medical School; of the cost of its maintenance; of the present assets of the Medical School of Columbia University, and of the amount of additional funds needed; similar estimates and details as to the cost of buildings and maintaining a hospital of say 1,000 beds, and other similar matters, without agreement as to which the plan must remain a mere generality.

"On behalf of the university I urged this mode of procedure upon the representatives of the hospital in a letter addressed to William Sloane on Dec. 10, 1917, and I renewed it in a letter addressed to him as lately as May 2, 1918. Unfortunately, the representatives of the hospital have not yet been willing to join with representatives both of our Trustees and of our Medical Faculty in what we deem to be a necessary preliminary study of the details of the project. We are ready and anxious to go forward with the plan on the lines originally marked out, and to continue our efforts to secure funds to enable us to do so. The Medical Faculty is willing and anxious to contribute its experience and knowledge to perfecting a plan of organization and administration."

It was reported that the total cost of the amalgamation, of which each institution was to contribute half, was now put considerably higher than the original estimate of $15,000,000.

MISS ANNIE GILBERT WEDS D. F. CAMMANN

Counselor of State Department Polk Gives Bride Away in Her Mother's Park Av. Home.

The wedding of Donald Fairfax Cammann, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Cammann of Lawrence, L. I., and Miss Annie Gilbert, a daughter of Mrs. Riley Miles Gilbert of this city and a granddaughter of Mrs. David Terry Williams of Richmond, Va., was celebrated at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's mother, 563 Park Avenue, the Rev. Dr. Ernest Stires, rector of St. Thomas's Church, officiating. The ceremony was performed in a bower of palms, pink hydranges and ophella roses, and white ribbons and smilax-topped stanchions outlined a temporary aisle leading to the pale dieu.

The bride walked with Frank L. Polk, Counselor of the Department of State, who gave her in marriage. She wore a pearl white satin robe having an overdress of tulle and lace and a pearl girdle. Her tulle veil was held with orange blossoms. Her ornaments were a diamond brooch and a string of pearls, and she carried lilies of the valley, gardenias and orchids. Her sister, Mrs. Edwin Norman Hickman, in ecru lace over pink satin, was her only attendant. William C. Cammann was his brother's best man, and the ushers were Edwin Norman Hickman, Charles Cannon, William P. Fairchild, and Ensign George Watts, U. S. N. R. F.

A reception for relatives and intimate friends followed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Cammann are going to Lawrence, L. I., to spend the Summer.

Mrs. Cammann made her debut several years ago, and is a member of the Junior League. She is a sister of Riley Miles Gilbert. Mr. Cammann is a member of Squadron A, N. Y. N. G.

WED TO LIEUT. TYSON.

Miss Betty Carson Marries Naval Reserve Aviator in Garrison, N. Y.

Miss Betty Carson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Moore Carson of 149 East Thirty-seventh Street, and Lieutenant Charles McGhee Tyson, U. S. N. R., were married on Saturday in St. Philip's Church, Highlands, Garrison, N. Y. The Rev. Theodore Sedgwick performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Dr. E. Clowes Chorley.

The engagement of the couple was announced about ten days ago. The bride has been prominent in society since her début. Her parents have a country place at Garrison. Lieutenant Tyson is a Lieutenant, junior grade, in the flying corps of the Naval Reserve. He is the son of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Tyson of Knoxville, Tenn., and is a Princeton graduate, class of '12.

Ensign Ward's Wedding Advanced.

The wedding of Eliot Lee Ward, an Ensign in the United States Navy, and son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Lee Ward of this city, and Miss Dorothy Louise Sutton, a daughter of Mrs. M. E. Sutton of Detroit, Mich., has been hurried owing to war conditions, and is to take place at noon on Saturday, June 15, in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, West Forty-sixth Street, and be followed by a small reception at the Gotham. Ensign Ward was graduated from Trinity College in 1913, and has since been attached to the Naval Academy for instruction. His brother, Lieutenant Chester Lee Ward will be his best man, and his sister, Miss Virginia Center Ward, will be Miss Sutton's only attendant.

Miss Costikyan to Wed Saturday.

The marriage of Miss Alexandra Kent Costikyan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Kent Costikyan, and Theodore Carter Jewett, son of Dr. and Mrs. Carlton R. Jewett of Buffalo, N. Y., will take place on Saturday evening at the home of the bride's parents in Montclair, N. J.

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PANAMA PRESIDENT, RAMON VALDEZ, DIES

Ex-Minister Who Committed Panama as Ally of U. S. a Victim of Heart Disease.

URRIOLA IS HIS SUCCESSOR

When Dr. Valdez Signed His Proclamation Last Year He Cancelled Exequaturs of All German Consuls.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, June 3.—President Ramon Valdez died this morning of heart disease. First Vice President Ciro Urriola by law becomes Acting President.

Dr. Valdez succeeded President Bolisario Porras as President of Panama in 1916, when he was serving as Vice President. He had previously been Minister of Justice, and in 1912 was Panamanian Minister to the United States. Electors chosen by the voters of Panama had been pledged to elect Dr. Valdez to head the local Government.

In April, 1917, Dr. Valdez signed a proclamation committing Panama unreservedly to the assistance of the United States in the defence of the Panama Canal, and at the same time he cancelled the exequaturs of all German Consuls in Panama.

The proclamation was issued after President Valdez had sent a message to President Wilson indorsing the American action in declaring a state of war with Germany "after the United States had given unequivocal proofs of its love of peace and made efforts to save western civilization from the horrors of war, and had borne with patience a long series of provocations as irritating as they have been unjustifiable."

DRINKING ONLY OUTLET FOR GERMAN REJOICING

Hungry Populace Couldn't Celebrate Victories by Increasing Its Food Allowance.

LONDON, June 3, (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—A neutral who has just returned from the Rhineland has told The London Times correspondent at The Hague that great endeavors were made to celebrate the German advance and to represent it as a glorious victory for the Kaiser. There was a good deal more drinking than usual, but there was nothing extra to eat, for the simple reason that it did not exist. The rejoicing was restricted to those over military age, who sit in cafés and dispose of the fate of Europe over a pot of beer.

The masses of the people have been very much depressed, especially since the new order for lowering the bread ration was announced. At Mulheim the whole population have been living on four pounds of bread per head because there was nothing else to be had.

PRINCETON MAKES WAR TRAINING COMPULSORY

Every Undergraduate to be Under Strict Military Discipline After June 24.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 3.—After having sent 3,322 undergraduates, alumni, Faculty members, trustees, and other officials to the war, Princeton University on June 24 next will become a "military college." A three-year course of training and instruction approved by the General Staff of the United States Army will on that day be inaugurated, and the students will be under strict military discipline and eat and sleep like soldiers in barracks instead of their more comfortable dormitories.

For months Princeton University has taken on the aspect of a training camp for here more than 700 men from all parts of the country, students in the Government School of Aeronautics, have been coached in the theory of flying preparatory to being sent to Mineola, Pensacola, San Diego and other aviation centres.

The War Department some time ago made it possible for any college having a reserve officers' training corps to adopt the system which is soon to go into effect here. Yale, Amherst, and other institutions are understood to be considering its adoption, but Princeton will be the first university to put into actual operation.

GERMAN SPAS LACK FOOD.

Visitors Are Advised in Some Cases to Bring Their Supplies.

AMSTERDAM, June 3.—The Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger publishes the result of a canvass it has made of the food conditions in various German Summer and holiday resorts. Virtually all the popular Harz Mountain resorts complain of a shortage of milk, meat, and butter. Some of them advise prospective visitors to have parcels of food sent to them from their homes.

The Baltic watering places report food of all kinds insufficient in quantity, and that persons contemplating visits to them ought to remain in the cities.

CHANGE IN BELGIAN CABINET

Cooreman Succeeds de Broqueville as Foreign Minister.

PARIS, June 3.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Havre says Baron Charles de Broqueville, Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has resigned, and that M. Cooreman, former President of the Belgian House of Representatives, had been intrusted with the direction of the Foreign Office. The resignation of Baron de Broqueville was the result of differences of opinion concerning Governmental methods.

M. Cooreman will also take the portfolio of Economic Affairs.

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SINN FEINERS PARADE AT CULLEN FUNERAL

3,000 Volunteers March Behind Body of Rebel Who Died in English Prison.

By CHARLES N. WHEELER.

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DUBLIN, June 3.—At the funeral of James Cullen on Sunday, Sinn Feiners made their first public demonstration since the burial of Thomas Ashe. Cullen, 21 years old, fought with the volunteers in the Easter rebellion, taking a prominent part in North King Street. He was court-martialed and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude, which was later commuted to five years. In May, 1917, he was released from the Lewes (England) prison, suffering with tuberculosis. He died several days ago, and friends kept the body until Sunday for a big public funeral.

The coffin, in an open hearse, was wrapped in orange, green, and white, the Sinn Fein colors, and was borne through North Circular Road to Glasnevin Cemetery, followed by thousands. Some 3,000 Sinn Fein volunteers marched in the procession with many hundreds of women members of the Sinn Fein auxiliary.

As the long procession wound through the dusty streets under the brilliant sunshine thousands lined the sidewalks and stood uncovered, but not a word, it seemed, was spoken. The only sound was the heavy tramp of the thousands over the cobblestones, which re-echoed far over the north side of the city.

The body of the young rebel was buried beside the grave of Thomas Ashe in "Fenian Circle" in the shadow of the O'Connell monument. The shadow literally fell across the open grave as the body was lowered. Two priests officiated at the grave. The entire throng knelt and recited the rosary in Gaelic.

Sinn Feiners are not allowed to carry rifles, but at the close of the service a squad of mourners stepped out, drew revolvers from their pockets, and fired a salute over the grave. A trumpeter uncovered a bugle and sounded "Last post."

The military kept in the background, but a number of Dublin metropolitan policemen were stationed along the route. There was no friction and the big throng dispersed quietly.

TARDIEU PRAISES OUR AID.

Says Our Preparations Exceed Those of All Other Belligerents.

PARIS, June 3.—Captain André Tardieu, French High Commissioner to the United States, in a talk with the correspondent of La Prensa of Buenos Aires dilated on the preparations being made by America to take her full part in the war.

Captain Tardieu said that he gained the knowledge during his visit to the United States that the Americans considered the war their own, and that their organization for the conduct of hostilities was the most complete of all the belligerents. In 1919, he added, 2,000,000 Americans would be in France, and the Germans, notwithstanding their repatriation of prisoners from Russia, would never be able to muster such a number of men on their side. He said that, therefore, the numerical superiority of the Allies was demonstrated.

In 1919, Captain Tardieu continued, through its massive building program the United States would have 12,000,000 tons of shipping. At present 2,000,000 tons had been launched. He said the transportation of troops at the present time was six times greater in volume than some months ago, and that there was less danger being experienced in conveying them across seas. The training of the men was also more rapid than under the English method, and the ability of the Americans in learning such manoeuvres as bayonet assaults and grenade throwing surpassed that of all the Allies.

LIEUT. GUY NORMAN DEAD.

He Resigned from Rhode Island Senate to Enter the War.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 3.—Lieutenant Guy Norman, U. S. N., former member of the Rhode Island Senate, died today at the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, following an operation. He was in his forty-ninth year. Lieutenant Norman was prominent socially here, and had been a member of the New York Stock Exchange. At the beginning of the war he was the first member of the Senate to resign his seat. Mrs. Norman and her daughter, Mrs. Elliot Cowdin Bacon of New York, were at the hospital when Lieutenant Norman died.

LIEUT. E. BULL DIES AT SEA.

Yale Graduate a Victim of Pneumonia on His Way to France.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., June 3.—Lieutenant Ebenezer Bull, U. S. R., died from pneumonia on board an American transport when six days at sea on his way to France, according to word which reached his uncle, William R. Bull of Irving Avenue, today. Lieutenant Bull was in his twenty-eighth year, and before entering the army had been a representative of the American Beet Sugar Company at Denver.

BENJAMIN C. CHAPIN DIES.

Actor Noted for His Portrayals of Lincoln Expires in Liberty, N. Y.

Benjamin Chester Chapin, known to thousands of playgoers for his portrayal of Abraham Lincoln in vaudeville, on the legitimate stage, and in motion pictures, is dead at the Loomis Sanitarium at Liberty, N. Y., in his forty-third year. He first appeared in a Lincoln portrayal in vaudeville with a sketch called "A Day with Abraham Lincoln." Not long before his death he was working on an elaborate series of Lincoln sketches, which were to be produced under the direction of the Famous Players-Lasky Company.

Mr. Chapin bore a striking resemblance to President Lincoln, and his stage representation was almost perfect. He made an intimate study of the life of Lincoln, and delivered lectures on the Chautauqua circuits.

Peter Wilson Ostrander Dies at 88.

Peter Wilson Ostrander, civil war veteran, lawyer, and the oldest living member of the bar of Kings County, died from apoplexy on Saturday at his residence, 12 Woodruff Avenue, Flatbush. He was in his eighty-ninth year. Mr. Ostrander was born in this city and was descended from Pieter Ostrander, who came here from Amsterdam in 1660. After graduating from Columbia College with the class of 1848 Mr. Ostrander was a tutor in the Columbia College Grammar School for two years. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1852, and practiced in this city and later in Brooklyn until past his eighty-fifth year.

Mr. Ostrander was one of the founders of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, of which he was President for several terms, and of the Republican Party. Mr. Ostrander was a member of the Fourteenth Regiment Veterans' Association and the Society of Old Brooklynites.

J. A. Connolly, Pioneer Shipbuilder.

John Aloysius Connolly, a pioneer shipbuilder of Brooklyn, died at his residence, 99 Kent Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday. Mr. Connolly, who was in his eighty-eighth year, had been engaged in the shipbuilding industry nearly all his lifetime. When 15 years old he apprenticed himself to the firm of Bishop & Simonson in Manhattan, and in 1852 he started in business in Greenpoint for himself. Mr. Connolly was the designer of many noted vessels of the last generation, among them the United States gunboats Seneca and the Chenango in the civil war, the steamboats Grand Republic, General Slocum, and Columbia. He is survived by three sons and three daughters.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

HALLE.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Louis J. Halle a son on June 3.

HERTZ.—Daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Max Hertz, (nee Matilda Meyers,) on May 30.

KNAPP.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Knapp, (nee Kate Goldberg,) 1,884 7th Av., announce the arrival of a son Sunday, June 2.

Engaged.

BELMAN — GOODMAN.—Anna T. Goodman to Abraham I. Belman.

HEDDEN—DEXTER.—Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Dexter of Mount Vernon, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Gladys Dexter, to Mr. Thomas Clarke Hedden of Finchville, Ky.

MENDELL—HERSHFIELD.—Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Hershfield of 906 Ocean Av., Jersey City, N. J., announce the betrothal of their daughter Elizabeth to Dr. Samuel Mendell of 114 East 116th St., New York City.

SCHENCK—TOUROFF.—Mr. and Mrs. Bernard L. Touroff of 1,828 Topping Av. announce the engagement of their daughter Lillian Eleanor to Dr. Samuel Bernard Schenck on May 30, 1918.

Married.

ADAMS — MINER. — On Saturday, June 1, 1918, at Rosemary Chapel, Greenwich, Conn., by the Rev. M. George Thompson, Mary Miner, daughter of Mrs. Henry L. Cammann, to William Hamilton Adams, son of Eldridge L. Adams of New York.

ALDRICH—REYNOLDS.—On Thursday, May 30, by the Rev. Dr. Houghton, Mrs. Nadie O. Reynolds to John Aldrich, M. D., New York City.

ALEXANDER—SHULMAN.—Esther Miriam Shulman to Ernest Alexander of Brockton, Mass., June 2, 1918.

CHARLOCK — SOUTHARD. — On Saturday, June 1, 1918, at Ascension Church, West Brighton, S. I., by the Rev. Casper Sarrower, Marjorie Wright Southard, niece of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Barnard Brownell, to Norman Fletcher Charlock of Elizabeth, N. J. Boston, Hudson, N. Y., and Philadelphia papers please copy.

EICKEMEYER—BREVOORT.—On Saturday, June 1, 1918, at 390 North Broadway, Yonkers, Florence, daughter of James Renwick Brevoort, to Rudolf Eickemeyer, Jr. No announcement cards.

HYATT—CUNNINGHAM.—Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Cunningham announce the marriage of their daughter Fonda to Lieutenant Walter D. Hyatt, Monday, June 3, 1918.

KELLOGG—GREENOUGH.—On June 2, in St. Paul's Church, Englewood, by the Rev. Dr. James Ruth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Greenough of Brookline, Mass., to Capt. Branton H. Kellogg, Infantry R. C., of Brookline, Mass., now stationed at Camp Merritt, N. J.

LIEBMAN—ROSEN.—Miss Bella Rosen and Mr. Sol Liebman were married Sunday evening, June 2, at the home of Mr. Liebman, 21 East 111th St.

MURPHY—CASEY.—On June 3, 1918, by the Rev. C. N. Arcibal, Elizabeth R. Casey of New York City and Thomas Collins Murphy of Jersey City, N. J.

SNODGRASS — EMERSON. — Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Baxter Emerson announce the marriage of their daughter, Catherine Paulding Emerson, to William T. Snodgrass, U. S. N. A., on May 31, 1918. No cards.

THOMAS—FORREST.—On Saturday, June 1, by the Rev. Dr. Carson, at Greenwich, Conn., Mrs. Maude Lindley-Forrest to Ralph W. Thomas.

TYSON — CARSON.—On Saturday, June 1, 1918, at St. Philip's Church-in-the-Highlands, Garrison, N. Y., by the Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, assisted by the Rev. E. Clowes Chorley, D. D., Betty, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Moore Carson, to Charles McGhee Tyson, Lieutenant, Junior Grade, United States Naval Reserve Flying Corps.

YEPSEN—MATHIASEN.—Mr. and Mrs. Karl Mathiasen of Keyport, N. J., have announced the marriage of their daughter Theodora O. to Viggo Yepsen of Pittsburgh, Penn., son of Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Yepsen of Rahway, N. J. The marriage took place on Saturday, June 1, at Keyport, N. J.

GARDNER — KAUFMAN.—June 2, Bessie Kaufman to Louis Gardner.

SNYDER—SWAN.—June 1, Helen G. Swan to Merrill Snyder.

Died.

AHEARN.—At Spring Valley, N. Y., Patrick, beloved husband of Mary, on June 4, a native of Moore Abbey, Tipperary, Ireland. Funeral from his late residence, 67 Flushing Av., Jamaica, on Tuesday, June 4, at 9 A. M.; thence to the Church of St. Mary, Star of the Sea, where a mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment St. John's Cemetery.

ANDERSON.—Suddenly, at Washington, D. C., June 1, 1918, Mary Miner, widow of Charles Hill Anderson, late of Vineland, N. J. Funeral at Bridgeton, N. J., Wednesday, June 5, at 2:30 P. M.

BABCOCK.—On Saturday, June 1, at his residence, 20 East 52d St., Henry Denison, son of the late Samuel D. and Elizabeth C. Babcock, in the 71st year of his age. Funeral services at St. Thomas's Church, 5th Av. and 53d St., on Tuesday, June 4, at 10 o'clock. It is requested that no flowers be sent. Interment private.

BABCOCK.—SONS OF THE REVOLUTION in the State of New York. With regret announcement is made of the death on Saturday, June 1, 1918, of Henry Denison Babcock, a member of the Board of Managers. The Managers and members of this society are requested to attend the funeral services at St. Thomas's Church on Tuesday, June 4, at 10 o'clock.
ROBERT OLYPHANT, President.

BABCOCK.—New York Commandery, Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States, New York City, June 3, 1918: It is with regret that the Commander announces the death of Henry D. Babcock on Saturday, June 1, 1918. Companions are requested to attend the funeral services at St. Thomas's Church, 5th Av. and 53d St., on Tuesday, June 4, at 10 o'clock.
WILLIAM GRAVES BATES, Commander.
RENE A. DI RUSSY, Secretary.

BACON.—At Hempstead, N. Y., June 2, 1918, Thomas Hillman Bacon, husband of Gertrude P. Bacon. Funeral services from his late residence, Hempstead Av., Wednesday, June 5, 3:15 P. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

BAKER.—On June 3, 1918, at Roosevelt Hospital, James Barnes Baker, in his 57th year. Funeral service Wednesday, June 5, at 9 A. M., at the Church of the Heavenly Rest. Interment at Rahway, N. J.

BRANDT.—The Ohab Zedek Sisterhood announces with regret the sudden death of our sister, Sophie Brandt. Members are invited to attend the funeral today at 2 P. M. from her late residence, 108 West 111th St.
Mrs. MORITZ NEUMAN, President.
GOLDIE ENGELMAN, Secretary.

BROWN.—At Stamford, Conn., on Monday, June 3, 1918, John A. Brown, aged 81 years. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 24 3d St., on Wednesday afternoon, at 3:30.

CAREY.—Joseph. Funeral from "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th St. (Frank Campbell's,) Tuesday, 9:30 A. M.

CONDREN.—On June 3, Rose C. Condren, (nee Garrity,) beloved wife of Thomas F. Condren. Funeral from her home, 2,849 Davidson Av., Bronx, on Thursday, June 6, Solemn requiem mass at St. Nicholas of Tolentine Church, Andrews Av., at 10 A. M. Woodmen and L. C. B. A. invited. Interment St. Raymond's.

CONNOLLY.—John A., in his 88th year, at his residence, 99 Kent St., Greenpoint, Brooklyn. Solemn requiem mass on Wednesday, June 5, at 9:30 A. M., St. Anthony's Church, Milton St.

CROWLEY.—C. J. Brethren of Chancellor Walworth Lodge, 271, F. and A. M., are requested to attend the Masonic funeral services of our late brother at Grand View-on-Hudson, Tuesday, June 4, 3 P.M. Train leaves Jersey City, 1:29.
GEORGE L. ESP, Master.
W. H. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

CROWNE.—Thomas Paul, husband of Ada Huselton Crowne, on Monday, June 3, at his residence, 359 1st St., Brooklyn. Funeral services Wednesday morning, June 5, at 8 o'clock. Philadelphia papers please copy.

DIETERICH.—On Sunday, June 2, 1918, Jeannette A., daughter of the late Gustave and Pauline Dieterich. Funeral service at St. Paul's Lutheran Church, 128d St., between Lenox and 7th Avs., Wednesday, June 5, at 11 A. M.

DONOHUE.—On June 3, 1918, suddenly, at New York Hospital, of appendicitis, Elanor L. Donohue, beloved sister of Mrs. John O'Leary. Lying in state at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Building,) Broadway and 66th St. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DOUGHERTY.—Entered into rest on Sunday, June 2, Sarah Elizabeth Dougherty, in the 80th year of her age. Funeral services at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Delevan L. Pierson, 10 Elston Road, Upper Montclair, N. J., on Tuesday, June 4, at 5:30 P. M. Automobiles will meet trains leaving Erie Terminal, Jersey City, at 4:44 P. M., stopping at Upper Montclair by special arrangement.

FRANKEL.—On Sunday, June 2, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Alfred Blumenthal, 2,802 Bayswater Av., Far Rockaway, Fannie Frankel in her 74th year, widow of David Frankel, and devoted grandmother of Jesse B. Periman, Grace H. Guinzburg, and Alfred I. Blumenthal. Funeral services at Temple Rodeph Sholom, Lexington Av. and 63d St., on Tuesday, June 4, at 10:30 A. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

FRANKEL.—After a short illness, Max Frankel, beloved husband of Freda W. and father of Walter and RosaHnde, in his 54th year. Funeral from his late residence, 276 Central Park West, Wednesday, June 5, at 10 A. M. Members of King Solomon Lodge, F. and A. M., are invited to attend.

HEYMAN.—Samuel M., beloved husband of Mary and beloved son of the late Moses and Clara Heyman. Funeral services at Masonic Temple, 46 West 24th St., on Tuesday, June 4, at 2 P. M.

JENKS.—At Bridgewater, Mass., on Saturday, June 1, 1918, William Johnson Jenks, beloved husband of the late Rebecca Huribut. Funeral Tuesday, June 4, 2 P. M., North Brookfield, Mass.

JONES.—Bridget, (nee Drake,) suddenly on June 1, 1918, beloved wife of the late Patrick Jones, native of Carrickduff, Granard, County Longford, Ireland. Funeral from her late residence, 209 Dykeman St., on Wednesday, June 5, at 9:45 A. M., thence to Church of Good Shepherd, 207th St. and Broadway, where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment Calvary.

JONES.—Suddenly, on Saturday, June 1, Bridget Jones, (nee Drake,) for twenty-seven years faithful servant and friend in the family of the late Mrs. Clifford A. Hand.

LICHTENSTADTER.—Max, beloved husband of Julia and eldest son of the late Henry and Rose Lichtenstadter. Funeral at his late residence, 565 Van Cortlandt Park Av., Wednesday, June 5, at 2 P. M.

LUPFER.—June 2, 1918, Gussie L. Lupfer, (nee Candee,) beloved wife of James W. Lupfer. Funeral services at her late residence, 335 West 20th St., Tuesday evening, 8:30.

McCAFFREY.—On June 3, at the home of her father, P. J. O'Connell, 1,512 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, Mrs. Mary J. McCaffrey. Requiem mass at St. Teresa Roman Catholic Church, at 9:30 A. M., Wednesday. Interment in Holy Cross Cemetery. Relatives and friends invited.

MARKOWITZ.—On June 3, Frances, beloved wife of Joseph Markowitz, mother of Max, Louis, Mrs. Anne Mehrer, Mrs. J. Mandula, Augusta, Serena, Nathan, and Arnold. Funeral from her late residence, 3,675 Broadway, Wednesday, 2 P. M.

MARKOWITZ.—Humboldt Lodge, 512, F. and A. M. Brothers: With deep sorrow we announce the death of Frances Markowitz, wife of Brother Joseph and mother of Brother Nathan Markowitz. Funeral will take place from 3,675 Broadway, Wednesday, June 5, at 2 P. M. You are kindly requested to attend.
C. EDELSTEIN, Master.
M. BARIN, Secretary.

MEISLER.—Quietly passed away, June 3, Bessie, (nee Flax,) beloved wife of Samuel Meisler and mother of Bella, Elsie, Pauline, and Beatrice. Funeral from her late residence, 974 Prospect Av., Wednesday, 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

MEYER. — On Sunday, June 2, Florence Baird, wife of Herman Meyer. Funeral services at her late residence, 412 West 148th St., Tuesday, June 4, at 2:30 o'clock.

PFEIFER.—On Monday, June 3, 1918, at St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn, after a lingering illness, in her 57th year, Rosaline, widow of George Pfeifer. Funeral services Wednesday, June 5, 2:30 P. M., at the parlors of George H. Kleges, 14 Pennsylvania Av., Brooklyn. Interment Cypress Hills Cemetery.

PHINNEY.—Sunday, June 2, Walter Alonzo, son of Charles L. Phinney. Funeral services at his late residence, the Belgrade, 536 West 136th St., Tuesday evening, June 4, at 8:30 P. M.

PILLOT.—Gertrude Mercer, in the 10th year of her age, youngest daughter of Peter Stuyvesant and Gertrude Hubbard Pillot. Funeral private. Washington (D. C.) papers please copy.

PLACE.—At New Rochelle, N. Y., on June 2, 1918, Annie M., widow of James K. Place. Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. R. Condit Eddy, 18g Centre Av., New Rochelle, on Tuesday at 4 P. M.

QUICK.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on June 2, 1918, Susan, widow of the late S. Francis Quick. Funeral service at her late residence, 526 Warburton Av., Yonkers, Tuesday afternoon, June 4, at 2:30 o'clock. Interment private.

ROONEY.—On Sunday, June 2, Mary F., sister of John E. Rooney and Sister Marie Lawrence, Sister of Charity. Funeral from her late residence, 100 East 83d St., on Wednesday, June 5, 9:30 A. M.; thence to Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, Park Av. and 84th St.

RUSH.—Joseph F., beloved husband of Elizabeth Tighe and son of Delia and the late Thomas J. Rush, at his residence, 71 East 90th St. Notice of funeral hereafter.

SCHNIEDER.—On June 1, George, aged 80 years and 2 months, beloved husband of Julia (nee Schilp) and father of Sr. Genoveva, O. S. F. Funeral from his late residence, 374 Central Av., Brooklyn, Tuesday, June 4, at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Barbara's Church, where a solemn requiem mass will be said. Interment Calvary.

SHIPMAN.—In New Orleans, at his residence, 1,240 Bourbon St., on Sunday, June 2, Raymond Gold Shipman, husband of Mary English Ives and son of the late Dr. J. S. and Anne Louise Shipman. Funeral services in New Orleans.

SMITH.—At East Orange, N. J., June 2, 1918, Sarah, widow of William A. Smith, aged 92 years. Funeral services at her late home, 68 North Grove St., Tuesday evening, June 4, at 8 o'clock.

TITUS.—On June 2, Julia Furman, widow of the late George H. Titus, mother of Arthur H. Titus and Jessie T. Mitchell. Services at 4 P. M. Tuesday at her home, 47 Union Place, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

TRENCH.—On Saturday, June 1, accidentally drowned at Camp Petanawa, Canada, Sergeant Archer Robert Robinson Trench, Canadian Field Artillery, aged 32 years, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. S. le Pou Trench, New Brighton, S. I.

TROWBRIDGE.—On June 2, 1918, at Roosevelt Hospital, Professor C. C. Trowbridge, Sc. D. Funeral services on Tuesday, June 4, at 10:30 A. M., at St. Paul's Chapel, Columbia University. Interment at Evergreen Cemetery, New Haven, Conn., on arrival of the 1 o'clock train from New York.

TROWBRIDGE.—Professor C. C. Members of the Fraternity Delta Psi meet at St. Anthony Hall, 434 Riverside Drive, at 10 o'clock.

WEILLER.—Monday, June 3, Daniel Weiller, beloved husband of Minnie C. Weiller, in his 58th year. Funeral services at chapel of Salem Field Cemetery, (Cypress Hills,) Wednesday morning, 11 o'clock.

WILLIAMS.—Bessie Gunn, wife of Cyrus Williams, at 141 St. Mark's Place, St. George, Staten Island, on Saturday evening, June 1. Funeral on Tuesday, June 4, at 2 P. M., from the above address. Toronto papers please copy.

BAKER. — John F., 596 West 178th St., June 1.

BECKHARDT.—Otillie, Hotel Ansonia, June 1, aged 88.

BURKE.—John, 388 East 187th St., June 2. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

BUTTERLY.—Catherine, 495 3d Av., June 2.

CONSULTS GOMPERS ON WIRE STRIKE

Operators Not to be Called Out Pending Conferences, Their Leader Announces.

STRIKE CALLS PREPARED

Fix a Day Late Next Week for Walkout—Men Say Western Union Wants Government Control.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Unless a speedy settlement is reached by the Western Union Telegraph Company and the telegraph operators who have threatened to strike because the corporation refused to accept the decision of the National War Labor Board, which recognized the right of the employes to organize, it is believed that President Wilson will take cognizance of the situation and make known his position.

There were not a few in official circles today who predicted that the Government would not hesitate to take control of the telegraph lines, if no other solution of the problem were found. There has been much agitation in that direction, and the attitude of the Western Union Company has brought matters to a crisis.

S. J. Konenkamp, President of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, was in Washington today and conferred with Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor. Later Mr. Gompers attended a meeting of the Council of National Defense, where the matter is said to have been discussed.

Pending a further consultation between Mr. Gompers and Mr. Konenkamp tomorrow, it was announced that no strike of the telegraphers would be called. If a decision is not reached it is not unlikely that the union men will walk out. Indeed, it is understood that strike calls already have been mailed to the local unions from the Chicago headquarters. These calls look to a strike some day late next week, if not countermanded by wire.

The members of the War Labor Board, headed by ex-President William H. Taft and Frank P. Walsh, who drew up the national labor program, adopted as one of the cardinal principles that capital and labor should agree to accept as final the decisions of the board, subject only to a review by an umpire, whose judgment was to be final. To this program President Wilson subscribed.

As a result of this situation it was considered inevitable tonight that the President would feel called upon to take drastic action if the Western Union continued in its refusal to accept the rulings under the national program. Otherwise, it was felt, the whole effort toward the creation of a situation where war work would not be embarrassed by labor disturbances would be defeated.

Predict Government Operation.

Local officials of the Telegraphers' Union predicted yesterday that the refusal of the Western Union to accept the mediatory efforts of the National War Labor Board would lead within a few weeks to the taking over of the company by the Government. Hence they were confident that S. J. Konenkamp, President of the union, following his conferences with Samuel Gompers in Washington, would find it unnecessary to call a strike.

B. F. Shrimpton, Secretary of the New York local, said he was convinced that the Directors of the Western Union were manoeuvring for Government operation.

"It seems to me," he said, "that the present attitude of the company is merely part of a plan to get rid of their property. They want the Government to step in. The men in control of the Western Union are interested in the development of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, which has cut into the telegraph business very badly. The close relationship between the two Directorates, despite their dissolution, is indicated by the fact that the Western Union has allowed its profitably leased wire business to remain with the A. T. and T.

"I am reliably informed," he added, "that action is already on foot for the taking over of the company by the Government. Certain persons have been notified to keep themselves prepared for that eventuality."

Belittled by Company Heads.

According to the heads of the Western Union and the Postal Telegraph, the number of union operators is so small that the calling of a strike would affect neither company to any considerable degree. Newcomb Carlton, President of the Western Union, said the threatened strike had nothing more than an "academic" implication. He declined to add anything to the statement he issued on the report of the National War Labor Board on Sunday. He denied that the company was responsible for the telegram reported to have been issued by General Superintendent Haig, informing all employes that the Western Union would continue its present policy, indicating that the company intended to disregard the findings of the War Labor Board even before they were rendered.

Edward Reynolds, Vice President and General Manager of the Postal, said:

"Of our 5,000 employes I know that the majority of the operators do not want the union, because only 2 per cent. belong to it after ten years of C. T. U. propaganda. Only sixty men wore union buttons on April 29, the day the agitators had set for a big display of union strength. Our men are satisfied with the hours, wages, and conditions of labor. We have had to tighten up a bit to meet wartime conditions, but the men have responded patriotically."

The workers say the salary paid to telegraphers ranges from $18.50 to $23.24 weekly, while press and brokers' operators get from $40 to $50.

S. J. Konenkamp, President of the Telegraphers' Union, has been an active organizer for the last twenty years. He was born in Pennsylvania about forty years ago. His mother was of Irish descent and his father of German. His father fought in the civil war, and in the later years of his life was an active member of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Sheet and Tin Workers.

Learning telegraphy in his boyhood, Mr. Konenkamp got his first job as an operator with the Western Union. Early in the history of the C. T. U. A. he assisted in the organization of the Pittsburgh local. During the 1907 strike he was a member of the General Executive Board, after which he was elected International President. He was chiefly responsible for the unionization of the telegraphers in Canada, where the C. T. U. A. receives full recognition.

4 DEAD IN KARLSRUHE RAID.

Bremen Report Says Two British Fliers Were Shot Down.

AMSTERDAM, June 3.—Four persons were killed, six seriously wounded and many slightly injured when ten British machines attacked the open town of Karlsruhe at 9 o'clock Saturday morning, according to the Weser Zeitung of Bremen. Two of the British airmen were shot down, it is declared.

The British War Office statement on aerial operations issued Saturday night reported a raid on the station and workshops at Karlsruhe. The statement said that one of the machines engaged in the raid had failed to return.

Dr. Fiuno in Mrs. Eddy's Pulpit.

BOSTON, June 3.—Dr. Frances J. Fiuno of Oakland, Cal., was installed as President of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, at the annual meeting of the Mother Church today.

ANNOUNCE FINAL TERMS OF SIBERIAN COMPACT

Joint Action by Japan and China Is Limited to the Period of the War.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, June 3.—Simultaneous publication has been made at Tokio and Peking of the official substance of the original and supplementary notes of the Chino-Japanese military convention.

The formal agrement was signed yesterday.

The terms are not in the original form, much change having taken place. The agreement provides that when the general peace of the Orient is threatened, common action shall be taken to cope with the situation and fulfill their duties of participation in the present war by the two countries.

Such action is to be decided by competent authorities, who shall fully and freely consult on all questions. The period of the convention is restricted to the time, to the necessity, and to the end of the war.

Should Japanese troops occupy Chinese territory for the common defensive, these are to be withdrawn on the termination of the war.

The internal situation is complicated. The Northern leaders are becoming weary of fighting. The Southern armies have invaded Fukien. Prospects of a peace solution are more uncertain.

The Chinese Government has advised the foreign legations that the proposal by Mo Yung-hsin to sell the Chinese cruiser Kwanghai, at present in Southern waters, will not be recognized. The price had been fixed at 800,000 taels. The Japanese are mentioned as the probable buyers, but the transaction is unlikely.

It is understood that the independent fleet at Canton is willing to return to allegiance to Peking on payment of the outstanding wages.

Floods in the Yangtse Valley threaten widespread devastation.

TO SUPERSEDE BAEDEKER.

London and Paris Firms to Publish New Series of Guide Books.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 3.—Germany's practical monopoly in the publication of travelers' guide books has just been broken by a combination of two well-known British and French publishing houses. MacMillan & Co. is undertaking the publication of a series of "Blue Guides," which is being brought out by Muirhead Guige Books, Limited. The well-known Paris publishing house of Hachette is working with them in the production of "Les Guides Bleus" to France and other countries.

These guides, it is hoped, will drive the familiar Baedekers from the English, American, and other allied markets. Findlay Muirhead, head of the new English company, and his brother, James F. Muirhead, were for years members of Baedeker's staff and later undertook the preparation of Baedeker's guides to the United States and Canada. James F. Muirhead was long a resident of Boston.

TEUTONS' SHAKESPEARE.

Kaiser Orders Great "National" Edition of Bard's Works.

AMSTERDAM, May 28, (Associated Press.)—The German Emperor, as patron of arts, has ordered the production of a great "national" edition of the works of Shakespeare, whom the Germans profess to regard as more German than English.

The preface to the new work is written by Gerhard Hauptmann, and occupies a volume by itself, under the title "Visions."

'BURNED IN MIDAIR.

H. J. Webster, Student Aviator, Killed in Collision at Fort Worth.

FORT WORTH, Texas, June 3.—Harry J. Webster, student aviator, from Grand Rapids, Mich. was burned to death in midair this morning, when his airplane caught fire after a collision.

The other machine was piloted by Robert S. Cox of Terre Haute, Ind. Cox was not badly hurt. The two machines crashed together 300 feet in the air.

ASKS AID OF CITIZENS.

Provost Marshal Wants Idlers of Draft Age Reported.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Rules for the enforcement of Provost Marshal General Crowder's "work or fight" regulations, announced today, call on all citizens to report to the nearest local draft board names of men within draft age who are habitually idle or who are employed nonproductively.

Each board is created into what will be practically a court to sit, probably weekly, to decide such cases as may be brought before it. Upon a case being presented, the board will serve a notice on the registrant of not less than three days nor more than seven days, directing him to present such evidence as he may care to submit.

In every case the board must send the complete record to the district board for approval, even if the decision is in favor of a man. If the district board approves the findings adverse to a registrant notice will be given to him, and if any vacancies exist he will be sent immediately to camp or placed at the top of the list of those next to go.

An appeal to the President may be made only in the event of a dissenting vote in the district board and with recommendation of the Appeal Agent or Adjutant General.

CHARGE BIG TAX FRAUDS.

Revenue Agents' Reports Affect Many Large Business Concerns.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Criminal fraud and evasion in tax returns of a number of corporations and big business concerns have been reported by revenue agents, and Grand Jury investigations are now under way or about to start in New England, New York, and several Western communities.

In some cases, it is reported, business firms have kept a double set of books for years, one containing true records for business purposes and the other showing inflated expenses and shrunken profits for inspection by tax officials. In other returns, inspectors assert, profits from subsidiary concerns were reported only in part, and they have obtained evidence tending to show that the evasion was known to officials of the companies.

Officials declined today to make any accurate estimate of the tax to be gathered as a result of the delinquency campaign, but the additional revenue will run into the millions.

CHILD LABOR LAW UPSET BY COURT

Action of Congress Declared Unconstitutional by 5 to 4 on Final Test.

HELD TO EXCEED POWERS

Holmes Reads Dissenting Opinion—Move for New Law or Constitutional Amendment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—On the ground that Congress, in passing the child labor law, unwarrantably invaded the rights of the States to control their own commerce, the Supreme Court today declared the law unconstitutional.

The decision was concurred in by five of the nine members of the court, Chief Justice White, and Justices Day, Van Devanter, Pitney, and McReynolds. Justice Holmes read a dissenting opinion, concurred in by Justices Brandeis, Clarke, and McKenna.

The court's action caused the utmost surprise. It was received with much regret by those who worked for nearly fifteen years in Congress for the passage of the law, which prohibited the shipment in interstate commerce of the products of child labor.

"The controlling question for decision is," said Justice Day, who handed down the prevailing opinion, "Is it within the authority of Congress in regulating commerce among the States to prohibit the transportation in interstate commerce of manufactured goods, the product of a factory in which, within thirty days prior to their removal therefrom, children under the age of 14 have been employed or permitted to work, or children between the ages of 14 and 16 have been employed or permitted to work more than eight hours in any day, or more than six days in any week, or after the hour of 7 o'clock P. M. or before the hour of 6 o'clock A. M.?"

Called Purely Local Question.

This question the majority opinion answered as follows:

"To sustain this statute would not be in our judgment a recognition of the lawful exertion of Congressional authority over interstate commerce, but would sanction an invasion by the Federal power for the control of a matter purely local in its character, and over which no authority has been delegated to Congress in conferring the power to regulate commerce among the States."

Justice Day said:

"All will admit that there should be limitations upon the right to employ children in mines and factories. That such employment is generally deemed to require regulation is shown by the fact that every State in the Union has a law limiting the right thus to employ children.

"We have neither authority nor disposition to question the motives of Congress in enacting this legislation. The purposes intended must be attained consistently with constitutional limitations, and not by an invasion of the powers of the States. This court has no more important function than that which devolves upon it the obligation to preserve inviolate the constitutional limitations upon the exercise of authority, Federal and State, to the end that each may continue to discharge, harmoniously with the other, the duties intrusted to it by the Constitution.

Boundaries of Trade Freedom.

"In our view, the necessary effect of this act is, by means of a prohibition against the movement in interstate commerce of ordinary commercial commodities, to regulate the hours of labor of children in factories and mines within the States, a purely State authority. Thus the act in a twofold sense is repugnant to the Constitution. It not only transcends the authority delegated to Congress over commerce, but also exerts a power as to a purely local matter to which the Federal authority does not extend.

"The far-reaching result of upholding the act cannot be more plainly indicated than by pointing out that if Congress can thus regulate matters intrusted to local authority by prohibition of the movement of commodities in interstate commerce all freedom of commerce will be at an end, and the power of the States over local matters may be eliminated, and thus our system of Government be practically destroyed."

Justice Day pointed out that the making of goods or the mining of coal were not in themselves commerce, even though the goods or the coal were afterward to be shipped in interstate commerce. He cited this in support of his argument that the law in effect aims "to standardize the ages at which children may be employed in mining and manufacturing."

"If the mere manufacture or mining were part of interstate commerce," Justice Day said, "all manufactures intended for interstate shipment would be brought under Federal control to the practical exclusion of the authority of the States, a result certainly not contemplated by the framers of the Constitution when they vested in Congress the authority to regulate commerce among the States."

Dissenting Opinion by Holmes.

In the dissenting opinion, Justice Holmes stated that Congress in his judgment was clearly within its rights, as defined by the Constitution, in enacting the law, even if it constituted interference with the individual rights of States to regulate commerce.

"The national welfare," said Justice Holmes, "is higher than the rights of any State or States, and Congress was clearly justified in using all its efforts along that line."

Justice Holmes expressed surprise that this question of the right of Congress to invade State rights of commercial control should have entered into the decision. He pointed out that in the oleomargarine case, various cases under the Sherman anti-trust law, and under the Pure Food and Drug act, as well as under the Mann act, the Supreme Court had decided that in the broad general interest of the nation, Congress had a right to trample upon the individual rights of States.

The suit decided today was brought by Roland H. Dagenhart in behalf of his children, Roland, Jr., Reuben, and John, who were employed in the mill of the Fidelity Manufacturing Company at Charlotte, N. C. Mr. Dagenhart sought an injunction to prevent the concern from discharging his children.

The Federal Court for the Western District of North Carolina decided that Mr. Dagenhart's contention that the law was unconstitutional was well founded. The Government at once appealed, and today's decision is the result.

Representative Keating of Colorado and Senator Kenyon of Iowa, ardent supporters of the child labor law, stated today they would immediately begin a campaign for a new law, or for an amendment to the Constitution, which would permit Congress to enact such a law. Mr. Keating suggested that the situation might be met by taxing the products of factories employing children.

A meeting will be held in Washington soon to plan a new campaign for a child labor law that will meet the Supreme Court's objections.

Sustains Dry Law for Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The validity of Federal statutes prohibiting the sale of alcoholic liquors to soldiers was in effect sustained by the Supreme Court today when it declined to review proceedings convicting Cornelius O'Sullivan, a hotel proprietor of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., of violating the law.

OPPOSE AUSTRIAN STRIKES.

Socialists Decide That the Time Is Not Opportune.

AMSTERDAM, June 3.—The Austrian Social Democrats, according to the Socialist Arbeiter Zeitung of Vienna, have decided that the time is inopportune for strikes, and at a conference decided to urge the workers against strikes and an overrating of their strength.

The conference warned against rash acts which would lead to disaster and "deprive labor of power in the future."

NEW BRITISH AIR AWARDS.

Decorations Instituted for Distinguished Service in War.

LONDON, June 3.—New decorations have been instituted by the King for distinguished services by members of the flying forces. They are as follows:

First—Distinguished Flying Cross, for officers, for acts of gallantry when flying in active operations against the enemy.

Second—Air Force Cross, for officers, for acts of courage and devotion to duty when flying, although not against the enemy.

Third—Distinguished Flying Medal, for noncommissioned officers and men, for acts of gallantry when flying in active operations against the enemy.

Fourth—Air Force Medal, for noncommissioned officers and men, for acts of courage and devotion to duty when flying, although not against the enemy.

The official gazette today gives the names of the first seventy awards of these honors.

BRITISH SCIENTISTS' PLAN.

School of Archaeology to be Founded at Jerusalem After War.

LONDON, June 3.—For purposes of scientific excavation and archaeological study in Palestine and Mesopotamia after the war(a number of prominent British scientists have organized a committee to found a School of Archaeology at Jerusalem. The members include Sir Frederic G. Kenyon, President of the British Academy; the Very Rev. Sir George Adam Smith, Principal of Aberdeen University, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Viscount Bryce, and the Rev. Professor Hermann Gollancz, Professor of Hebrew, University College, London.

Two gifts of $5,000 each have already been received.

MUST QUIT ROYAL SERVICE.

King George Releases Men Below 35 from "Household" Duty.

LONDON, June 3.—King George has put into effect a rule doing away with all men up to 35 years of age in the royal households. The King previously had released more than 550 men from the royal households for military service, of whom 55 have been killed and 75 wounded.

INDICT O'LEARY BROTHERS.

Conspiracy to Obstruct Justice by Jeremiah's Escape Charged.

The Federal Grand Jury yesterday handed down indictments against Jeremiah A. O'Leary and John J. O'Leary, charging them with conspiracy to obstruct justice in connection with the escape of the former from the jurisdiction of the court before which he was to be tried. The indictments were presented before Judge Learned Hand in the Federal District Court. Jeremiah A. O'Leary is still a fugitive from justice, and John J. O'Leary is held in $100,000 bail on a complaint sworn to by Charles F. De Woody, Chief of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, charging him with conspiring in his brother's disappearance. He will probably be arraigned for pleading today.

Assistant United States Attorney Earl B. Barnes, who has charge of the case against the O'Leary brothers, received an anonymous letter Saturday in which the writer said she had consulted a "psychic" woman and found out just where Jeremiah O'Leary is, and gives it to the Government from patriotic motives. According to the "medium," Jeremiah O'Leary "is on the briny deep."

Through the medium the writer said she asked O'Leary in exactly what part of the ocean he was. The answer, she states, was "near the Azores, from all I can get from the surrounding scenery." The writer states that O'Leary, through the medium, informed her he was on his way to London.

Continuing she writes: "I then asked him, 'What is your assumed name?'

"His answer was, 'Mike, and I am a hand on the steamer and my white face is now black.'"

Mr. Barnes has not called off the Government agents who are looking for O'Leary because of the contents of the letter.

A man, said to be Willard Robinson of 209 West Eighty-seventh Street, a reporter, who was brought from Newburg by a special agent of the Department of Justice, was locked up in Greenwich Street Police Station last night. He is held to answer charges of violating the Federal law.

Robinson was brought to the station by Harry W. Jansen, a Department of Justice agent, and is said to be wanted in connection with the disappearance of Jeremiah A. O'Leary.

ROUND UP CHICAGO IDLERS.

Police Even Invade Courtroom in Hunt for Slackers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 3.—Federal, State and City authorities joined hands today in enforcing the Government order against idlers. Thousands of men between the ages of 21 and 60 were questioned when found idle in public places and those who could not explain satisfactorily why they have "no visible means of support" were arrested.

Six men were taken into custody by the police in the Federal Court where Judge Landis is presiding at the I. W. W. trial. All the spectators were questioned closely on entering the room.

Chicago policemen began the work of arresting the idle at an early hour. The first man arrested was Harry Davis, 49, who was removed from a bench in Lincoln Park at 3 A. M. From that time on arrests were made throughout the day in all sections of the city. Country and golf clubs were visited, but the police found no "idlers."

Bar Hearst's Chicago Papers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 3.—Chicago bartenders have placed the ban on William Randolph Hearst's Chicago newspapers on the ground that they are "unpatriotic and pro-German." Resolutions denouncing Hearst's Herald-Examiner and Chicago American, adopted unanimously at a union local meeting Sunday in South Chicago, were forwarded today to the Chicago Federation of Labor.

German Savings Bank Changes Name

The German Savings Bank of 100 East Fourteenth Street announced yesterday that it had been decided to change the name of the institution to "The Central Savings Bank in the City of New York."

The bank was established in April, 1850, and of the 141 institutions of its kind in the State only forty-three were organized prior to that date and six in the same year.

The deposits of the bank on Jan. 1, 1918, amounted to $98,883,882, while the total assets amounted to $102,336,250.

RAILROAD SHOPMEN READY TO WALK OUT

Dissatisfied with Wage Advance and Lured by Shipyards Pay, Spokesmen Say.

APPEAL TO WAGE BOARD

Government Asked to Adjust Grievances Quickly to Avert General Exodus Among 500,000 Workmen.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Representatives of 500,000 railway shopmen today asked the Railroad Administration not to put into effect the new wage scale without upward revision for their crafts, saying great dissatisfaction would be created, and intimating that it might be impossible to avoid many strikes.

Appearing before the Board of Railroad Wages and Working Conditions at its first hearing, spokesmen for the six shop trades declared they had found it difficult to work out a wage scale on the basis of the Director General's order, and that extreme disappointment existed among all men who had read it. They urged speedy action to revise the scale in order to prevent employes from going to shipyards within the next week or two.

The lure of the shipyards is so great, the labor representatives said, that thousands of railroad machinists, carmen, and other shop employes for weeks have been persuaded to stay with the railroads only with the greatest difficulty. They fear a general exodus of employes if the new wage order is put into effect immediately. Men would find, they said, that the increases were much less than had been expected.

The shopmen renewed their demands, as presented to the Railroad Wage Commission, for a minimum of 75 cents an hour for machinists, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers, electricians, carmen with four years or more experience, and boilermakers, and a minimum of 56¼ cents for carmen with less than four years experience; an eight-hour standard day, six days' work a week, and time and one-half for overtime. These demands represented an increase of about 40 per cent. above existing wages.

They told the board that the higher wages, longer vacations, extra pay for undesirable work and many bonuses in shipyards forced them to consider Director General McAdoo's wage order "as unjust, unfair, and inequitable" as applied to them. The scale would wipe out all the wage reforms, particularly the elimination of differentials, effected since December, 1915.

These claims were presented by J. F. Anderson, representing the International Association of Machinists; C. C. Andornes of the Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, Otto E. Hoard of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers, John J. Purcell of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, J. S. Wilds of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, and B. M. Jewell of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers.

G. H. Sines, Chairman of the board, explained that Director General McAdoo was anxious "to see justice done to all railroad men" and urged patience on the part of all employes. Other representatives of railroad labor will be heard later.

The hearing will be resumed tomorrow.

APPOINTED OIL DIRECTOR.

Baltimore Man Accepts Important Post Under Fuel Administration.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 3.—W. Champlin Robinson, head of the William C. Robinson & Sons Company, the oldest oil house in the United States, and of the Robinson Oil Corporation, has been called by the National Government to become Director of Oil Conservation for the United States. He has accepted the post, which is under the Fuel Administration, is winding up his business affairs in Baltimore, and will get on the new job immediately. Special attention will be given by him to the development of the science of burning oils, and one of the biggest combustion engineers in the country will be employed to work under his direction.

Mr. Robinson will endeavor to save at least 10 per cent. on the oil consumption throughout the country.

ELECTRICITY RATE TO REMAIN AT 7 CENTS

Edison Company Says It Will Not Ask for an Increase at Present.

The rate of seven cents per kilowatt hour charged by the New York Edison Company for electric current is not to be increased, although the consumption has fallen off and the general costs of manufacturing have increased. The rate was eight cents prior to 1917. Then it was reduced to seven and a half cents for the first six months of that year and to seven cents for the last six months. It was understood at the time the reductions were made that at the expiration of 1917 the company would have the right of increasing the cost if it could prove to the satisfaction of the Public Service Commission that the low rate failed to yield a reasonable return on the investment.

J. W. Lieb, Vice President and General Manager of the company, yesterday appeared before the commission and made a statement to the effect that the doubts and fears expressed by the company nearly a year ago in relation to a steady increase in the cost of manufacture had been realized. Then he said:

"Our revenue has suffered a considerable decrease due to the reduction in rates, while our output has been actually less than last year. Our expense account has shown a steady increase as compared with last year in the price of coal and labor, and, in fact, in the supplies of every description concerned with articles of consumption and of those needed in repairs and maintenance.

"Our records show that for the four months ended April 30, 1918, as compared with 1917, our operating income has been reduced from $3,624,723 in 1917 to $2,683,069 in 1918, a total of $941,654 in the four months. Net income, therefore, suffered a serious decrease. What the future may have in store for us it is difficult to predict. In fact, with the rapid changes which are taking place we can only express our doubts and anxieties.

"The loss in our operating revenue is not entirely accounted for by the reduction in the maximum rate from 7½ cents to 7 cents, which went into effect July 1, 1917. It is now disquieting, to say the least, that the reduction in the quantity of current sold was from 223,001,388 kilowatt hours for the first four months of 1917 to 213,513,941 in 1918, a reduction in the output in excess of 4½ per cent.

"The increase in operating expenses in 1918 and 1917 is a reflection of the increased cost of coal, of labor, supplies, and taxes, and, with the exception of coal, the future price and efficiency of which is at this time problematical, these higher costs will continue, and possibly in an increasing ratio throughout the year. We believe that these conditions would justify the company in going back to the 8-cent rate. At the same time it is not absolutely certain that the decreases in output will continue for the balance of the year.

"The present situation is one of extreme doubt and uncertainty. We do not desire to come before the commission at this time and announce our decision to restore the 8-cent rate. We believe that probably the best solution would be a continuation of the present arrangement with the commission, maintaining the status quo for another six months, and reserving such rights as we have under the present arrangement."

The commission agreed to this. The agreement affects practically all points in Manhattan and the Bronx, because the United Electric Light and Power Company, a subsidiary of the Edison Company, is a party to the agreement. At the time the rate was lowered, it was understood that the decrease of every half a cent in the rate meant a saving to the consumers of $750,000 every six months.

The company also announced that while it would continue to furnish lamps it would be compelled to charge for them, and that the prices would be in line with the general increases made by the manufacturers.

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COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber will place stock orders on Fall coats and suits. Call Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Prominent jobber placing orders on medium and better grade. Call mornings, 4th floor, 6 West 32d St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Up-to-date models only; will place orders. Elsen & Son, 122 West 26th.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Jobbers will place orders on up-to-date models only. 6 West 18th St., 10th floor.

COATS Wanted—Buying extra size and better grade, fur trimmed. 35 West 31st St., seventh floor.

COATS Wanted.—Cash better grade coats, suits, waists, dresses. National, Franklin 3412.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on coats all week. 5th floor, 45 West 27th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobbers placing orders. Call with samples, 137 West 25th St.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Better grade Fall line. 131 West 28th St., 4th floor.

COATS and Suits Wanted.—Misses', ladies'. 1601 Cuyler Building, 120 West 32d St.

COATS Wanted.—Better grade. 122 West 26th, tenth floor.

CORDUROY Wanted.—White, wide or narrow wale, any quantity; cash. United Infants Wear, 462 Broadway. Spring 3719.

CORDUROY Wanted.—White, wide or narrow wale, quantity; cash. Mirsky & Lewis, 65 West Houston., Spring 6882.

COTTON, Silks, and Crepe de Chines Wanted.—Open to buy any quantity of odds and ends in fancy plain and printed cotton materials, silk, satin, and crepe de chines; can also use strips from 2 to 6 inches wide, long length. N 128 Times.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Nainsook, 64x60. Call Franklin 1174.

CREPE DE CHINES Wanted.—1,000 pieces satin striped crepe de chines; 32, 36 and 40 inches wide, for cash. Telephone 3223 Gramercy, Mr. Raymond.

CRYSTAL CLOTH Wanted.—Holden Leonard, any quantity; also cotton warp burgandy, heavyweight velours. Joseph Durst, 1,332 Broadway. 3133 Greeley.

CRYSTAL CLOTH Wanted.—Holden & Leonard, Fall shades; quantity. Greeley 1544.

DELHI AND BURELLA Wanted.—Open for all shades for cash. Rosh & Mayers, 1,178 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted.—We are placing stock orders for immediate delivery on silks and Jersey dresses; will furnish materials if necessary. Call, with samples, 37 West 32d St., 3d floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—We are in the market for snappy styles serge satin and jersey dresses for Fall, we furnish all materials or use your goods. 105 East 29th, 8th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—We will place immediate orders on snappy styles serge, silk and jersey dresses for Fall samples, 1 to 4 P. M. daily. Schwartz, 105 East 29th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Placing stock orders on silk, jersey, serge dresses; will furnish material if necessary. Call with sample, 56 West 22d, ninth floor.

DRESSES, Gowns, Suits Wanted.—Soiled samples, pay cash. Aarons, "cast-off clothing buyer." 742 6th Av. Tel. 4765 Vanderbilt.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing Fall stock orders on serge and silk dresses. Call with samples, Rappaport, 30 West 26th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber will buy for cash lots silk and wash dresses to close out; samples mornings. Wiener, 53 W. 36th.

DRESSES Wanted.—2,500 wash dresses; also silks; cash; any quantity; jobs only. 4th floor, 24 West 27th St. Farragut 5154.

DRESSES Wanted.—Can use quantity of silks and wash dresses at price for cash. Phone Mad. Square 2630.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at silk and serge dresses; ready to place orders. 749 West 180th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber buying satin, serge, and georgette. 44 East 32d, 4th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Silk and cotton jobs for cash. 5th floor, 39 West 32d.

GABARDINES Wanted. — Cotton, white; large quantity; cheap. M. Feynman, 19 West 21st.

GEORGETTE, Taffetas, and Satins Wanted, at a price. Royal Wear Co., 1,133 B'way.

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HANDKERCHIEFS Wanted.—Large quantity man's colored cotton, mercerized finish. Call Tavan-Kalb Co., 136 Duane St., city.

JERSEY CLOTH Wanted.—Heather mixtures and plain colors. Jonas Finger, 141 West 28th St.

JERSEY CLOTH Wanted.—Wool, dress weight, Fall shades. Phone Farragut 2787.

JERSEY CLOTH Wanted.—Heather mixtures and plain colors. Platt-Jolber, 20 W. 17th.

JERSEYS Wanted.—Schreiber's 4 Gera, any quantity. Smith Bros., 130 West 25th.

JERSEY Wanted.—Silk, any quantity, for cash. Ragovin, 109 West 26th.

JERSEY Wanted.—Khaki, 16 ounces, for cash. N 107 Times.

KHAKI Wanted.—28-inch cotton; large quantities; olive, drab and field gray only. Room 1613, 354 4th Av.

LACES Wanted.—Cream colored vals; insertions and edgings, third and second widths; quantity and cash no object. Phone Madison Square 4491.

MATALAMB Wanted.—Open for Dobson or any other make black matalamb. Louis Rosenheim & Co., 119 West 24th.

MATELAMB Wanted.—Will pay cash for any quantity of Dobson's matelamb. Phone Chelsea 9038.

MILLINERY and Dress Trimmings Wanted. —Job lots only. O 31 Times.

NEEDLES Wanted.—Sewing and machine needles; any quantity. call with samples. 11th floor, 118 West 22d St.

PAJAMA CHECKS Wanted. U. S. Textile Co., 200 5th Av. Gramercy 4356.

PEAU DE CYGNES Wanted. — All shades. Henry Leavy & Sons, 9 West 31st. Madison Square 1921.

PLUSH Wanted.—Peco, at a price. M. Horwitz & Son, 109 West 26th St.

POM POM Wanted; also bolivias, silvertones and Oxfords; will pay cash. Cohen & Edelman, 35 West 31st.

POPLINS Wanted.—Open to buy green, Burgundy, Whitman 774, 767, or B. P. N. L. Chelsea 2709. Goldberg & Elsen.

POPLIN, Wool, Wanted.—Gera 9095, or good substitute in colors. Gramercy 5129.

REMNANTS WANTED.—Can use quantity of remnants in silks, satin, silk, and cotton mixtures; flowered and fancy voiles and other cotton materials; spot cash. Advise what you have. N 129 Times.

SATINS and Peau de Cygnes Wanted.—Up to $1.95. Telephone Chelsea 9716.

SATINS Wanted.—36-inch black, navy, and taupe. Shapero Lewis Co., 148 Madison.

SECO Wanted. — Navy, black, taupe, and Copenhagen. Fifth floor, 39 West 32d St.

SERGES Wanted.—Call personally. Selecta Trading Corporation, 438 Broadway.

SERGES Wanted.—Gilbert 8200, U. S. 235, navy, spot cash. Farragut 9143.

SHEPARD CHECKS Wanted.—United Skirt Co., 12 West 21st St.

SHEPARD CHECKS Wanted. — Black and white, 50 inches, 50-50. Gramercy 5129.

SILKS Wanted.—Stripes, plaids, plain color taffetas, silk and satin poplins; high lustres; quantity no object; odd lots and jobs; spot cash. Room 1,106, 44 East 23d.

SILVERTONE and Black Thibets Wanted.—Will buy for cash any quantity. Herman Cloak Co., 1,333 Broadway. Greeley 4582.

SILVERTONES AND CASHMERES Wanted.—Best prices; any quantity. Chopak, Mad. Sq. 6045.

SILVERTONES and VELOURS Wanted.—Open for any quantity, spot cash. Leipzig & Rosenberg, 34 West 27th St.

SILVERTONE VELOURS Wanted. — Fall shades; quantity. Tel. Greeley 1544.

SOL SATIN Wanted.—We desire to purchase a quantity of S. M. Hexter & Co.'s sol satin. Please state quantity you can offer and price to N 131 Times.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobbers placing orders. Call with samples, 1 to 5 P. M., 24 East 28th, Dalvin Cloak and Suit Co.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at high-grade suits and coats. 35 East 21st St., seventh floor.

SUITS and Coats Wanted.—Misses', ladies'. 1601 Cuyler Building, 120 West 32d St.

SUITS Wanted.—Placing orders on snappy styles. 122 West 26th, 7th floor.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Read's or F. & H. Chopak, Mad. Square 6045.

VENETIANS Wanted.—32-inch, de luxe finish; spot cash for sol satin or Shipley-Hollins's best. Address Box 25, Madison Square Station.

WAISTS Wanted.—Hillman's, Chicago, open for big jobs silk waists. Call 277 Fifth Av., City.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Duvet de Laine and F. & H. Pekin, 5 pieces, for cash. Strauss & Deren, 127 West 26th. Farragut 9297.

WOOLEN JERSEYS Wanted.—In all shades. Franco-American Dress Co., 56 West 22d. Gramercy 4205.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BEAVER.—Tingue's, 27; 8 pieces, $2.75 net 10; answer. N 136 Times.

BROACADED TUSSAHS.—In all shades, and also changeable tussahs in all colors. Chelsea 1896.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany 315, S. & H. Columbia, also radiant assorted colors at close out prices. Madison Square 3178.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany 315; leading shades; also 838, serge; reasonable. Farragut 588.

BROADCLOTHS.—Botany 315, 25 pieces, all colors; price $3.50 cash. Farragut 588.

BROADCLOTH.—Stevens 7022, botany 50-inch. Madison Square 1163.

CAMBRIC, Nainsook, and Lawns.—Hawthorne Textile Co., 200 5th Av. Gramercy 1587.

CAPES, Coats, and Suits.—To close out; corduroy sleeveless at $3.75; capes at $7.50; Fisher & Kennedy tweeds and velvet coatees. J. P. Slater & Co., 11 West 32d.

CAPES.—50 country club capes in check velours to close out, very cheap. Paris Skirt Co., 116 West 29th St. Farragut 5409.

CASHMERE.—F. & H. silkbacks, green and purple. D. Winkler & Co., 95 Madison Av, Madison Sq. 4173.

CLOAKINGS.—Large assortment broadcloth, velours, kerseys, off price. 118 West 27th, 12th floor.

CLOTH.—We have a quantity of Oxford's cloth to sell cheap. Call to see the quality. I. Rand & Co., 37 West 28th St.

CLOTH.—Mannish serge. Farragut 2840.

COATEES and Stoles.—Plush, beaver, kerami, and also fur effects; we are headquarters. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th St.

COATS.—Jobs in silk and cotton plush and woolen coats, 2,000 coats on the racks; ready for immediate delivery. Ulin Bros., 34 East 12th. Stuyvesant 3046.

COATS.—High grade Winter flapper coats, for the hard to fit girl, broadcloth, velours, velvet, corduroy; moderately priced. Julius L. Goldstein, 153 West 23d.

COATS AND SUITS.—Showing strongest line of our career this coming Fall season. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Jobs to close out; cloths and silks; also Summer novelties at sacrifice. M. H. Kaufman, 6 West 32d St.

COATS.—Jobs to close out; poplins, serges; making room for Winter stock. Leipzig & Rosenberg, 34 West 27th St.

COATS.—300 fine Spring coats, velours, poplins, and serges, to close out cheap. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th.

COATS.—Wonderful styles in better grade coats for jobbers. I. Novick, 45 West 27th.

COATS.—1,000 velours and others, 6 to 14 years, $3.50. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

COATS, SUITS.—Sacrificing Spring goods; Fall line ready. Talbot, 39 West 32d.

COATS, SUITS.—Job latest models taffeta; below cost. Bernstein, 118 West 27th.

COATS.—Nice assortments poplin coats at a sacrifice. Premier, 16 East 33d St.

COATS.—Fall coats, velours, fur-trimmed, to close out. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th.

CORDING.—Always good assortment of ¾ goods. Bender & Snyder, 1,123 Broadway.

COTTON GOODS.—Very fine patterns; one and two pieces of a kind to close out. H. Lesser, 7 W. 30th St.

COTTON DRESSES, Voiles, and Ginghams at after-season prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

COTTON GOODS.—Pink and blue repps, narrow wales, pique. Ashenheim, 30 W. 15th.

CREPE METEOR.—Eagle, 851; all colors. Republic Novelty, 244 5th Av.

DRESSES.—40 taffetas on hand at a price; first-class assortment of large sizes in all materials always on hand. Princess Dress, 19 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—In georgettes, satins, taffetas, and ginghams; large variety; low prices; immediate delivery. Lorraine Dress Co., 41 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Special offering in 1,000 silk, poplin, taffeta, and satin dresses; snappy styles. Kirschner & Bosniak, 20 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Wonderful value; taffetas, crepe de chines, ginghams, $3.75. 37 jobs to close out. Koch and Nussbaum, 31 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Silk, 250; good quality and large assortment. 17 East 17th St., 7th floor. Stuyvesant 4015. Call between 9 and 12.

DRESSES.—Better kind, novelty voile, Anderson gingham and organdie. Glockner, 40 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Embroidered voile in four shades to be sold at a sacrifice. Jeanne Manufacturing Co., 129 West 31st St.

DRESSES.—Jersey, satin, taffeta, serge; immediate delivery. London Apparel Co., 22 West 15th St.

DRESSES.—Samples at reduction; ginghams, linens, voiles, silks. 15 East 26th St., 5th floor.

DRESSES. — Job of 1,500 silk and wash dresses to close out. American Shirt-Waist Co., 151 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Jerseys, silks, washables, serges, very specially priced. Deutsch, 23 W. 32d.

DRESSES.—300 wash dresses, values to $4.75, close $2.98. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Silk and gingham dresses to close out cheap. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th.

DRESSES.—200 wash dresses to close out, cheap. Chauser, 45 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Voile, gingham; many styles to close out. I. Frank, 48 W. 22d St.

DRESSES, 500 voile, gingham, to close out. Superior Waist Co., 114 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk dresses to close out, at sacrifice. Normanna Dress Co., 279 5th Av.

DRESSES, Taffetas, and Silk Foulards at sacrificed prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

EIDERDOWN FLANNEL.—Ripple red. Chelsea 1220.

GABARDINES.—Garfield and Botany, 6 navy, 5 black, 1 copen, 5 brown, 2 taupe, 1 plum, $2.95 net cash. Mad. Square 2607.

GABARDINES.—Fine colored yarns, gabardines, stripes, 36 inches. A. Quint & Brother, Madison Square 7537.

GABARDINES.—15 pieces gera, reasonable; poplins 9095 gera, reasonable. Farragut 2874.

GABARDINE.—White cotton 6511; 10,000 yards; reasonable. Orchard 5433.

GABARDINES.—15 navies, 2 blacks; cheap for cash. 225 5th Av., Room 1006.

GEORGETTE CREPE.—100 pieces flesh and ivory, $1.15 cash. N 117 Times.

GINGHAMS, AMOSKEAG.—Striped gingham; spot delivery. O 141 Times.

GLOVES.—Close out. Clark's silk gloves in solid white and black, sizes 6 to 7, 129 dozen at $4.12½ net. Williams Belmont, 23 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

KHAKI SUITING.—50 pieces 56-inch, 50 pieces Stelzelbach 28-inch khaki. The Lester Co., 216 Green St.

KHAKI.—Cotton, 28 inch, 600 yards, 31c. 679 Broadway, top floor.

KHAKI CLOTH for sale. Chelsea 1896.

KNITTING NEEDLES and Colored Rhinestones to close out. 43 East 18th St.

LINENS.—36-inch and 45-inch white and colors for delivery. Gramercy 3604.

MOLETEX.—Fine quality of moletex plush. Chelsea 9868.

NEEDLES.—8,000,000, prompt delivery; want buyers quickly, entire quantity; price $3 per thousand net. Phone Hanover 972.

OVERLOCK MACHINE.—4413 and union special for sale. Call Sunset 4800.

PANAMA HATS, Ecuador, for ladies and gentlemen; sale at cost; from one to any quantity, $2 to $3. Commercial Agency, 23-25 Beaver St.

PLUSHES.—Esquimette, pico, H. & H., 40-40, reasonable prices. Chelsea 3186.

PLUSHES.—We have Philadelphia 4040; reasons. Chelsea 9864.

POMPON.—American 0816, Burellas 0810, Juilliard Kersey 2002; big quantity; best shades. Farragut 6210.

POMPON.—906 Garfield serge; all-wool light and heavy weight velour. Gramercy 1074.

PONGEE, Silk.—Natural khaki and Belgian; 7½ cents below market price. J. Shapiro, 71 West 23d.

POPLIN.—12 pieces black, 23 pieces navy, P. P. L. and 767; will sell at $2.35 yard cash. Barash, 36 West 20th. 7903 Chelsea.

PUTTEES.—Wolfe's improved spiral puttees, limited quantity; $25 per dozen. Room 410, 260-266 West Broadway.

SATIN.—Cotton back, yarn dye; construction all wool. Republic, 244 5th Av.

SERGES.—XX and 4002 at $1.05, VXL at $1.95, MFL, $2.25, PPL, $2.50, WFX mill seconds at $2.12½, all net, 70 days. Madison Square 1872.

SERGES.—3850, 1464, 7512; amoskeag serge; very reasonable. Shapiro, Madison Sq. 3564.

SERGES.—780, $2.65; 767 and 774, $2.40; 228 $1.90. L. Levy, 797 Arch St., Philadelphia.

SERGE.—Amer. 0936, 2 black, 17 navy, $3.02½ net cash. Madison Square 3444.

SERGES.—Whitman's 1210, black and navy, 60c yard, net cash. Farragut 3029.

KEROBI.—Have quantity of Blumenthal's kerobi for sale. Phone Chelsea 9938.

SERGES.—54289 and 11488 navy; terms 30 days. Phone Madison Square 2540.

SERGES.—Seven sixty-four botany, $1.65 net cash. O 142 Times.

SERGE.—1210 black, navy; 62½c net 10 days; 40 pieces. N 135 Times.

SERGES.—S. B. G. L., P. P. L. 54289, 104. M. Bernstein. Gramercy 5695.

SERGES.—Whitman's, 104; $2.80 yard, net. Phone Murray Hill 5308.

SERGE.—15 pieces navy 9056 Gera Mills. Telephone Chelsea 8778.

SERGE.—1464 navy, $2.75 net cash. Farragut 4540.

SERGES.—1210 Whitman's. Telephone Canal 1722.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

SERGES.—Navy blue MFL, $2.40; VSL, $2.02½; CSG, 75 cents; 7002, $1.95; 6002, $1.65; 6122, $2.67½; 7122, $2.80; 809, $3.00; SBGL, $1.25 net cash; buy now; none of these numbers will be in the market by July. W 125 Times.

SERGES, Velours, and Poplins.—American, Strom's, and Whitman's; also Pacific Mills P. N. A., C. S., C. S. G., O. T., N. T. A., S. C. L. X., and M. B. Franklin Woolen Co., Gramercy 2991-2992, 11 East 22d St.

SERGES.—Will sell on long terms the following: W. F. X. at $2.50, 809 at $3, 6122 at $2.50, 99, $3; 4408, $1.60; 7122, $2.77½; 764, Botany, $1.70. Spitzer Woolen Exchange, 1,265 Broadway.

SERGES.—6002, $1.75; 7002, $1.95; 7614, $2.60; V. S. T., $1.97½; M. F. L., $2.22½; 6120, $2.60; 7120, $2.85; 6122, $2.52½; 4408, $1.72½; 806 $3; net 60 days. Barnett, Farragut 3148.

SERGES.—528 W. X., 1059, 4408, 4060, 228, P. P. N. A., also velours; below market price. 41 West 25th, 8th floor.

SERGES.—8 pieces 4050 Parker-Wilder, 36-inch copenhagen at 70c. yard cash. Barash, 36 West 20th. 7903 Chelsea.

SERGES.—4192 Coronet, 11438 treco, 3847 Lorraine. Gramercy 3614. Milstein, 24 East 22d St.

SERGES.—0936; also American different serges; also men's wear serge; also 774 Whitman, Chelsea 6018.

SERGE.—Navy blue, 54289; will close out 35 pieces cheap for cash. Seymour Co., 49 West 23d St.

SERGES.—Garfield 528, original tickets on; not sponged; all navy; reasonable price. Farragut 5615.

SILK BALL FRINGES.—A few hundred dozen; bargain. 334 5th Av., Room 415. Tel. Madison Square 1689.

SILK MATERIAL for suits, dresses, skirts and linings; close out cheap. Madison Sq. 7050.

SILK SKIRTS, stripes and black, assorted, to close, $2.75 up. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

SILVERTONE.—Close out Fall shades Holden Leonard and others. Madison Sq. 1520.

SKIRTS.—100 dozen white gabardine wash skirts for immediate delivery; prices $2.25 to $3.75; write for assortment. Tip-Top Skirt, 52 West 21st.

SKIRTS.—500 cloth and silk to close at a sacrifice; price exceptional; good values. Aibert Skirt Co., 110 West 26th.

SKIRTS.—To close out, 2,000 job skirts; also white corduroy. H. B. Schwartz, 127 West 26th. Farragut 3209.

SKIRTS.—1,500 silk and cloth, close out; best styles and values; at sacrifice. Pioneer Skirt Co., 3 West 29th St.

SKIRTS.—Cotton wash white skirts, gabardines, piques, linene, $8.25 dozen. Hirsh, 1,161 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—To close out cheap, silk, serge, and fancies; assorted styles. H. L. Bloch, 120 West 22d St.

SKIRTS.—1,000 all-wool American poplins, $3.25, in quantities. Ford, 149 West 36th.

SKIRTS.—Silk, to close out at $2.25 net. David Harris Sons, 88 West 21st.

SKIRTS.—200 all-wool skirts to close out. H. Lesser, 7 West 30th St.

SLEEVELESS SPORT JACKETS, — Close out; best styles and values; at sacrifice. 3 West 29th St., Room 701.

SUITS.—Navy, for immediate delivery; wonderful values. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 West 27th.

SUITS.—To close out, poplin, serges, silks; also a few coats. Plager, 1,161 Broadway.

SUITS.—250 cloth and 250 silk suits to close out. A., S. & H., 1,140 Broadway.

SUITS.—Taffetas and cloth suits to close out cheap. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th.

SUNBEAM.—Black, 30 pieces, below mill price. 1,161 Broadway.

TNB SKIRTS.—200 dozen seconds, regular, to close out cheap. Ford, 149 West 36th.

TRICOTINE.—Navy, heavy weight, good quality, $8.75 net cash. D. Winkler, 95 Madison Av. Mad. Sq. 4173.

TRICOTINES.—All shades. Call or phone Branson Bros., 48 West 25th St. Farragut 6264.

TRICOTINES.—Gray; also poiret twills and venetians. Farragut 9337.

TRIMMING.—Chase's furwove trimming for sale cheap. Chelsea 9867.

VELOURS.—American 0360 Clay, 15 pieces, $3; Goff's cotton warp serge, $1.85, all navy; Stevens, 15 pieces navy, $2.90 net cash. M. Lipshez, 1,140 Broadway.

VELOURS.—Will close out cheap 0360 American, 12 taupe, and 12 burgundy; all or part. Mad. Sq. 1520.

VELOURS.—0360, Fall shades, $3.65 net cash; poplins, Fall shades, $2.80. Mad. Sq. 2607.

VELOURS.—Choice colors, 5816, $4.20; K 544 and 11050, $4.20; 11052, $4.25. Phone Franklin 3888.

VELOUR-DU-NORD.—Great quantity to be sold very reasonable. Farragut 2649.

VELOURS, 10 pieces, to close at $2.87½. Royal Costume, 40 West 22d St.

VELOUR.—Heavyweight velour, bolivia, and 0936 serge. Farragut 9805.

VELVETEENS.—27-inch Worrall dye, all colors. Letzter & Bonime, 18 West 34th.

VENETIANS.—Specializing in black imported. Franco Silk Mills, 32 West 25th St. Farragut 3464.

VOILE.—Cotton, 40-inch, imported yarn, 5,500 yards, 50 cents per yard. Well & Well, 36 East 31st St.

WASH DRESSES, 5,000 ginghams and voiles, to close out in quantities only, jobbers and department stores. Queen, 149 West 36th.

WASH SKIRTS.—Immediate delivery; $9-$18 a doz. Sishnan Bros., 12 West 17th St. Farragut 3029.

WASH SKIRTS, immediate delivery, $9 to $36 per dozen. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

WASH SKIRTS.—Gabardine, pique, linene, $8.25 dozen; close out. Hirsh, 23 West 27th.

WOOLEN AND WORSTED.—O. D. and khaki remnants up to 8 yards, various qualities; large lots; big bargains. Schaap, 394 Broadway.

WOOLENS.—American 037, 0360, 96010, 09070, all colors. Farragut 6333.

ZIBELINE.—Stroock's, all colors, for sale. Farragut 3377.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS making tailored and satin dresses; we furnish material. Call with samples, between 10 and 12, 2 West 33d St., Room 1221.

CONTRACTORS on better grade georgette waists; immediate orders placed. R. B. 215 Times Downtown.

CONTRACTORS experienced stout suits and coats, 4th floor, rear elevator, 151 West 26th.

DRESSES Wanted. — Contractors, call with samples. Spiro & Kutner, 279 5th Av.

SUB-MANUFACTURER on cloaks and suits willing to connect with manufacturer or jobber. Box S. B., 104 East 14th St.

General Notices.

Trucks Wanted.—Piece goods trucks; can use several at reasonable price. Merit Co., 22 West 27th St.

Trunks. — Three 50-inch Innovation sample trunks, to close out. H. Lesser, 7 West 30th St.

Help Wanted.

PEARL BUTTON SALESMAN wanted; an excellent proposition is open to a man who can sell goods; commission or salary. David L. Stern, 1,266 Broadway.

Situations Wanted.

CREDITS AND COLLECTIONS; seven years' successful experience with largest cloak and suit jobbers; capable office man, bookkeeper, correspondent, advertising and inside man; age 26; draft exempt; moderate salary. V 153 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday .....6 p. c. for the best names
Saturday .....6 " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Fall Dresses Ready.

Quite a few of the local manufacturers of dresses for women have now completed their Fall lines and are showing them to the trade. Buyers have been plentiful for so early in the season and it is reported that some substantial business has already been done. By next week it is thought that practically all of the large factors in this trade will have finished their new lines and that the Fall buying season will then be well under way.

Glassware Trade More Active.

Glassware buyers are said to be more plentiful in town just now than they have been for several weeks past. It is also reported that orders placed are for substantial quantities. Cutglass and blank shapes for cutting seem to be well sought, and household glassware in the medium and better grades is also in demand. It is said that much of the business now being placed is for next Fall requirements. Deliveries are specified through July and August, and it is thought that buyers are trying to anticipate whatever freight congestion there may be later on.

Fair Hardware Buying.

Though the situation in builders' hardware is unchanged, there is quite some improvement in buying of household hardware lines, according to reports from local authorities in this trade. Orders are still small, and usually designed only to cover immediate requirements, but they are more numerous, and reorders are frequent. Thus the total of business for the Spring season, though it has been spread out over a longer period than ordinarily, does not show any very great falling off as compared with this season a year ago.

Exporters Are Much Worried.

The activities of submarines off the New Jersey coast came pretty close yesterday to being the "last straw" so far as the export trade was concerned. Coming at a time when the shipping situation appeared to be brightening, as a result of increased U-boat sinkings and the increased production of American tonnage, the blow was doubly sharp. Not only is it expected to hamper trade through advancing the war risk insurance, which already is too high for comfort, thereby increasing the shipping cost and prices, but the closing of the harbor is expected to delay steamer departures indefinitely. Taken all in all, yesterday was a regular "blue Monday" for the exporters.

Burlap Demand Fair.

A fair demand for burlaps, all things considered, was evident in the local market yesterday, in which both light and heavy goods shared. The price tone of the market was somewhat firmer, due more, however, to bullish reports from Calcutta than to the business actually put through here. The submarine scare is expected to further increase rates for war risk insurance, which will raise the laid-down cost of burlaps in this market and mean higher quotations. Yesterday 8-ounce forty-inch cloths were held here at 15¾ cents, with 10½-ounce goods of the same width quoted at 23¼ cents. On the West Coast, 18½ cents was the question on "8s," while the nominal price of 10½-ounce burlaps was 22½ cents.

White Satin Hats Now Appearing.

Hats of heavy white satin are now being displayed here for tailored or dress wear. In the more elaborate models, large drooping shades have soft edges of black georgette and high, collapsible crowns, and are trimmed with small white flowers. Another very attractive type is a large sailor with a white satin facing and crown. The upper brim of this model is of black georgette, and a soft bow of this crepe is the only trimming. In the more tailored effects the entire hats are made of white satin. Some of these have a thick roll at the front of the turban, giving a bulky effect. Others are made entirely of bias strips of satin interlaced in checkerboard effect. Black jet hat pins and beads constitute the trimmings of these hats, which are attractive, and which may be worn wit halmost any kind of costume.

Far East Wants Better Things.

A marked change for the better, at least so far as the quality of the merchandise wanted, has come about in trade with India, China, Indo-China, and, to some extent, with the Philippines in the last year or so. Many things that four or five years ago could not have been sold there, it was said yesterday, now are looked on as too cheap. Most of the buying of the better goods is done by the white and higher class native inhabitants, and an idea of the things they want may be had from the demand, for instance, for fine shoes and ten-karat solid gold cigarette cases. A big demand for American corsets from that part of the world is also told of, ranging all the way from girdles selling at $12.50 a dozen to merchandise commanding $60 to $100 a dozen. In a comparatively short time a local firm has disposed of about $25,000 worth of American corsets.

Reduces Sample Lines.

"We are not making up more than 50 per cent. of the number of samples for next Fall which has been our custom to do in the past," said the head of one of the leading dress manufacturing concerns in this city yesterday. "We are sending our traveling sales force out with not more than fifty models for next Fall instead of the usual ninety to 100 models. Our action in this respect was based on the shortage of materials and on the high prices of those available. We are not speculating in styles, but are confining ourselves to those creations which we feel are good beyond question."

Gray Goods Sales Still Lag.

The submarine situation and the labor outlook, including the strike at New Bedford, came in for more discussion in the local gray goods market yesterday than the actual buying and selling of merchandise. Most of the business done was for delivery in the next thirty to sixty days. July lots of 5.50 sheetings sold at 15¾ cents, while for delivery in the same month 16¼ cents was paid for 38½-inch 60-48s. Other printcloth sales included June deliveries of 39-inch 68-72s and 38½-inch 64-60s at 21 and 19 cents, respectively. Spot printcloth prices closed this way:

39-inch, 80-80s	25c	38½-inch, 64-60s	19c
39-inch, 72-76s	22½c	38½-inch, 64-56s	18½c
39-inch, 68-72s	21c	38½-inch, 60-52s	16½c
39-inch, 56-44s	15c	38½-inch, 60-48s	16½c
38½-inch, 64-64s	19½c	27-inch, 64-60s	13¼c

BUSINESS NOTES.

The Wheeler & Motter Mercantile Company of St. Joseph, Mo., is now represented in this market by Herbert W. Fitzhugh, resident buyer, 72 Leonard Street.

D. J. Gleeson, formerly buyer of jewelry and novelties for the J. M. Robinson-Norton Company, Louisville, Ky., is now in this market in the interests of the Gleeson Jewelry Company of the same city. The Gleeson Company took over the jewelry and novelty business of the former firm.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neill Co.: Miss Dalton, jobs dresses; 37 W. 20th.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—A. Marks Sons; Charles Marks, coats, suits, waists; Flanders.

ATLANTA, Ga.—J. M. High Co.; R. J. Haynie, wash goods; 353 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—D. Miller Co.; J. H. Spencer, domestics; Imperial.

BALTIMORE.—Baltimore Bargain House; H. S. Messersmith, remnants, F. Zuellmals, cotton piece goods; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Mrs. M. Lannon, muslin underwear, waists, negligees, infants' wear; 2 W. 37th.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; R. R. Reid, dress goods; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE — Bernheimer Bros.; S. D. Sampson, coats, suits, dresses; L. Goodman, dress goods, silks; 470 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; G. W. Eytings, ribbons; 354 4th Av.

BEAUMONT, Texas—The Fair; I. Cohen, jobs, baronette skirts; 303 5th Av.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; J. C. Longwell, carpets, rugs; 212 5th Av.; Grand.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—A. R. Swarts Co.; M. S. Seidler, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Binghamton D. G. Co.; F. J. Ball, notions, men's furn. goods; 212 5th Av.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Burger D. G. Co.; S. Phillips, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Goodall-Brown D. G. Co.; L. C. Wilson, housefurn. goods; Martinique.

BOSTON—"Butler's"; J. Griffith, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.

BOSTON—A. Shuman & Co.; W. F. Maher, boys' clothing; Prince George.

BOSTON—Ford & Cohen; A. B. Cohen, hosiery, knit goods; Breslin.

BOSTON—Chandler & Co.; G. F. Johnson, furs; 230 5th Av.

BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; Miss Lustig, children's white dresses; M. E. Knight, children's dresses; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Long, straw hats; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—Gordon Mfg. Co.; H. Gordon, women's dresses; Breslin.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss A. A. Murphy, dresses; Miss A. G. Tarpey, misses' coats, suits; P. D. Slocum, furs; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; Miss Davis, woman's underwear; Mrs. Hirsch, waists; Miss Hasenfuss, hosiery; Mr. Cook, muslin underwear; basement buyers; Mr. Cohen, ready-to-wear; Mrs. Palmer, waists; Miss Keltner, muslin underwear, infants' wear, house dresses, corsets; Miss Rice, hosiery, gloves; 200 5th.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mrs. McNamee, trimmed and untrimmed millinery; Miss Gilman, children's, juniors' coats, dresses, misses' skirts; Mr. Hunting, misses' skirts; Miss Diller, misses' millinery, (basement buyers); Mrs. Sweeney, millinery; Miss Kasonoff, neckwear; Miss Callaghan, muslin underwear; Miss Dortt, infants' wear, petticoats Mr. Rafold, children's, juniors' coats, dresses; Mr. Dutch, misses', women's coats; Mr. Levy, waists; Mr. Schroeder, corsets; Mr. O'Brien, misses' women's suits; Mr. Cooper, general mdse; 116 W. 32d.

BRADDOCK, Penn.—Katz & Goldsmith; J. M. Stein, carpets, draperies; 37 W. 26th.

BRIDGEPORT—Howland D. G. Co.; J. E. Kelly, notions, laces; 404 4th Av.

BROCKTON, Mass.—Fraser D. G. Co.; T. B. Townsend, wash goods; Latham.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—William Hengerer Co.; Mrs. F. C. Mellon, infants' wear; 2 W. 37th.

BUFFALO—William Hengerer Co.; S. J. Bradshaw, wash, white goods; J. J. Connolly, men's furn. goods; 2 W. 37th.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa—Welch-Cook Co.; F. A. Beale, notions, fancy goods, laces; 48 Leonard.

CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; T. Chambers

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Withstand News of U-Boat Attacks and Hold Part of Gains.

Recalling the collapse in prices on the Stock Exchange which followed the previous visit of U-boats to this coast, traders were not a little surprised at the firmness of the market yesterday following receipt of news of the sinking of several ships off the New Jersey shore and rumors of loss of many more. The explanation lies in the fact that the sinkings which followed the visit of a submarine to Newport were made while this nation was still neutral, and at once projected into every one's thoughts the possibility of complications which might lead to war. Little outside of the destruction of unarmed vessels was talked of in the financial district, but it was accepted as one of the hazards of war and beyond checking a rise had little effect on prices.

The general list opened with a much better tone, due entirely to the success with which the Allies stemmed the German attack, and until the startling news of submarines in these waters appeared stocks were moving upward at a gratifying rate. There was a halt then and, although the movement afterward was resumed in some issues, the list closed irregular with the losses relatively unimportant. Some of the less active industrials, such as the sugar issues, Atchison preferred, Louisville & Nashville, and Savage Arms, continued the declines begun last week, but the more active stocks made fair progress toward higher levels. The shipping issues were weak, Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies declining 3¼ points from its best price on news of the new menace to the coast lines, and Marine common and preferred receding on publication of disappointing preliminary earnings figures.

Traders are accepting the prospect of a material increase in income and excess profits taxes philosophically despite the appearance of reports from Washington of a radical increase in the share which business must contribute to the war. All things considered, the market has remained remarkably firm in the face of the bad news of the last ten days.

An interesting sidelight on the effect on securities of the rapid advance made by the Germans in the first week of the new offensive has been furnished by the growing disparity between the 3 per cent. bonds of the City of Paris and the similar issues of sister municipalities. The Paris bonds sold yesterday below 52, with the Lyons, Bordeaux, and Marseillaise issues all holding 6 points higher. The new Liberty 4¼s continued their decline and broke through 90 for the first time. The Anglo-French 5s, another issue sensitive to recent news, are down to 90¾.

The demand for bank loans continues surprisingly moderate. Call money loaned for most transactions at 4½ per cent yesterday with no change in either the rate or insufficiency of time funds. Continued good weather and favorable crop reports resulted in a declining tendency in produce markets, with cotton very irregular on the new difficulties in the way of shipping.

CHEERFUL TONE IN LONDON.

Latest War News from Front Encourages the Traders.

LONDON, June 3.—Reports of the French resistance and also Field Marshal Haig's communiqué gave the stock market a more cheerful tone today. Gilt-edged securities were firm and higher on the reinvestment of dividends.

Foreign bonds were firm, especially South Americans, following reports of the popular welcome of the British Mission at Buenos Aires. Shipping shares hardened and oil was strong, but rubber stock was heavy.

Money was abundant and discount rates were very quiet.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, June 3.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Government securities were firm. Three per cent. rents 60 francs for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 16 centimes. Five per cent. loan 87 francs 95 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans Renewed at 4½ Per Cent. —Time Money Firm at 6 Per Cent.

Call money was slightly easier yesterday. Most of the loans were made at 4½ per cent., which was also the renewal rate. The low for the day was 4 per cent. and the high was 4½ per cent. Time money was firm at 6 per cent., and the supply did not seem to be any larger than that which has prevailed during the last fortnight.

Call Loans.

MIXED COLLATLS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
High	4½	High	5
Low	4	Low	4½
Renewals	4½	Renewals	4½
Last	4½	Last	4¾

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATLS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	6	Sixty days	6
Ninety days	6	Ninety days	6
Four months	6	Four months	6
Five months	6	Five months	6
Six months	6	Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....4¼@4¾
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days.....4¾@4¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....5¾@5¾

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.
30 to 60 days.....5¾
4 to 6 months.....6
Other Names.
4 to 6 months.....6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7545	$4.7545	$4.7545	..
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.71⅜	5.71⅜	5.71⅜	..
Cables	5.70⅜	5.70⅜	5.70⅜	..

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close.— Demand or Checks.	Cables
4.8905 London	$4.7545	$4.75⅝
5.1826 Paris	5.71⅜	5.70⅛
China—		
Hongkong	78.00	78.25
Peking	116.50	116.75
Shanghai	109.50	109.75
19.30 Greece	19.45	19.50
40.20 Holland	50.00	50.50
23.44 India—		
Bombay	38.75	39.00
Calcutta	38.75	39.00
5.1826 Italy	9.10½	9.09
Japan—		
Kobe	52.25	52.35
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.875	50.00
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	33.70	34.10
Copenhagen	30.85	31.20
Christiania	31.20	31.60
19.30 Spain	28.25	28.50
South America—		
34.42 Rio	25.55	25.65
42.64 Buenos Aires	45.25	45.35
5.1826 Switzerland	4.00	4.01
51.46 Russia—	Bid.	Asked.
100 rubles	13.90	14.10
500 rubles	13.80	14.00

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72⅝	$4.71	$4.72	$4.70⅛

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $497,969,662; balance, $58,169,361; United States Treasury credit balance, $1,822,481; Federal Reserve credit balance, $41,089,980.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 5c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $12.8425@$13.1250 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 48⅞d, unchanged; in New York, 99½c, unchanged. Mexican dollars, 77c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	787,988	615,070	523,362
Year to date	62,620,324	84,610,788	74,079,812

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
64⅛	67	100	Adams Express	66	66	66	66	+4
13½	15	300	Advance Rumely	14	14	14	14	..
1¾	1⅞	200	Alaska Juneau	1½	1½	1½	1½	..
32½	33½	5,200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	33⅜	34½	32½	33½	+⅜
93½	94½	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	94	94	94	94	+⅞
65½	66	1,400	Am. Beet Sugar	66	66	66	66	−1⅞
43	43¼	2,600	Am. Can	44¼	44⅝	42¾	43¼	−⅞
78	78¼	5,600	Am. Car & Fdry	78¼	78⅝	76⅝	78⅛	+2⅜
38½	39	300	Am. Cotton Oil	39	39	38¼	38½	+⅞
13	13½	200	Am. H. & Leather	13	13½	13	13¼	+⅛
65½	65⅝	800	Am. H. & L. pf	66	66	65⅝	65¾	+⅛
32	32⅛	700	Am. Ice	32	32¼	32	32	+⅛
54⅜	55	1,200	Am. International	55⅛	56	54⅜	54⅝	−⅜
38½	39	2,400	Am. Linseed	39	39⅝	38¼	38⅝	−⅜
77½	79	100	Am. Linseed pf	78	78	78	78	−⅛
63½	63¾	2,600	Am. Locomotive	62½	63⅝	62½	63½	+1⅛
74⅝	74⅞	2,250	Am. Smelt. & Ref	75⅞	75⅞	74⅜	74⅝	+⅛
104	105	20	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	104	104	104	104	..
63½	64¼	200	Am. Steel Fdries	64	64⅝	63⅝	64⅜	+⅛
108½	108¾	500	Am. Sugar Ref	108¾	108¾	108	108	+⅛
132⅜	132⅝	4,700	Am. Sumatra Tob	131½	133	130	132½	−1½
99½	99½	2,328	Am. Tel. & Tel	98⅝	99⅜	98¾	99¼	+1
54⅝	55	800	Am. Woolen	55½	56	55	55½	+⅝
93	94¼	200	Am. Woolen pf	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	+⅛
21	25	200	Am. Writing P. pf	23	23½	23	23¼	−⅛
16	16½	700	Am. Zinc, L. & S	16¼	16½	16	16⅛	−⅛
62⅜	62⅞	7,300	Anaconda Cop. Co	62	62⅞	62	62¾	+1
84	85	300	Atch., Top. & S. F	84½	84½	84¼	84½	..
81⅞	83	2,200	At. Gulf & West I	82	82¼	82	82½	+⅛
103½	103⅞	100	At. Gulf & W. I. pf	104⅝	106	102½	103½	−2
60	61⅜	78,400	Baldwin Locomotive	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼	−⅛
84¾	84¾	3,200	Baltimore & Ohio	85¼	87⅜	84½	86⅞	+1⅝
81¼	81¾	37,800	Beth. Steel, class B	54½	55	54½	54⅝	+3⅜
104½	105	300	Beth. Steel 8 p.c. pf	80	81¾	79¾	81½	+2⅝
121	122	200	Burns Brothers	105	105	104⅞	105	+1
9½	9¾	100	Butte Cop. & Zinc	120	120½	120	120½	+1½
21⅜	21⅞	200	Butte & Superior	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	−⅜
40	41⅜	100	California Packing	21⅞	21⅞	21¾	21¾	−⅛
19¾	20	3,900	California Petrol	41	41	41	41	+1⅛
60	61	3,800	California Pet. pf	19¼	20¼	19¼	19¾	+⅛
147	149	500	Canadian Pacific	58¾	61¼	58¾	60¼	+1½
64	65	300	Central Leather Co	146	148	146	148	+4½
38	39	10	Cerlam-Teed Prod	65	65	64⅛	64¼	+⅛
33	33	100	Cerro de Pasco Cop	38	38	38	38	..
200	200	200	Chandler Motor	33	33	33	33	−¼
22	22⅞	100	Chesapeake & Ohio	82¾	83	82¾	83	−1
43½	44	2,800	Chi. Great West. pf	58	58¼	57⅝	58½	+1
73	73½	1,300	Chi., Mil. & St. P	22½	22½	22½	22½	..
27	27	3,200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	45	45	43¾	43½	−⅛
59½	60	100	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	74	74	73½	73¾	..
15¼	15¼	1,000	C., R. I.& P.6 p.c.pf	23¼	23⅜	22⅝	23	..
41	41½	200	Chile Copper	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	..
40⅜	40⅝	6,200	Chile Copper	15⅝	15⅝	15⅛	15½	..
48	50	200	Col. Fuel & Iron	41	41¼	41	41¼	+⅛
40¼	40⅝	8,000	Col. & South. 1st pf	48	48⅝	45¼	45¼	+⅝
99½	100	400	Corn Prod. Ref	48⅛	48½	48¼	48¼	+⅛
62½	63	16,000	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	39¾	40¼	39½	40⅞	+⅞
..	39	900	Crucible Steel	99¾	99¾	99¼	99¼	+⅛
56¾	57	16,000	Cuba Cane Sugar	63	64⅛	62⅝	62⅝	+1
15¾	16¼	300	Distillers' Secur	50½	50½	50¼	50¼	−⅝
32	32⅜	1,200	Erie	57	57⅝	57	57	+1⅛
..	18	800	Erie 1st pf	16	16	15¾	15¾	..
148	149	1,300	Gaston, W. & W	32½	32¾	32	32	..
..	1.9	3,000	General Electric	32¼	32¼	32	32¼	+⅛
42⅛	43	100	General Motors	147¾	148¾	147¾	148¾	+2⅝
116½	120	200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	119	120	117½	120	+1
90	91	300	Goodrich pf	42¼	42¼	42½	42½	+⅛
31¼	32	2,000	Great Northern pf	100	100	100	100	..
40¼	41	100	G. N. ctfs. for O. P	89⅞	89⅞	89	89⅞	..
41½	42	1,200	Greene-Cananea	31⅞	32¼	31⅝	31⅝	+⅛
49	49¼	6,600	Haskell & Barker	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	+⅛
16¾	17	100	Inspiration Copper	41¾	42	41½	42	+⅛
49	50	200	Int. Agricultural	49½	49½	49	49¼	+1
17	17	25,250	Int. Agricultural pf	17	17	17	17	+½
57	57	100	Int. Mer. Marine	57	57	57	57	−1
30⅜	30⅝	90,600	Int. Mer. Marine pf	30⅜	30⅝	28	28½	−1¼
106	106½	1,000	Int. Nickel	106½	106½	101¼	102⅝	−1½
27⅝	28	1,200	Int. Paper	27⅝	27⅞	27⅛	27⅝	−⅛
36	36	300	Int. Paper pf., sta	36	36	35	35	−½
62	62	100	Kansas City South	62	62	62	62	..
188⅜	188⅝	2,300	Kennecott Copper	188⅛	188⅝	188⅛	188⅝	..
31¼	32¼	1,900	Lackawanna Steel	31¼	32¼	31¼	32	+⅝
84	85	700	Lehigh Valley	84	85	83¼	84½	+1⅛
59	59	100	Lorillard, P. Myers pf	59	59	59	59	+⅛
101¼	101½	12,000	Louis. & Nash	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	−2
115	115	100	Max. Motors 1st pf	115	115	115	115	..
53	53	12,000	Mexican Petroleum	53	53	53	53	+1
92¼	94	12,600	Midvale Steel	89	89⅝	88¼	89¼	+1½
48⅜	48⅝	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	48⅜	48⅝	48⅜	48⅝	+2⅝
8	8	2,700	Missouri Pacific	8	8	8	8	−⅛
23¼	23½	400	Mo. Pacific pf	23¼	23¼	22¾	23¼	−⅜
53¼	54	200	Nat. Acme	54	54	53½	54	..
30¼	30¾	300	Nat. Enam. & St	30¼	30¾	30¼	30¼	−⅛
49½	49¾	700	Nevada Con. Cop	49¼	49¾	49¼	49½	+½
20	20	1,500	N. Y. Central	72	72¼	71½	71½	−½
72	72¼	27,300	N. Y., N. H. & H	44½	45¼	42¼	42¾	−⅞
44½	45¼	200	N. Y. Ont. & West	20⅝	20⅝	20½	20½	−1¼
20⅝	20⅝	5,050	Northern Pacific	86	86	86	86	..
86	86	200	Ohio Cities Gas	36¼	37	36¼	36¼	−⅜
36¼	37	500	Ontario Mining	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	−⅛
10⅞	10⅞	600	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	91	91	91	91	+1
91	91	200	Penn. R. R	43⅞	43⅞	43⅝	43⅝	..
43⅞	43⅞	100	Philadelphia Co	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	−⅛
28¼	28¼	2,000	Pierce-Arrow	37½	37½	37½	37½	−⅛
37½	37½	300	Pittsburgh Coal	40	50½	48½	48½	−⅞
40	50½	300	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	80	80	80	80	..
80	80	300	Railway Steel Sp	68¼	68¾	68½	68½	−1⅛
68¼	68¾	500	Ray Con. Copper	53⅞	53⅞	53½	53¼	+⅛
53⅞	53⅞	68,900	Reading	24¼	24¾	24¼	24¼	+⅛
24¼	24¾	11,600	Rep. Iron & Steel	88½	89¾	87¾	88¼	+¾
88¼	89¾	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	85	86½	84	86¼	+2⅛
85	86½	300	Royal Dutch t r	99	99	99	99	+¼
99	99	700	St. Louis-San Fran	87	87	87	87	..
87	87	200	Savage Arms	12	12¼	12	12¼	..
12	12¼	300	Seab. Air Line pf	71	71	71	71	−2
71	71	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	17¾	18	17⅝	18	+⅛
17⅞	18	500	Sinclair Oil Refin	135	135	135	135	+1¼
135	135	100	Sloss-S. Steel & I	28	28	27¼	27¼	+⅛
28	28	100	Southern Pacific	64¼	64¾	64¼	64¼	+⅛
64¼	64¾	100	So. Porto Rico Sug	83	83	82½	82½	−⅛
83	83	1,200	Southern Railway	157	157	157	157	−3
157	157	100	Southern Ry. pf	23½	23½	23¼	23¼	−⅛
23½	23½	2,600	Studebaker Co	61½	61½	61½	61½	−⅛
61½	61½	200	Superior Steel	40½	41	40	40	..
40	40	600	Tenn. C. & C	38¾	38¾	38½	38½	..
38¾	38¾	2,000	Texas Co	18	18¼	17½	17⅝	+⅛
17⅝	18	3,800	Tobacco Products	145	147¼	144½	145	+⅞
145	147¼	100	Twin City R. T	57⅛	58	56¼	58	+1¾
57⅛	58	4,800	Union Pacific	40	40	40	40	−1
40	40	3,500	United Cigar Stores	121¼	121⅞	120¼	120½	+⅛
120¼	121	400	United Fruit	90¾	92	90¾	92	+2
90	92	3,600	U. S. Indus. Alco	124	124	124	124	..
124	124	1,300	U. S. Rubber	120	121	117¾	119	..
119	121	182,200	U. S. Steel	56	56¼	55	55	..
55	56	300	U. S. Steel pf	97¾	98⅞	96⅞	98¾	+⅝
98¾	98¾	1,000	Utah Copper	109¾	110	109¾	110	+⅛
46	47	400	Va.-Car. Chemical	77⅞	78¾	77⅞	78⅝	+⅛
103¼	108½	3,000	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	47⅞	47⅞	47	47	..
41½	42	100	Wabash pf. A	106	106	106	106	−1⅞
13⅞	14¼	300	Western Maryland	42	42	42	42	+⅛
20	20½	300	Western Pacific	14	14	14	14	..
89	90	500	Western Union Tel	20⅞	20⅞	20¼	20¼	+⅛
41¾	41¾	1,900	Westingh. E. & M	89½	89½	89¼	89¼	+⅛
41	41½	100	White Motors	42¼	42½	41¾	41¾	+⅛
58¼	59	300	Wilson & Co	41	41	41	41	+⅛
18⅜	19	2,700	Willys-Overland	60	60	58¼	58¼	+¼
				19⅜	19⅜	18⅜	18⅜	−⅛

MARKET AVERAGES

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	61.17	60 60	60.75	−.75
25 industrials	78.79	77.54	78.20	+.81
50 stocks	69.98	69.07	69.47	+.36

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
June 3	69.98	69.07	69.47	+.36
June 1	69.23	68.74	69.11	−.22
May 31	69.46	68.59	69.33	−.17
May 30	Holiday			
May 29	70.19	69.17	69.50	+.32
May 28	69.57	68.36	69.18	+.04
May 27	70.72	69.04	69.14	−1.68

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

June.	—High.	—Low.	Last.
*1918.	69.98 June 3	68.74 June 1	69.47
1917.	84.45 June 18	81.11 June 1	82.31
1916.	89.60 June 12	83.56 June 26	86.03
1915.	72.25 June 22	66.48 June 1	70.41
1914.	69.64 June 9	66.32 June 25	68.10
1913.	69.23 June 2	63.09 June 10	66.44

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.	—Low.	Last.
*1918.	74.22 May 16	64.12 Jan. 15	69.47
†1917.	90.46 Jan. 4	75.77 May 9	81.94
	Full Years.		
1917.	90.46 Jan. 4	57.43 Dec. 20	65.88
1916.	101.51 Nov. 20	80.91 Apr. 22	88.22
1915.	94.38 Oct. 22	58.89 Feb. 24	91.50
1914.	73.80 Dec. 31	57.41 July 30	60.20
1913.	79.10 Jan. 9	65.09 June 10	68.06
1912.	85.82 Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 1	78.29

*To date. †To corresponding date.

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

	Day.	—Net change.— Month.	Year.
25 railroads	73.84	+1.04	−6.75
8 industrials	93.40	−.13	+.26
6 public util.	89.64	−.06	+.54
1 municipal	92.87½	..	+3.62½

−6.12½

40 issues.....77.27 −.04 +.87 −8.48

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.	Low.	Last.
June 3	77.27	−.04	
June 1	77.31	+.01	
May 31	77.30	−.01	
May 30	Holiday.		
May 29	77.33	−.03	
May 28	77.36	−.21	
May 27	77.57	−.20	
May 25	77.77	−.10	
May 24	77.87	+.05	
May 23	77.82	+.03	
May 22	77.79	−.04	
May 21	77.83	+.02	

MONTHLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

June.	—High.	—Low.	Last.
*1918.	77.31 June 1	77.27 June 3	77.27
1917.	88.74 June 8	83.12 June 29	83.19
1916.	87.48 June 17	87.20 June 23	87.05
1915.	83.69 June 21	82.51 June 1	82.60
1914.	87.59 June 10	85.56 June 30	86.56
1913.	87.85 June 2	85.78 June 11	86.38

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	—High.	—Low.	Last.
*1918.	77.87 May 24	75.77 Apr. 9	77.27
†1917.	89.48 Jan. 29	83.23 May 27	83.70
	Full Years.		
1917.	89.48 Jan. 20	74.24 Dec. 20	76.80
1916.	89.18 Nov. 27	86.19 Apr. 23	88.64
1915.	87.62 Mar. 24	83.23 Jan. 2	86.67
1914.	89.42 Feb. 4	81.42 Dec. 2	81.98
1913.	92.81 Jan. 10	83.45 Dec. 18	86.84

*To date. †To corresponding date.

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. For. Sec.		Aug., 1919	97	97¼	7.10
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15, '20	90¾	93	7.10
City of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	94	97	6.65
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	96½	96⅝	6.00
French Gov.	5½	Apr., 1919	97⅜	98	6.90
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	95	97	8.10
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1920	102	103	5.50
Russian Gov.	6½	June, 1919	37	42	..
Do. rubles	6½	Dec., 1921	36	40	..
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	94	97	6.30
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	101¼	102	3.90

Company Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Sep., 1918	99¼	99¾	5.75
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Sep., 1919	96¾	97¾	..
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	90	95	7.50
Am. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1919	99¾	99¾	6.15
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	98½	99	6.00
Ark. Val. Ry., L. & P.	6	July, 1919	95	97½	8.00
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	99⅝	100	5.00
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	98⅝	99¼	6.00
Beth. S. Corp.	5	Feb.15,'19	98⅝	98¾	7.20
B. R. T.	5	July, 1918	96	97	..
C., B. & Q.	5	July, 1919	99¼	99¾	6.25
C. & W. Ind.	6	Sep., 1919	99¾	99¾	6.50
Can. North.	6	Sep. 2, '18	99¾	99¾	7.50
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar., 2, '24	98¾	99¼	6.75
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1919	99¾	100	6.00
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1920	98½	99½	6.30
Del. & Hud.	5	Jan., 1921	98¼	99	6.50
Erie R. R.	6	Aug., 1920	97½	97¾	8.30
Fed. Sug. R.		Jan., 1920	95	96¼	7.00
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	July, 1919	100¼	100¾	5.40
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	July, 1920	100¾	101	5.45
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	99¼	99½	6.00
Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1921	98	99	6.00
G. T. of Can.	6	Aug., 1918	98⅛	100	5.00
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	97⅝	97¾	6.10
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1918	99¾	99¾	6.00
Kan. C. Ry.	6½	July, 1918	97½	99	6.50
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	Nov.15,'18	99	99½	5.70
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	July 10,'21	93¾	94½	6.25
Louis. G. & E.	6	Sep., 1920	95¾	97¾	6.00
Mich. C. R. R.	5	May, 1918	99¾	100	6.00
Miss. V. G. & E.	5	May, 1922	74	80	9.00
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1919	91	93	12.00
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	99	100	5.00
N. Y. C. R. R.	5	Sep., 1919	99⅛	99⅜	6.00
Okla. G. & E.	6	June, 1919	95	98	7.75
Penn. Co.	4½	June15,'21	93¾	93¾	5.90
Phil. El. Co.	6	Feb., 1920

Keystone Tire & Rubber Co.

Special Circular Giving Late Information Mailed on Request.

MILLER & COMPANY
Members of New York Stock Exchange
120 Broadway New York

Delaware
Corporate Offices Maintained
U. S. Corporation Co.
65 Cedar St., N. Y.

GUARANTY SECURITIES CORPORATION
CHANGE OF NAME.

After April fifteenth, with the approval of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York, the Secretary of State and the Superintendent of Insurance, the above corporation will be known as
CONTINENTAL GUARANTY CORPORATION.

This involves no change of ownership, management or operation.
244 Madison Avenue, New York City.

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HISHOLM & CHAPMAN
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Mark A. Noble Theodore C. Corwin
NOBLE & CORWIN
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Bankers Trust Guaranty Trust
Equitable Trust Union Trust
Telephone 1111 Broad

To the Holders of the Purchase Money Six Per Cent. 90 Year Gold Bonds due 1997 of the Kings County Electric Light & Power Company, secured by mortgage to Central Trust Company of New York, dated October 1, 1898:

The Kings County Electric Light & Power Company, being the owner of all of the capital stock of Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn, proposes to merge that company into itself, and has applied to the undersigned as Trustee under its Purchase Money Mortgage dated October 1, 1898, for approval of said merger as provided in Article VII of said mortgage.

The merger is proposed to be effected pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New York, and the terms and conditions thereof as prescribed by the statute provide that upon merger, the Kings County Electric Light & Power Company shall acquire and become and be possessed of all the estate, property rights, privileges and franchises of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn.

Pursuant to the terms of said mortgage, the Trustee will hear and consider any objections to the merger that may be presented by the holders of any of the bonds secured by said mortgage so it, at its office, No. 54 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, within sixty days after the completion of the publication of this notice which will be completed on the 2nd day of July, 1918.

Dated, New York, May 21, 1918.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee,
54 Wall Street, New York City.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

WESTINGHOUSE
Electric & Manufacturing Company
East Pittsburgh, Pa.

Notice of Annual Meeting of Stockholders.
To the Stockholders of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company:

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company will be held at the chief office of the Company in the Borough of East Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, on Wednesday, June 12, 1918, at ten o'clock A. M., for the election of four directors, to serve for a term of four years, for the approval and ratification of all action of the Board of Directors of the Company since the last annual meeting of stockholders, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books will be closed on Thursday, the 23rd day of May, 1918, at three o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on Thursday, the 13th day of June, 1918, at ten o'clock A. M.

JAMES C. BENNETT, Secretary.
Dated May 23, 1918.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE KEEWIS REALTY CO., INC.

To the Stockholders of the Keewis Realty Co., Inc.:

Gentlemen: A special meeting of the stockholders of the Keewis Realty Co., Inc., will be held on the 5th day of June, 1918, at 3 o'clock P. M. of that day at the office of the company, No. 115 Broadway, Room 817, in the City of New York, State of New York, for the purpose of voting upon the proposition to reduce the capital stock from $225,000, consisting of 2,250 shares of the par value of $100 each, to $191,250, to consist of 2,250 shares of the par value of $85 each, and to authorize the distribution of $15 per share in cash to the stockholders of this company.

J. EDWARD MURPHY, President.
E. T. HAWKINS, Secretary.

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J. EDWARD MURPHY, President.
E. T. HAWKINS, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MANUFACTURERS TRUST COMPANY:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Manufacturers Trust Company will be held at its office, 774 Broadway, Brooklyn Borough, New York City, N. Y., on June 14th, 1918, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of having submitted to them an agreement bearing date May 20th, 1918, between the Manufacturers Trust Company and the West Side Bank (of New York) for the merger of said West Side Bank into the said Manufacturers Trust Company, and of having said stockholders consider and approve the said agreement.

Dated, May 29th, 1918.
NATHAN S. JONAS, President.
JAMES H. CONROY, Secretary.

MARINE EARNINGS DROP $14,756,752

Net Result for Last Year Estimated at $11,070,543, Against $26,027,295 in 1916.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the International Mercantile Marine Company, held in Jersey City yesterday, P. A. S. Franklin, President of the company, announced that "owing to the present unusual conditions abroad," it had been impossible to obtain the necessary data from which to draw up the annual report of the company, giving the income account for 1917 and the balance sheet as of Dec. 31 last. Instead of the report, President Franklin submitted a tentative statement, giving a comparison of the earnings for 1917, as nearly as it had been possible to estimate them, with those for 1916, which was the largest year in respect to earnings of the company's history. This statement included the following table:

	1917. Estimated.	1916. Actual.	Decrease.
Gross Earnings, (after providing for British Excess Profits Duty,) also miscellaneous earnings and Insurance Fund surplus for the year	$57,254,818.00	$83,449,730.00	$31,194,907.00
Deduct: Gross Operating and General Expenses, including U. S. Income Tax and Excess Profits Tax and British Income Tax; also interest on debenture bonds of subsidiary companies	39,590,548.59	55,061,353.49	15,470,805.00
Net Earnings, before providing for interest on I. M. M. Co. bonds and depreciation on steamers	$17,664,269.41	$28,388,372.41	$15,724,103.00
Interest on I. M. M. Co. bonds	2,863,480.00	3,191,588.06	328,126.00
	$15,800,809.41	$30,196,784.35	$14,895,975.00
Depreciation on Steamers	4,230,265.92	4,160,488.64	*70,777.00
Net Result	$11,070,543.49	$26,027,295.71	$14,956,752.00

*Increase.

The foregoing statement represents earnings of steamers directly operated by the International Mercantile Marine Company, together with earnings of the subsidiary companies (largely British) of which the entire issues of capital stock are owned by the International Mercantile Marine Company, except Frederick Leyland & Co., Ltd., of which company about 42 per cent. of the preferred shares and 98 per cent. of the common shares are owned by the International Mercantile Marine Company.

Still 67% of Unpaid Back Dividends.

The indicated net earnings of $11,070,543, although, as shown, considerably less than half those made in 1916, none the less amount to 15.9 per cent. on the $49,872,000 of common stock outstanding, after allowing for normal dividends of 6 per cent. on the $51,725,500 of preferred stock. This does not take into account, however, the fact that there are still 67 per cent. of unpaid back dividends on the preferred stock, whose dividends are cumulative, before the common stock is in line for distribution.

Retiring Directors of the company were re-elected by the stockholders, most of whom were represented at the meeting by proxies. One of the few stockholders present in person expressed the general curiosity regarding the much-discussed negotiations for the sale of the company's British properties, by inquiring of President Franklin.

Mr. Franklin replied that it was impossible to give any definite information as yet, beyond the fact that negotiations were in progress and were going satisfactorily so far. He announced that a special meeting of the stockholders would be called at the proper time, when the entire transaction will be submitted to them as a whole for approval. The negotiations, he admitted in response to questions, involve the outright sale of all the British assets of the corporation.

1916 Earnings Exceptionally Large.

Mr. Franklin in his prepared statement to the stockholders said:

The International Mercantile Marine Company can secure the earnings of the British companies, which constitute a large majority of the totals shown, only through the declaration of dividends.

In making a comparison with 1916 results it seems proper to remind stockholders that the earnings for that year were exceptionally large, and, as explained in the company's last annual report, a marked decrease in 1917 net earnings was to be expected because of Government requisitioning of all of the company's steamers. The British steamers were requisitioned by the British Government in April, 1917, and American steamers by the United States Government in October, 1917. The two Belgian steamers in the fleet were requisitioned by that Government as of 1916, so that all the steamers of your fleet are now operating under charter to their respective Governments. In addition to the reduction of earnings there has also been a very material increase in taxation, both here and abroad.

Bonded Indebtedness Reduced.

The tentative income account submitted by President Franklin is of interest, aside from the decrease in earnings shown, because it discloses that the bonded indebtedness of the company has been very considerably decreased in the past year, partly through the retirement of some of the outstanding first mortgage and collateral trust 6 per cent. bonds through the operation of the sinking fund, and partly, it appears, although no statement was made on this point, by the retirement of outstanding debentures of some of the company's subsidiaries.

The company's bonded indebtedness on Dec. 31, 1916, was $50,376,714, of which $39,497,000 consisted of the I. M. M. 6s and $10,879,714 of debentures of the subsidiary companies. The sum of $400,000 was paid into the sinking fund on Oct. 1, 1917, in accordance with the provision for a 1 per cent. sinking fund in the trust deed, and by this means, as the bonds were selling below par, $438,000 of them were purchased and retired. During the year, also, all the outstanding debentures were retired, leaving the company's present bonded indebtedness $39,001,000, and reducing the interest charges from $3,191,588 to $2,363,480, as stated by President Franklin.

During last year 10 per cent., and on May 3 this year 5 per cent. more was paid on the accrued back dividends of the preferred stock, reducing the unpaid percentage from 82 to 67 per cent.

EXPRESS DEFICIT $184,000.

Figures to be Considered in Hearings on Plea for Higher Rates.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—An Interstate Commerce Commission report made public today shows that the eight interstate express companies recorded a net deficit in 1917 of $184,000, as compared with earnings of $8,026,000 in 1916. The Adams Company lost heavily, its deficit being $3,137,000, while other companies made smaller profits than the year before.

By companies, net earnings were as follows: American, $679,000; Wells Fargo, $651,000; Southern, $949,000; Great Northern, $222,000; Northern, $270,000; Western, $98,000, and Canadian, $62,000.

These figures will be considered by the Interstate Commerce Commission in deciding upon the companies' pending application for a 10 per cent. increase in rates. Director General McAdoo, after recently approving the plans for the consolidation of the four principal companies, is said to have indicated a hope that this increase would be allowed.

The Great Northern, Northern and Western Companies now are negotiating for admission to the Union Express Corporation, and probably will be included, it was said today. Operations under the new plan will start July 1.

SENDS WARNING TO BANKS.

Strong Says Debt Certificates Must Be Used for Income Tax Payments.

Benjamin Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, sent out yesterday a circular letter to banks and trust companies regarding special Government deposits of receipts from income and excess profits taxes, due June 15. Institutions which have not qualified as Government depositaries are requested to make the necessary arrangements, and those which have qualified are advised to make deposits of additional collateral in order that they may be qualified to hold Government deposits of a larger amount than they are now entitled to keep.

Governor Strong calls attention to the importance of encouraging bank depositors and clients to use the United States certificates of indebtedness, maturing June 25, in payment of the taxes, and asks the banks to bear in mind the obligation that they "shall under no circumstances permit the defeat of the purpose for which such certificates of indebtedness were issued, either by cashing them for their customers or making loans upon them to enable their customers to make payment of taxes in cash instead of by using these certificates of indebtedness."

The importance of co-operating with the Treasury Department, Governor Strong declares, cannot be overstated in view of the fact that there are outstanding more than $1,740,000,000 of such certificates and that their presentment for payment would not only cause a serious dislocation of funds, but also would require the Government to make heavy withdrawals of money now held by depositaries in order to provide funds to pay for the certificates presented. Governor Strong says that any depositary which fails to comply with the requirements will, under the terms of the Treasury Department circular, be disqualified as a depositary for any moneys arising from the payment of taxes.

THE COTTON MARKET

Close Steady, with Net Loss of Only 4 to 24 Points, in Spite of Submarine Raid Here.

A remarkable feature of the local cotton market yesterday was the resilience it showed in the face of news of the submarine raid on the Atlantic coast, which in normal circumstances, it was agreed by many observers, with its attendant jump in marine insurance and interruption to export traffic, would have meant a big break in prices. The market had been so thoroughly liquidated, however, by the aggressive selling of last Friday and Saturday, and the short interest had grown to such proportions, that although there was considerable irregularity and some moments of excitement, the close was very steady and the net decline in prices for the day ranged only from 4 to 24 net points.

With the technical position of the market what it was, much more interest was excited by reports of heavy sales of spots out of the local stocks at very large premiums on July deliveries, and the continued strength of near positions in Liverpool. This latter factor is generally attributed to the steady widening of differences between good middling and lower grades as between Liverpool and Southern markets. All the good crop news has apparently been discounted and there still remains an insistent demand for cotton even down to the tinges, so long as it is spinnable. The first Government condition report is expected today, and the market is all prepared for a condition well above the ten-year average.

The market opened with July in demand here at an advance of 31 points on this firm spot basis, while new crop months were off from 1 to 21 points. The early July demand was soon satisfied and the entire list was selling lower when the submarine news first arrived. There was no perceptible acceleration of the decline, however, and there were several upward bulges, especially just before the close, on covering and evening-up by the preponderant short side.

Exports yesterday were 4,400 bales. Southern spot markets, where not closed for Confederate Memorial Day, were unchanged to 50 points higher.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Sat.
June	...	...	...	24.48 bid	24.52
July	24.60	24.90	24.28	24.45@24.52	24.40
Aug.	...	...	...	24.05 bid	24.14
Sept.	23.60	23.60	23.60	23.25 bid	23.45
Oct.	23.40	23.40	22.78	23.00@23.03	23.20
Nov.	...	...	...	22.76 bid	22.96
Dec.	22.80	23.00	22.38	22.71@22.74	22.91
Jan.	22.55	22.77	22.40	22.50 bid	22.74
Feb.	...	...	...	22.48 bid	22.69
March	22.75	22.75	22.55	22.63 bid	22.75

The local market for spot cotton was unchanged at 29 cents for middling upland; sales 250 bales.

Southern spot markets were—Augusta, 29; Memphis, 30, and Little Rock, 29.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Monday.	Last week.	Last year.
Port receipts	5,586	6,560	9,465
Exports	4,400	617	15,527
Exports, season	3,561,673	3,496,164	5,104,022
New York stocks	161,989	160,045	47,0 2
Port stocks	1,228,091	1,294,811	794,468
Interior receipts	Season over.		
Interior shipments	Season over.		
New York arrivals	5,490	5,604	4,890

Liverpool cables—Spot cotton quiet; middling, old contracts, 52 points higher, at 21.85d; good middling, new contract, 20 points higher, at 21.01d. Sales, 2,000 bales; American, 1,000. Imports, 16,000; American, 12,000. Futures opened quiet, at 13 to 20 points decline. Closed irregular, at a net advance of 28 points to a decline of 24 points. June, 21.66d; July, 20.66d; August, 19.65d; September, 18.87d; October, 18.42d. Manchester—Yarns firm; cloths, a fair business doing.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The grain trade believes that the Government report, due on Friday, will show a considerable improvement over last month. Private reports issued on Monday were very favorable, pointing to a Winter wheat yield of from 640,000,000 to 660,000,000 bushels, and a Spring crop of from 300,000,000 to 330,000,000 bushels. The visible supply in the United States showed a decrease for the week of 1,723,000 bushels, bringing the total to 1,181,000 bushels at the principal visible supply points, compared with 28,896,000 bushels last year.

RYE.

Market weaker; No. 2 Western, $1.81, cost and freight, New York.

CORN.

Pronounced weakness prevailed in the corn market. Final prices showed a rally of about a cent a bushel from the lowest, but were from 1¾c to 2¾c below the final of Saturday. The news of the submarine raid and the closing of the Atlantic ports against outward shipments proved a disturbing element, which had a tendency to check buying. The visible supply in the United States decreased 1,390,000 bushels, and the total was 13,902,000 bushels, compared with 2,620,000 bushels a year ago. In the local cash market kiln dried No. 3 yellow was quoted at 81.63¾ and No. 4 yellow at $1.63¾, cost and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
June	$1.31	$1.27⅝	$1.28⅝	$1.30¼	...
July	1.33⅝	1.30¼	1.31¼	1.33⅝	1.49

OATS.

While most of the news in the oats market was of a bearish character, prices ruled comparatively steady as a result of further export sales, and final quotations were little changed from those of Saturday. The visible supply in the United States increased 326,000, bringing the total to 20,823,000 bushels, compared with 17,484,000 last year. The local cash market was steady; standard nominal at 76@73½c; No. 2 white, 80c; No. 3 white, 78½@79c; No. 4 white, 76@78½c; fancy clipped white, 80¼@82c; ordinary clipped white, 79½@80c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
June	70¾	69¼	70	70	...
July	66¼	65	65¼	65¾	58

PROVISIONS.

The provision market showed pronounced firmness early owing to a sharp advance in the price of live hogs and a bullish interpretation of the monthly statement of stocks. Later reports, however, corrected the stocks, making a more bearish showing, and toward the close the market was easier, influenced also by the decline in corn. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 18,000. Kansas City received 10,000 and Omaha 4,500 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard— July	24.65	24.17	24.27	24.17	21.32
September	24.75	24.35	24.50	24.40	21.47
Ribs— July	22.27	21.92	22.00	21.85	20.77
September	22.72	22.40	22.45	22.32	20.87
Pork— July	41.80	40.85	40.75	40.35	38.00
September	...	...	...	40.85	40.60	38.00

COFFEE.

An early decline was followed by rallies in the coffee market yesterday, which evidently resulted from apprehensions that the appearance of a German submarine off the Atlantic Coast and the announcement of higher marine war risks might interfere with imports or increase the cost of transportation. There was no special nervousness, but there was scattered covering or trade buying, which influenced prices in a narrow market, with July selling up from 8.10c to 8.16c and December from 8.40c to 8.48c. The general list closed at a net advance of 3 to 8 points. In the spot department business remained quiet and no change was reported in prices, with Rio 7s quoted at 8¾c and Santos 4s at 10⅝c to 11¼c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	...	...	8.17@8.18	8.10
July	8.16	8.10	8.17@8.18	8.10
August	...	...	8.26@8.27	8.18
September	8.35	8.32	8.35@8.36	8.27
October	...	...	8.41@8.42	8.33
November	...	...	8.46@8.47	8.39
December	8.48	8.40	8.51@8.53	8.45

SUGAR.

There has been no decided change in refined sugar, the supply at least equalling the demand, and all refiners quoting on the basis of 7.45c for fine granulated. It is not thought probable that the final outturn will exceed 4,200,000 tons. The International Sugar Committee reports the following purchases, afloat and June shipment: 300,800 tons Cubas at 4.985c, cost and freight; 5,100 tons Porto Rico at 6.008c, cost, insurance, and freight; 5,300 tons Santo Domingos, afloat for New York, (for Canada,) 450 tons Venezuelas, prompt shipment, boat at 4.749c, cost, insurance, and freight.

WESTERN MARYLAND EARNS $4,077,134

Net Operating Income Shows Decline of $374,625, but Surplus Gains $322,225, Standing at $1,641,285.

The Western Maryland Railway Company notes in its report for 1917 that the present is not the only time when the road was under Government control. Quoting from the statement for the year ended Sept. 30, 1863, the report says:

"Immediately after the battle of Gettysburg the road and rolling stock were for about eight days under the control of the Government. No passengers or freight, other than for the use of the army, were transported over the road. Our entire equipment was at the service of the Government, and we have no hesitation in saying has done them valuable service. Our cars were not for the time confined exclusively to our own road, but were sent to wherever wanted. During the time mentioned a large number of locomotives, drawing immense trains, were run over the road, testing the permanent character of the work and its ability to accommodate a much larger business than can be thrown upon it at its present terminus."

In the year ended Dec. 31, 1917, the company's operating revenues amounted to $13,638,449, an increase of $1,670,467 over the preceding year. Of the gross income fully 70 cents to the dollar was absorbed in running expenses and upkeep, the total of $9,561,315 being $2,045,093 greater than in 1916. The net operating income amounted to $4,077,134, a decline of $374,625, and the surplus, after making all deductions, totalled $1,641,285, an increase of $322,225. The gain in surplus was accounted for in part by the fact that outside income amounted to $813,314, against $198,221 the year before.

CENTRAL EARNINGS LOWER.

Deficit for First Four Months Under Government $2,417,953.

For the first four months of operation under Government control, the New York Central Lines report operating revenues of $70,078,250, an increase of $6,353,664, compared with 1917, and operating expenses of $59,585,432, an increase of $10,588,343. The net operating revenue amounted to $10,492,817, a decrease of $4,234,679, and the "operating income" totaled $7,066,965, a decrease of $4,216,068. The deficit for the four months' period ended April 30 is given as $2,417,953, which is equivalent to a decrease of $4,937,406, compared with the surplus recorded for the corresponding period last year.

Figures for the month of April show operating revenues of $19,880,973, an increase of $2,850,142, and operating expenses of $15,314,582, an increase of $2,641,556. The net income for the month amounted to $991,765, an increase of $8,935.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON for year ended Dec. 31—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Total oper'g revenue	$33,212,404	$25,646,425	$21,311,187
Balance aft. exp. and taxes	7,409,653	6,125,228	4,215,053
Other inc.	1,345,644	1,397,557	1,364,687
Gross inc.	8,755,297	7,522,785	5,579,740
Sur.aft.chg.	5,008,106	4,021,639	2,060,060
Dividends	1,586,220	1,580,238	1,005,520
Balance	3,421,886	2,461,391	1,054,530

TEXAS & PACIFIC—

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
April gross	1,901,034	1,724,977	173,057
Net after tax.	428,692	328,213	100,479
4 mos. gross	7,707,407	6,917,393	790,014
Net after tax.	1,547,538	1,464,844	82,694

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN for year ended Dec. 31—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Total op. rev.	1,289,433	1,217,695	1,182,907
Def. after exp. and taxes	2,345	*111,496	*2,143
Other income	270,401	194,962	115,018
Gross income	268,116	306,457	117,161
Sur. after chg.	95,896	16,523	†174,990

*Income. †Deficit.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES for the month of April—

New York Central Railroad (excluding Boston & Albany Railroad):	1918.	Increase
Operating revenues	$19,880,973	$2,850,142
Operating expenses	15,314,582	2,641,556
Net operating revenue	4,566,390	208,586
1-12 annual taxes	892,618	*5,596
Uncollectible ry. revs.	898,603	*6,865
Operating income	3,672,197	214,971
Other income	1,120,821	*58,815
Gross income	5,093,018	156,125
Deductions from income	4,101,253	147,189
Net income	991,765	8,935
Boston & Albany Railroad:		
Operating revenues	2,095,892	172,678
Operating expenses	1,979,192	297,517
Net operating revenue	465,988	*44,875
1-12 annual taxes	75,586	19,778
Uncollectible ry. revs.	41	7
Total deductions	75,628	19,785
Operating income	390,360	*55,597
Other income	29,180	*430
Gross income	419,541	*56,028
Deductions from income	428,852	16,606
Net deficit	4,311	*172,694

*Surplus in previous year.

Michigan Central Railroad:			
Operating revenues	5,620,415	1,245,067	
Operating expenses	3,699,634	503,400	
Net operating revenue	1,920,781	741,667	
1-12 annual taxes	174,700	18,700	
Uncollectible ry. revs.	2,696	2,300	
Total deductions	177,396	21,000	
Operating income	1,743,385	720,666	
Other income	81,763	*11,407	
Gross income	1,825,149	709,259	
Deductions from income	840,687	*272,226	
Net income	984,511	981,485	

For the four months ended April 30—

New York Central Railroad (excluding Boston & Albany Railroad):	1918.	1917.	Decrease.
Operating revenues	70,078,250	63,353,661	
Operating expenses	59,585,432	10,588,343	
Net operating revenue	10,492,817	*4,234,679	
4 months' taxes accrued	3,420,698	*12,737	
Uncollectible ry. revs.	5,153	*5,373	
Total deductions	3,425,851	*18,611	
Operating income	7,066,965	*4,216,068	
Other income	5,374,089	*375,863	
Gross income	12,441,054	*4,791,933	
Deductions from income	14,359,000	145,478	
Net deficit	2,417,953	*4,937,406	

†Surplus in previous year.

Per cent. return on operating investment, twelve months to April 30, 1918, 5.46.

Boston & Albany Railroad:			
Operating revenues	6,997,424	341,957	
Operating expenses	6,227,373	846,068	
Net operating revenue	770,051	*504,101	
4 months' taxes accrued	300,873	41,272	
Uncollectible ry. revs.	419	*1,722	
Total deductions	301,092	39,549	
Operating income	468,958	*543,650	
Other income	122,679	*2,000	
Gross income	591,637	*545,650	
Deductions from income	1,637,442	42,163	
Net deficit	1,073,804	†587,825	

†Increase in deficit.

Per cent. return on operating investment, twelve months to April 30, 1918, 3.90.

Michigan Central Railroad:			
Operating revenues	18,766,270	2,693,688	
Operating expenses	14,066,830	2,001,414	
Net operating revenue	4,069,440	692,273	
4 months' taxes accrued	673,400	49,400	
Uncollectible ry. revs.	4,156	1,222	
Total deductions	677,556	50,622	
Operating income	3,391,884	641,651	
Other income	850,154	*14,738	
Gross income	3,742,037	626,916	
Deductions from income	5,282,180	*616,295	
Net income	459,856	†1,243,219	

*Decrease. †Deficit in previous year.

Per cent. return on operating investment, twelve months to April 30, 1918, 6.37.

Public Utility.

ILLINOIS TRACTION controlled properties for year ended Dec. 31—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross earn.	$14,040,870	$12,668,447	$11,187,986
Balance aft. exp. and taxes	4,801,094	5,076,648	4,530,425
Sur.aft.chg.	1,076,728	902,584	808,912
Pf. divs.	432,750	428,130	428,130
Com. divs.	368,732	367,584	367,539
Balance	275,246	106,870	8,148

Miscellaneous.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE CO. estimated results of operations of the company and subsidiaries, including Frederick Leyland & Co., Ltd., (American Line, Red Star Line, White Star Line, Atlantic Transport Line, Dominion Line, and Leyland Lines,) for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1917. Estimated.	1916. Actual.	Decrease.
*Gross earn.	$67,254,818	$83,449,730	$31,194,908
Exp., taxes, and subsid. co. inter.	39,590,548	55,061,353	15,470,805
Net earn.	17,664,270	28,388,373	15,724,103
Int. on I. M. M. bonds	2,363,480	3,191,588	828,128
Steamer dep.	4,230,266	4,160,488	†69,777
Net result	11,070,543	20,027,296	14,956,753

*Gross earnings, after providing for British excess profits duty, also miscellaneous earnings and insurance fund surplus for the year. †Increase.

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. sales—

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
May	18,726,866	16,598,487	1,128,178
Five months	76,339,913	74,006,019	1,333,893

American Capital in Canada

The penetration of American capital into the Dominion of Canada has been most marked of recent years, and it is estimated that U. S. investments in Canada now approximate $1,272,000,000.

Canada's potentialities chiefly lie in her rich undeveloped natural resources—forests, mines, fisheries, water powers. As nearest neighbor and following intimate relationships during the great war, the United States seems destined to play an important part in the further progress of the Dominion after the war.

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Publication Office 29 Broadway, N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY CO.
New York, June 3, 1918.
PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK
DIVIDEND NO. 77.

A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable Monday, July 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business Thursday, June 13, 1918.

Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

S. S. DeLANO, Treasurer.

H. C. WICK, Secretary.

LACKAWANNA STEEL COMPANY.
Notice of Dividend on Common Stock.

The Board of Directors of Lackawanna Steel Company at a meeting held May 23rd, 1918, declared out of surplus net earnings, a quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) and an extraordinary dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½%) on the outstanding Common Stock of this Company, payable June 29th, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 14th, 1918.

Checks will be mailed.

J. P. HIGGINSON, Treasurer.

May 28th, 1918.

STANDARD MOTOR CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
172-180 Whiton St., Jersey City, N. J.
June 3, 1918.

The Directors of the Standard Motor Construction Company have this day declared a dividend of twenty per cent. (20%) on the capital stock of the Company out of the current earnings, payable July 15, 1918, to stockholders of record, 12 o'clock noon, June 3, 1918.

LEWIS SPINKS, Treasurer.

Computing-Tabulating-Recording Company

50 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.

The Board of Directors of this Company has today declared a regular quarterly dividend of seventy-five cents, payable July 15, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 25, 1918. Transfer books will not be closed.

May 28, 1918. J. S. Ogsbury, Treasurer.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Monday, July 15, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, June 20, 1918.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.
St. Louis, Mo., May 27, 1918.

A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, payable July 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 24th, 1918. Checks will be mailed.

T. T. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

AMERICAN CAN CO.

A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable July 1st, 1918, to Stockholders of record at the close of business June 14th, 1918. Transfer Books will remain open. Checks mailed.

R. H. ISMON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA WATER & POWER CO.
DIVIDEND No. 18.

A dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. (1¼%) for the quarter ending June 30th, has been declared upon the capital stock of this Company, payable July 1st, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 19th.

F. J. ALLEN, Secretary.

June 3, 1918.

THE TEXAS COMPANY,
Houston, Texas.

A dividend of $2.50 per share on the outstanding capital stock of this company has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable June 29th, to stockholders of record June 14, 1918.

GUY CARROLL, Assistant Treasurer.

June 3, 1918.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY
16, 18, 20 and 22 William Street,
New York City.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, JUNE 11th, 1918. Polls will be open from twelve o'clock noon to one o'clock P. M.

AUGUSTUS V. HEELY, Secretary.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SCHLIEPER, MACK & CO., INC., Bankrupt. — In Bankruptcy. — No. 25,885.—CHARLES SHONGOOD, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, June 4th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., at 49-53 East 21st Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a large stock of Ladies' Bags, Pocketbooks, Belts, and Caps, and a large quantity of Raw Leather, Metal Frames, Piece Goods, (including Cottons, Silks, and Fancies,) Belt-buckles, Trimmings, Imported Fancy Beltings and Metal Buckles used in connection therewith, and Machinery and Fixtures, including Machines, Power Tables, Motor, Desks, Chairs, Filing Cabinets, Safe, Partition, &c.

LOUIS JERSAWIT, Receiver.

CHARLES L. GREENHALL, Attorney for Receiver, 120 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RANDOLPH S. BATES, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, June 11, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 300 Mulberry St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Linings, Silesia, Rubber Coats, Gloves, Police Equipments, Material, Safe, etc.

PETER B. OLNEY, JR., Receiver.

SIEGEL, CORN & SIEGEL, Attorneys for Receiver, 51 Chambers Street, New York.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, District of Columbia, June 1, 1918.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, Room 509, District Building, until 2 o'clock P. M., June 14, 1918, for constructing and erecting portable school buildings at the locations within the District of Columbia designated by the Board of Education. Blank forms of proposal, plans, specifications, and all necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 427, District Building. A deposit of five dollars will be required from bidders to insure the return of the plans and specifications. Louis Brownlow, John G. D. Knight, W. Gwynn Gardiner, Commissioners, D. C.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS.

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	98½	99
2s, coupon, 1930	98½	99
2s, coupon, '38, reg	98½	99
3s, registered, 1918	99½	100
3s, coupon, 1918	99½	100
3s, registered, 1946	85	89
3s, coupon, 1946	85	89
3s, conversion, 1947	85	89
4s, registered, 1925	106	106½
4s, coupon, 1925	106	106½
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	97½	98½
3s, Panama, '61, reg	85	88
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	85	88

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Satur-day. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	99¼	99½	99½
4½s June, 1965	99¼	99⅝	99¼
4½s Mar., 1963	99¼	99⅝	99¼
4½s Nov., 1957	99¼	99⅝	99¼
4½s May, 1957	99¼	99⅞	99¼
4½s Mar., 1960-30	93	93⅝	93
4½s April, 1966	93	93⅞	93
4½s Mar., 1965	93	93½	93¼
4½s Mar., 1962	93	93½	93¼
4½s Sept., 1960	93	93½	93¼
4s May, 1959	89¾	90½	89¾
4s Nov., 1958	89¾	90½	89¾
4s May, 1957	89¾	90½	89¾
4s Nov., 1956	88¾	90½	88¾
4s Nov., 1955	88¾	90½	88¾
4s Nov., 1936	90	..	90
4s May, 1919	99¼	..	99½
4s Nov., 1918	99¼	..	99½

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Satur-day. Bid.
3½s Nov., 1953	79¼	..	79¼
3½s Nov., 1954	79¾	..	79¾
3½s May, 1954	79¾	..	79¾

The following are quoted on percentage basis:

4½s 1924-1931	4.75	4.50	4.75
4½s 1921-1923	4.75	4.50	4.75
4½s 1919-1920	4.75	4.50	4.75
4½s 1918-1923	4.75	4.50	4.75
4½s 1924-1932	4.75	4.50	4.75
3½s 1940-1953	4.75	4.60	4.75
3½s 1930-1930	4.75	4.60	4.75
3½s 1922-1929	4.75	4.55	4.75
3½s 1918	5.00	4.25	5.00
3s 1940-1953	4.80	4.60	4.80
3s 1926-1930	4.80	4.60	4.80
3s 1918-1925	4.80	4.60	4.80

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
195 Cities Service	213½	212	212	215
223 Cities Service pf	75½	75	75	76

	Bid.	Ask.
Adiron. Elec. Power	15	18
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	72	75
Am. Gas & Electric	85	88
Am. Gas & Elec. pf	39½	40½
Am. Light & Traction	100	104
Am. Light & Trac. pf	95	96
Am. Power & Light	88	42½
Am. Power & Light pf	68	72
Am. Public Utilities	..	23
Am. Public Utilities pf	50	60
Am. W. W. & Elec	4½	6
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	57	60
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	13	14
Carolina Power & Light	25	30
Carolina P. & L. pf	87	91
Colorado Power	24	26
Colorado Power pf	97	100
Columbus Electric pf	70	77
Com. Pow., Ry. & L	20	23
Com. Pow., Ry. & L. pf	46	48
Conn. Power pf	80	84
Consumers Power pf	80	85
Dayton Power & L. pf	80	81
Eastern Texas Electric	54	58
Eastern Texas Elec. pf	72	76
El Paso Electric	..	90
El Paso Electric pf	81	85
Electric B. & S. pf	91	93
Empire Dist. Elec. pf	70	75
Federal Light & Trac.	10	10
Federal Lt. & Trac. pf	27	33
Galveston-Hous. Elec	19	..
Galveston-Hous. El. pf	55	65
Gas & Elec. Securities	200	250
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf	80	85
Idaho Power 7% pf	98	100

Bonds.

Alabama Water 6s, '20	97	..	97
Am. W. W. & El. 5s	63	66	66
Appalach. Pow. 5s, '39	68	72	68
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	91	93	93
Col. G. & S. deb. 5s, '27	70	76	76
Commonwealth Power (New) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100	99
Conn. Power 5s, 1963	85	90	90
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	84	89	89
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	82	86½	86½
El Paso Elec. col. 5s	85	90	90
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	74	78	78
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	87	90	90
Int.-M. Ry., L. & P. 6s	98¼	98¾	98
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '38	80	85	85
Middle W. U. 6s, '25	84	90	90
Miss. River Power	14	18	18
Miss. River Power pf	40	45	45
Northern Ohio Elec.	..	25	25
Northern Ohio Elec. pf	..	65	65
North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	15	15
North. Ont. Lt. & P. pf	53	56	56
Northern States Power	43	46	46
Nor. States Power pf	84	86	86
Northern Texas Electric	55	60	60
Northern Tex. Elec. pf	70	75	75
Pacific Gas & Electric	34½	36	36
Pacific Gas & Elec. pf	80	82	82
Puget Sd. Tr., L. & P	14	15	15
Puget S. T., L. & P. pf	40	45	45
Ry. & Light Secur. pf	80	85	85
Republic Ry. & Light	22	23½	23½
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf	58½	60	60
Southern Cal. Edison	79	81	81
South. Cal. Edison pf	96	98	98
Standard Gas & Elec	..	6	6
Stand. Gas & Elec. pf	23½	25	25
Tampa Electric	100	105	105
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Power	3	3½	3½
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf	12	15	15
Texas Power & Lt. pf	86	91	91
Tri-City Ry. & Lt. pf	86	90	90
United Light & Rys	30	32	32
United Lt. & Rys. pf	64	65½	65½
Wash. I. W. L. & P. pf	81	84	84
Western Power	12	13	13
Western Power pf	48	51	51
West., Church & Kerr	65	70	70
West., Church & K. pf	77	..	..
Yadkin Riv. Power pf	93	100	100

Bonds.

Miss. Riv. Pow. 1st 5s	72	73	73
Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	76	80	80
Nor. States Pow. 5s, '41	85½	86	86
Nor. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	79	84	84
Omaha & C. B. 5s	80	86	86
Roanoke W. W. 5s, '19	96¾	98¾	98¾
Sou. Cal. Edison 5s, '39	85	88	88
Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	..	80	80
Un. L. & R. 1st 5s, '32	73	78	78
Un. L. & R. deb. 6s, '26	80	90	90
United Util. cv. 6s, '43	90	95	95
Utah Securities	87½	88¾	88¾
Wash. I. W. L. & P. 6s	94	98	98
Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	88	92	92

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.
Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
75 Atlantic Pet.	24	23½	23½
155 Cosden	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
50 Hous. Oil pf.	71	71	71
27 M. & M. First Nat. Bank	27	27	27

Bonds.

$2,000 Cos. 6s, A	79	79	79
1,000 Do B	79	79	79
1,000 Con. P. 6s	97	97	97

BOSTON.
Mining.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
20 Ahmeek	75½	75½	75½
5 Anaconda	62½	62¼	62½
305 Ariz. Com	13½	13¼	13¼
60 Cal. & Ariz.	69	69	69
25 Centennial	12¾	12¾	12¾
125 Cop. Range	45	44½	44½
100 *Davis Daly	5½	5¼	5¼
60 Island Creek	65	64½	65
45 Do pf	80	80	80
10 May. O. C.	2	2	2
16 Mohawk	63	62¾	63

Railroads.

140 Boston Elev.	75	73½	74
1 Bost. & Me.	131	131	131
65 Bost. & Me.	34½	33⅞	33⅞
1 Bost. Prov.	160	160	160
1,280 Mass. Elec.	4½	2¼	4½
6,510 Do pf	32½	29¾	32¼

Miscellaneous.

60 Am. A. C. pf	93½	93½	93½
220 Am. Pneu. S.	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
95 Do pf	11½	10½	10½
1 Am. Sug. pf.	109	109	109
285 Am. T. & T.	99¼	98½	99
147 Am. W. pf.	94¾	93⅞	93⅞
10 Art Metals	14	14	14
100 Cent. Steel	10¾	10¼	10¼
100 East. B. L.	4½	4½	4½
115 Gen. Elec.	148	147¾	148
890 Island Oil	4½	4⅜	4⅜

Bonds.

$3,000 C. B. & Q. 4s	93½	93½	93½
1,000 C. J. & S. Y. 5s	91½	91½	91½
1,000 Swift 5s	95	95	95
8,000 U. S. L. 5s	89.80	89.04	90.60

CHICAGO.
Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
35 Am. Ship	127½	126	126
123 Com. Edison	101	100¾	100¾
50 Ill. Brick	50	50	50
12 M. Ward pf	102¾	102¼	102¼
25 Page Wire	6½	6¼	6¼
78 Sears, Roeb	135	134	134

Bonds.

$10,000 Swift 1st 5s	94½	94¼	94½

PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
3 Am. Rys. pf.	73	73	73
55 Cambria St.	130	128	130
316 Lake S. Cp.	16¼	16	16
25 Lehigh Nav.	65½	65½	65½
21 Lehigh Val.	59½	59½	59½
296 Penn. R. R.	44¼	43⅝	43¾
20 Phil. Elec.	25¼	25¼	25¼

Bonds.

$8,000 P. El. 1st 5s	95	95	95
3,000 Rdg. gen. 4s	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
1,000 S.-Am. I. 6s	100	100	100
2,000 W. & North. gen. 5s	92¼	92¼	92¼
1,000 Welsbach col. trust 5s	95¾	95¾	95¾

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Satur-day. Bid.
Aetna /pf	71	75	71
American Brass	232	235	235
Atlas Powder	175	180	180
Do pf	92	96½	96¾
Babcock & Wilcox	112	115	113
Bliss	350	425	350
Do pf	..	78	..
Can. Foundry	140	190	140
Colt's Arms	67	70	66
Du Pont	292	295	303
Eastern Steel	88	94	88
Hercules	248	250	248
Do pf	112	114	112
Niles-Bem't-Pond	126	130	125
Penn. Seab. S. Cp.	49	51	49
Scovill Mfg.	485	510	485
Thomas Iron Co.	25	35	25
Winchester Arms.	700	825	700
Woodward Iron Co.	45	60	45

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Net gains from a fraction to 3 points were made in an active market yesterday on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. The closing tone was strong, the general list showing improvement in the final hour of trading. Prices at the end of the session were under the high of the day, due to a heavy volume of selling pressure which developed in the second hour and became more pronounced in the early afternoon. The reaction in this period sent a majority of the stocks to new low levels, eliminating earlier substantial gains, with the pressure centred on the industrials.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
140 Allis-Chalm.	34	32⅞	33¾
60 Am. B. Sug.	69⅛	67⅝	67⅝
250 Am. Can.	44⅛	43	43⅜
70 Am. C. & F.	78⅛	76⅝	78
10 Am. Ice	33½	32½	32½
60 Am. Linseed	39¼	38¾	38⅝
200 Am. Loco	63¼	63¼	63¼
40 Am. S. & R.	75¾	74⅝	74⅞
90 Am. Su. Tob.	133⅛	129⅞	129⅞
390 Anac. Cop.	62⅞	62⅛	62⅝
20 A., T. & W. I.	103¾	103¾	103¾
4,990 Bald. Loco.	87¼	84⅞	86⅜
20 Batopilas M.	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,690 Beth. St'l B.	81¾	79¾	81½
30 Cal. Petrol.	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛
30 Cent. Leather	66	64½	64½
40 Ches. & Ohio	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
20 C., M. & St. P.	44⅝	44	44
30 C., R. I. & P.	103½	22½	23
120 Col. F. & I.	47⅞	45½	46⅜
40 Corn Prod.	40	39⅝	39⅝
540 Crucible St'l	63⅞	62¼	62⅝
20 Cuba Cane Su.	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛
350 Dist. Secur.	57⅛	55¾	56⅛
60 Erie 1st pf.	32¾	32½	32½
20 Gen. Motors.	118⅜	118⅛	118¾
30 Gt. Nor. Ore	32⅜	31⅞	32⅜
10 Inspir. Cop.	49	49	49
520 Int. Mer. M.	29⅜	27⅛	29
6,960 Do pf	106⅛	101¼	102¾
10 Int. Nickel	27⅜	27⅛	27⅞
60 Kenne. Cop.	32¾	32	32¼
510 Mex. Petrol.	94⅛	91¾	93
640 Midvale Steel	50¼	48⅝	49¼
90 Mo. Pacific	23¾	22¾	23
40 N. Y. Cent.	72⅝	72	72
1,310 N. Y., N. H. & H.	44⅞	42¾	43¼
20 Ohio C. Gas	36¼	36¼	36¼
90 Ont. Silver	11	10⅝	10⅝
10,110 Reading	89⅝	87⅝	88⅛
370 Rep. I. & S.	86	84½	85⅜
10 South. Ry.	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
80 Studebaker	40¾	40¼	40¾
190 Tob. Prod.	58¼	58½	58¼
250 Union Pac.	122	120¾	120½
150 Un. Cig. St.	91⅜	90½	91⅜
290 U. S. Ind. A.	120⅝	119	120
50 U. S. Rubber	56¾	54⅞	55⅛
19,860 U. S. Steel	98⅞	96⅜	98⅛
5 Va.-Car. Ch.	47¾	47¼	47¼
30 Wab. pf. A	42¾	42¼	42¼
340 Willys-Over.	19¼	18⅝	18⅞

BONDS.

$1,800 Liberty 3½s	99.82	99.78	99.82
1,000 Do 1st 4s	93.66	93.58	93.58
1,900 Do 2d 4s	93.66	93.66	93.66

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,000 ‡Aetna Exp.	14⅜	13¾	14¼
300 Carwen St'l.	9	9	9
100 Chev. Motor of Am. pf.	6¼	6¼	6¼
1,000 Chev. Motor.	128	122	122
900 ‡Cup.-Es. S.	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
800 ‡Cuprite Sul.	⅞	¾	⅞
375 ‡East. V. Co	5¾	5	5
100 Emerson P.	2¼	2¼	2¼
850 Key. T. & R	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛
200 Man. Trans.	3⅜	3¼	3¼
200 Mar. of Am.	3⅜	3¼	3¼
100 N. A. P. & P	2¼	2¼	2¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

10 ‡Buck P. L.	94	94	94
15 ‡S. O. Co. of N. J.	538	537	538

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

4,500 ††Am. Ven. O.	18	16	18
1,100 ‡Barn. O. & G.	½	½	½
2,000 ††Bos.-Wyo.	22	22	22
500 †Cos. & Co.	7	7	7
1,000 †Crown Oil	⅜	⅜	⅜
4,200 ††Emer. Oil	9	7	8
300 ‡Federal Oil	2½	2⅜	2½
1,000 ‡Glenrock Oil	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
500 ‡Han. O. & R.	3	3	3
1,500 ‡Merritt Oil	22½	21½	22
500 Mex. Petrol.	¼	¼	¼
200 ‡Mid-C. C. O. & G. Cp.	7	6¾	7
15,000 ††Midw. Oil	109	103	105
500 ‡Do pf	104	104	104
200 ‡Midw. Ref.	108	105½	108
200 ‡M. Wells P.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞

MINING STOCKS.

8,500 ††A.-B. C. M.	65	63	64
500 ‡A. Tin & T.	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000 ††Atlanta	6½	6½	6½
5,500 B. L. C. Co.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
1,000 ††Booth	4	4	4
6,000 †Bos. & Mon.	50	48	49
700 ‡Brad. C. M.	½	½	½
5,000 Butte Det't.	½	½	½
6,500 ††Cal. & Jer.	1⅞	1¼	1¼
1,000 ‡Cashboy	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
400 ‡C. S. M. & M., (a pr.)	⅝	⅝	⅝
75 ‡Cope M. Co.	2	2	2
200 Con. Ariz. S.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
500 Con. Cop. M.	6¾	6½	6¾
1,500 ‡Con.-Home.	½	½	½
1,300 ‡Copper Val.	1	1	1
1,000 Crescon C. G	4¾	4¾	4¾
800 ††El Sal. S.	72	71	71
8,500 ‡Emma Con.	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,800 ††E. M. Co	1⅝	1½	1⅝
500 ‡Goldf'd Con.	¼	¼	¼
1,000 ††Gold. M'r.	2½	2½	2½
1,000 ††Gt. Bend	3	3	3
450 Hecla Mining	4¾	4¾	4¾
13,000 ‡Hyp. M. & M. Co	24	21	24
500 ††Int. Mines	10	10	10
500 ‡Iron Blos'm	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,500 ‡Jim Butler	72	69	70
1,000 ‡Jumbo Ext.	9¼	9¼	9½
1,000 ††Kewanaa	4	4	4
2,200 ††Lib. S., (a pros.)	39	38	39

$1,000 ‡Am. T. & T. 1-yr. 6s	99¾	99¾	99¾
40,000 ‡Can. G. 5s	96¼	96	96¼

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of Saturday:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.
Am.-B. Mfg.	6	4	6
Do pf.	20	30	20
Am. W. P'r.	2	2½	2
Br.-Am. Tob., registered	16	16¼	16
Do coupon	17¼	17½	17¼
Car. L. & P.	2½	2⅝	2½
Carbon Steel	108	112	108
Chic. Pneu. Tool	60	70	60
Cramp Ship.	77	81	77
Curtiss A. pf.	55	65	55
Curtiss Aero.	33	35	33
Free. Texas	35	38	35
Holly Sugar	35	40	35
Do pf.	93	97	93
Int. Rubber	9	8	9
K. T. & R. pf	16¾	17½	16¾
Kresge	82	86	82
Do pf.	98	102	98
Lake T. Boat	4¼	4¾	4¼
Lake T. pf	3	6	3
L. Val. C. S.	78	82	78
Lima Loco	46	48	46
Marlin Rock.	85	89	85
Man. Tranait	⅞	⅞	⅞
Maxim Mun.	¾	¾	¾
N. Y. Tran.	14½	15	14½
Nat. Motors	8	13	8
N. Y. Ship	40	42	40

INDUSTRIALS, (continued.)

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.
St. J. Lead	15	15¼	15¼
St. L. R. M. & P.	35	39	35
U. S. L. & H. pf.	39⅜	38¾	39⅜
Un. Profit Sh.	½	¾	½
Un. Zinc Sm.	1¼	1⅜	1¼
Victory Gun.	1¼	1¼	1¼

OIL STOCKS.

Allen Oil	¼	⅜	¼
Atlantic Pet.	2½	3	2½
Cos. & Co. pf.	3½	3¾	3½
Dum. P. & R.	⅛	¼	⅛
Dixie Gas	10¼	10⅝	10¼
Duthie Oil	53	55	53
Inter. Pet.	12½	13	12½
Okla. Oil pf.	7	8	7
Pierce Oil	9⅜	10¼	9⅜
Sinclair Gulf	16½	17	16½
Stockton Oil	9¼	10	9¼

MINING STOCKS.

Am. Mines	54	56	54
Caledonia	39	40	39
Canada Cop.	1⅝	1¾	1⅝
Green M. M.	¾	¾	¾
Jerome-Pres.	⅛	⅛	⅛
Magma Cop.	30	35	30

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s	74	77	74

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Satur-day. Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	11¼	11⅝	11¼
Atlantic Refining	900	915	905
Borne-Scrymser	440	465	440
Buckeye Pipe Line	90	94	90
Chesebrough Mfg.	300	315	300
Colonial Oil	10	40	10
Continental Oil	440	450	440
Crescent Pipe Line	30	34	30
Cumberland P. L.	140	150	140
Eureka Pipe Line	200	210	200
Galena Signal Oil	125	130	125
Galena Sig. Oil pf.	120	125	120
Illinois Pipe Line	168	178	170
Indiana Pipe Line	94	98	93
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	12¾	13¼	12¾
National Transit	12½	13¼	12⅝
N. Y. Transit	200	210	200
Northern Pipe Line	108	113	108
Ohio Oil	320	325

COURT MAY CONSENT TO HIGHER GAS RATE

Power of Service Commission to Order an Increase Is Before Court of Appeals.

COUNSEL AWAIT DECISION

Outcome Regarded as Unusually Important to Companies and Consumers.

The Court of Appeals was asked yesterday, during an argument on an application made by the Municipal Gas Company of Albany for permission to increase its rates, whether the Public Service Commissions had the power to authorize an increase above statutory maximums. If the question is answered in the affirmative it is believed that the commissions will be flooded with demands for permission to raise the rates.

William L. Ransom, chief counsel for the commission having jurisdiction in this city, intervened in the case and presented the vew of the law taken by the commission here, where the statutory rate, except in a few isolated cases, is eighty cents per thousand cubic feet. This view is that the Legislature evidently did not intend that anybody, except the Legislature itself, should have the power of increasing rates. A statement made by the commission yesterday said:

"The outcome of today's argument is regarded as one of the most important to the gas companies and to the consumers of gas in New York City, where the Consolidated Gas Company and its subsidiaries are asserting that gas now costs to manufacture about fifteen cents per thousand cubic feet more than the eighty-cent rate permitted by the law of 1906.

"A decision from the Court of Appeals to the effect that the commissions have the power and duty of increasing gas rates when rising costs and emergency conditions demand it would, it is believed, be almost immediately followed by increased prices for gas in this city, unless the proposed order of the National Fuel Administration decreasing a sharp reduction in the quality and cost of gas without reduction in price goes into effect."

The proposed order referred to is the one reducing the number of heat units in gas so that the quality would be materially lower than the present twenty-two-candle power prescribed by law. The commission is seeking to defeat the making of any order reducing the quality of gas unless the price is decreased in the same ratio.

The question of whether the commission has the same power of authorizing an increase in gas rates as it has in the matter of railroad fares first arose in the matter of the Brooklyn Borough Gas Company, which sought the right to increase its rates. Charles E. Hughes, the referee, decided that the commission did not have this power. Following this decision, the commission dismissed the application of the Bronx Gas and Electric Company, which asked for an increase.

It is the opinion of the commission that the Albany case now pending before the Court of Appeals was instigated by the various gas companies, which failed to get the right to raise rates before the up-State commission by a vote of three to two. This opinion was sustained by the Appellate Division of the Third Department by a vote of four to one. Ledyard P. Hale and Mr. Ransom represented the two commissions before the Court of Appeals, and A. B. Crulkshank intervened on behalf of the Bronx company. Corporation Counsel Towner appeared for the City of Albany.

TEXTILE CHIEF BEGINS TASK

Director John W. Scott Takes Over War Industries Branch.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—John W. Scott arrived in Washington today to take over the work of Director of the Textile Division of the War Industries Board. He was of the dry goods firm of Carson Pirie Scott & Co. of Chicago, and comes to his new duties without direct association with any branch of the textile industry, although familiar in general with trade conditions.

Herbert E. Peabody of New York has been chosen as Chief of the Woolen Section of the War Industries Board, one of a number of sections of the textile department which will come under Mr. Scott. Mr. Peabody has been connected with Shelbourne Mills, has been Secretary of the War Service Committee of Wool Manufacturers of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and President of the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers. He has severed all active connection with the wool business other than that through his connection with the War Industries Board.

Mr. Scott, Mr. Peabody, and other chiefs of sections having to do with textiles spent most of today in conference with George N. Peck, Commissioner of Finished Products.

"I have just arrived in Washington," said Mr. Scott. "We are trying to find out how we can be helpful and to set up machinery for the service we want to give. Rumors are contrary now in circulation, absolutely no plans whatever have yet been discussed for control of any branch of the textile industry."

DECISION CUTS INCOME TAX.

Dividends Paid Out of Pre-1913 Surplus Not Assessable.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Supreme Court in an opinion today held that dividends paid to stockholders in corporations out of surplus accumulated prior to the income tax law of 1913 are not income, and are therefore not taxable under the act.

The decision may have the effect of cutting off several million dollars in revenue under the present income tax law, since the principle involved in the 1913 act also would affect the newer measure. Many returns, it is said, included dividends paid from surplus accumulated before the new act was passed, and were reported as taxable. If it is found on examining the Supreme Court decision that these payments are exempt, provision will be made for deducting the sums, or refundwing them if they already have been paid.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Henry Ayres Uterhart and Alfred M. Schaeffer of New York City were admitted to practice.

189—The Philippine Sugar Estates Development Co., Ltd., plain. and apit., v. the Govt. of the Philippine Islands.—Writ of error dismissed. Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

207—Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum pet., v. S. B. Behrend.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

38—The Sunday Lake Iron Co., plain., v. the Township of Wakefield.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

190—S. J. McCoy and J. R. Caverly, as executors of the estate of W. A. McCoy, deceased, plains., v. the Union Elevated R. R. Co. et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

276—The New Orleans & Northeastern R. R. Co. and U. S. Fidelity and Gy. Co., plains., v. C. Harris, adrx. of estate of Van Harris, deceased.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

857.—P. Chelentis, pet., v. Luckenbach S. S. Co.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded.

19—W. A. Hartranft, plain., v. A. R. Mullowny, Judge of Police Court of Dist. of Columbia.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

48—San Pedro, Los Angeles, & Salt Lake R. R. Co., plain., v. the U. S.—Writ of error dismissed. Pet. for writ of certiorari denied.

75—The U. S., aplt., v. St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba Ry. Co. et al.—Decree reversed; cause remanded.

233—U. S. Glue Co., plain., v. the Town of Oak Creek.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

452—Southern Pac. Co., plain., v. J. Z. Lowe, Jr., U. S. Collector of Internal Revenue for 2d District of N. Y.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

422—E. J. Lynch, Collector of Internal Revenue for Dist. of Minn., pet., v. H. C. Hornby.—Judgment reversed, with costs; cause remanded.

705—C. A. Peabody, plain., v. M. Eisner, Collector of Int. Rev.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

22—Union Pac. R. R. Co., aplt., v. the Board of County Commissioners of County of Weld, Col., et al.—Appeal dismissed. Writ of certiorari granted, the record on appeal to stand as a return to said writ. Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

212—G. N. Jefferson et al., plains., v. D. N. Fink et al., as admrs., &c., et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

20, original—State of Minn., comp., v. F. K. Lane, Sec. of Interior, et al.—Bill of complaint dismissed, with costs.

770—W. C. Hammer, U. S. Att. for Western Dist. of N. C., aplt., v. R. H. Dagenhart et al., minors, &c.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

28, original—Ex parte in matter of A. S. Simmons, pet.—Writ of mandamus granted.

154—Alice State Bank et al., pets., v. Houston Pasture Co.—Judgment reversed, with costs; cause remanded.

421—E. J. Lynch, Coll. of Int. Revenue for Dist. of Minn., pet., v. H. Turrish.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded.

213—D. Sloan, plain., v. the U. S.—Per curiam.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

5—Atlantic, Gulf & Pac. Co., aplit., v. the U. S.; and 6.—The U. S., aplt., v. Atlantic Gulf & Pac. Co.—Per curiam.—Judgments affirmed, with costs, by an equally divided court.

—Original.—Ex parte in matter of G. O. Kitzerow, pet., motion for leave to file pet. for writ of mandamus denied.

23—Original.—State of Ga., complainant, v. the Trustees of the Cin. Southern Ry., et al.—Joint motion of counsel for respective parties to open case for publication of testimony to fix dates for filing of respective briefs and assign case for argument, granted, and case assigned for Oct. 14.

660—The Bank of Cal., Nat. Assn., plain., v. F. W. Richardson, as Treasurer of State of Cal.—Motion to advance granted and case assigned for argument on Oct. 14.

940—Postal Tel.-Cable Co., pet., v. Warren-Goodwin Lumber Co.—Pet. for writ of certiorari to Mo. Supreme Court granted.

989—H. W. Keatley, pet., v. U. S. Trust Co., et al.—Pet. for writ of certiorari to Second Circuit Court of Appeals granted.

1039—The Union Pac. Coal Co., pet., v. M. A. Skinner, Coll. of Int. Rev., &c.—Pet. for writ of certiorari to 8th Circuit Court of Appeals denied.

920—B. J. Tillar, pet., v. Cole Motor Car Co.—Pet. for writ of certiorari to Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals denied.

973—Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co., pet., v. W. J. Miscle.—Pet. for writ of certiorari to S. C. Supreme Court denied.

986—Penn R. R. Co., pet., v. M. Rosenfeld.—Pet. for writ of certiorari to 2d Circuit Court of Appeals denied.

991—B. S. Parker, et al., pets., v. the State of Ark. ex rel. Miles Thompson.—Pet. for writ of certiorari to Ark. Supreme Court denied.

1001—C. L. Wood, as Trustee, &c., pet., v. Kirk Brothers et al.—Pet for writ of certiorari to 6th Circuit Court of Appeals denied.

1005—J. A. Esson et al., pets., v. C. G. Noyes, as receiver, &c.—Pet. for writ of certiorari to Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals denied.

1006—R. C. Wood, pet., v. F. G. Noyes.—Pet. for writ of certiorari to Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals denied.

1013—The First Nat. Bank of San Fran., et al., pets., v. Detroit Trust Co. et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals denied.

1019—W. S. Rayduro, pet., v. J. W. Lindley et al.—Pet. for writ of certiorari to Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals denied.

1020—T. Tipton, pet., v. same.—Pet. for writ of certiorari to Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals denied.

1024—The Equitable Trust Co. of N. Y., as sole trustee, &c., et al., pet., v. Great Shoshone & Twin Falls Water Power Co. et al.—Pet. for writ of certiorari to Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals denied.

1025—Sun Co., pet., v. D. W. Ryan Towboat Co. et al.—Pet. for writ of certiorari to Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals denied.

1027—D. W. Ryan Towboat Co., Inc., claimant, &c., pet., v. Bowers Southern Dredging Co. et al.—Pet. for writ of certiorari to Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals denied.

1030—C. O'Sullivan, pet., v. the U. S. of Am.—Pet. for writ of certiorari to Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals denied.

1081—Chicago House Wrecking Co., pet., v. West India Steamship Co.—Pet. for writ of certiorari to Second Circuit Court of Appeals denied.

1031—Sun Co. et al., pets., v. Vinton Petroleum Co.—Pet. for writ of certiorari to Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals denied.

1040—Ajax Rail Anchor Co., pet., v. the P. & M. Co.—Pet. for writ of certiorari to Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals denied.

1041—Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, owner and claimant, &c., pet., v. A. J. and J. J. McCollum, etc., et al.—Pet. for writ of certiorari to Second Circuit Court of Appeals denied.

1052—G. T. Charlton and J. L. Crone, local inspectors, &c., et al., pets., v. New York and Porto Rico Steamship Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Second Curcuit Court of Appeals submitted for petitioners and for respondent.

1100—The U. S. pet., v. G. W. Helm,—Petition for writ of certiorari to Court of Appeals of District of Columbia submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

868—Southern Pac. Co., plain., v. Pacific Steamship Co., claimant, &c.; 935, E. Sandberg et al., pets., v. J. McDonald, claimant, &c.; 886, P. Nielsen et al., pets., v. Rhine Shipping Co., claimant, &c., and 937, J. Hardy et al., pets., v. Shepard & Morse Lumber Co., claimant, &c.—Leave granted to file brief herein as amicus curiae, on motion of counsel in behalf of the U. S.

1033—American Trading Co., (Pac. Coast), pet., v. North Alaska Salmon Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

19—W. A. Hartranft, plain., v. A. R. Mullowny, Judge of Police Court of Dist. of Columbia, &c.—Motion to dismiss submitted for defts. in support of motion and for plain. in opposition.

1095—International Paper Co., pet., v. the Schooner Gracie D. Chambers, her tackle, &c., et al.—Pet. for writ of certiorari to Second Circuit Court of Appeals submitted for pet.

1096—Erie R. R. Co., pet., v. J. Downs.—Pet. for writ of certiorari to Second Circuit Court of Appeals submitted for both.

1082—A. Gladstone, alias W. Vines, pet., v. the U. S.—Pet for writ of certiorari to Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals submitted for pet.

1091—J. W. Roberts, pet., v. the U.S.—Pet. for writ of certiorari to Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals submitted for pet.

1088—The B. W. Grodrich Co., pet., v. Consolidated Rubber Tire Co. et al.—Pet. for writ of certiorari to Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals submitted for both.

514—Elkhorn Fuel Co., aplt., v. Reading Coal & Iron Co.—Pet. for writ of certiorari to Second Circuit Court of Appeals submitted for both.

1061—M. T. Chapman & M. C. Chapman, pets., v. J. F. Wintrouth.—Pet. for writ of certiorari to Court of Appeals of D. C. submitted for pets.

1067—D. Moore, pet., v. the U.S.—Pet. for writ of certiorari to Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals submitted for both.

1101—L. Billingsley & F. Billingsley, pets., v. the U.S.—Pet. for writ of certiorari to Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals submitted for pets.

1059—Republic Rubber Co., pet., v. Consolidated Rubber Tire Co. et al.—Pet. for writ of certiorari to Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals submitted for both.

1087—C. A. Hitchcock, pet., v. A. G. Scattergood et al.—Pet. for writ of certiorari to Third Circuit Court of Appeals submitted for pet.

1064—Schram Glass Mfg. Co., pet., v. Homer Brooke Glass Co.—Pet. for writ of certiorari to Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals submitted for both.

1095—F. Krafft, pet., v. the U. S.—Pet. for writ of certiorari to Third Circuit Court of Appeals submitted for pet.

In re A. H. de Propper.—Report of Committee of the Bar submitted for the committee.

763—J. A. Gates et al., aplts, v. W. O. Berryhill, as Tax Collector, &c.—Dismissed, with costs, on motion of counsel for aplts.

836—Low You, aplt., v. E. White, Commissioner of Immigration, &c.—Dismissed, with costs.

462—T. D. Palmer, as adr., &c., plain., v. Wichita Falls & Northwestern Ry. Co. et al.—Dismissed, with costs.

479—G. D. Farwell et al, plains., v. the City of Seattle.—Dismissed, with costs.

646—The Nat. City Bank of Chicago, plain., v. Mrs. G. S. Barringer.—Dismissed, with costs.

780—W. Smith and E. Smith, plains., v. Thomas Elevator Co.—Dismissed, with costs.

841—Hathy, adr., &c., plain., v. New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.—Dismissed, with costs.

Adjourned until Monday next.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 8, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity arguments.—

Aeolian Co <Schubert Piano Co <Schubert Piano Co <Aeolian Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 325, Post Office Building, Brooklyn. Criminal.

US <Rutherford et al, (2.) Same <Dee Cecca. Same <Sporterdour. Same <Salla.

Same <Kiernan. Same <Ackerman. Same <Feis. Same <Victory. Same <Anderson.

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 312, Post Office Building, Brooklyn—Criminal calendar.

PARTS VII AND VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.

Roth <Federal Corp.
Ward <Chester.
Anspacher <Sonn.
Vollbeding <Composite Metal Lath Co.
Thomas <Cameron.
Goldman <Galdon.
Noecker & Co.
Spane <Dwyer.
Moschalades <Putri.
Shimm <Salkind.
Dalton <Richards.
Standard Paint Co <Lurkan.
Kirsch & Co <Moschalades.
Mundheim Co <US Fidelity & Guar Co.
Gevirtz <Villeneuve Imp & Exp Co.

PART III.—Newburger, Mellish <N Y & Queens Elec L & P Co.
Loria <Barrett.
Colucci <Levy.
Errico <Service Auto Trucking Co.
Schoen <Jay.
Fitzpatrick <Billboard Pub Co.
Goodman <N Y Rys.
Solon <same.
Golden <5th Av Coach.
Leibowitz <Claflin Corp.
Griffith <NY Rys.
Doyehart <I R T.
F Beninato <Light.
Beninato <same.
Strauss <So Blvd RR.
Blum <McClenahan.
Hatt <Well.
Lehman <Greengrass.
Kabat <Guidone & Son
M Parkes <I R T.
H. Parkes <same.
Gelsinger <Raymond.
Weissmeier <Lahn.
Geisler <B H RR.
Lindulka <Strand Auto Service Corp.
Clark <6d Av RR.
Tallon <Oyler.
Holland <Turner.
Pignowitz <Benjamin.
Hellam <3d Av RR.
L. Kapp <N Y Cons R R.
O'Capp <same.
Drangle <Goldberg.
Haarscher <Monahan Express Co.
Gerth <Meyer.
Henick <Barnett.
R. Mackey <Amco Rty.
G. Mackey <same.
Drangie <Goldberg.
Bolk <Leinwander's Cafe & Restaurant.
Quinn <Hotel Claridge.
Greenwald <Krimsky.
Wienusky <42d St, &c, Ry.
Clancy <Postal Transfer Co.
Newman <Bess.
Hess <CNY.
Mahoney <Coastwise Lumber & Supply.
M. T. Hennigan <I R T.
J Henning <same.
Schmuckler <Rosenberg.
Pilkington <O'Day.
Green <Reich.
Becker <Tway & 165th St Realty Co.
B Rosenthal <CNY.
J. Rosenthal <same.
Liebeman <Medick.
O'Reilly <Buckman.
Honig <Wilson & Co.
H Goldwasser <N Y Rys.
H Goldwasser <same.
G Farber <I R T.
S Farber <same.
Gelb <Silberman.
D'Asaro <Carini.
D Fried <Sumergrade.
S Fried <same.

PART XIV.—Delehanty, McNally <Chapin.
Bicken <Lorber.
Andrews <Const Corp <Bailey.
Tarnower <Arkell & Douglass.
Seabring W W Laundry Co <Metcalf.
CNY <Bkln Hts RR.
Ball <Ball.
McCaskey <Cumberland Glass Mfg Co.
Gittelman <Riviera Waist Co.
Hewitt <Club de Vingt.
N Y Merc Trading Co <L B. Prahar.
Fuss <Comp Zam De Nay S A (3.)
Jacobs & Co <Jacobs <Kent Harvey <N Y Assets Realization.
Wilkser <Gerli & Co.
Kaye <Wolpin.
People ex rel Beyer <Adamson.
Neuman <Walton.
Magotin <Patterson.
Meyenberg <Carbolite Co.
Weiss <B & Q Co RR (2)
TRIAL TERM—Causes assigned from the day calendar to-day are marked for trial. See Rule VII., amended Trial Term rules.

PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IV.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.
PART VI.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M.
Bornstein <Sicilian Asp Co.
PART VIII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.
Weingarten <CNY.
PART X.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XI.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XII.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XIII.—Not in session.
PART XIV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVI.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVII.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Erdman <Hartford Accident & Indem Co.
Globe and Rutgers Fire Ins Co <Warner Sugar Ref.
Hughes <Estate of Long Beach.
Peters <Cone.
U S Realty & Imp Co <Francke.
Hassey <F. L. Fisher.
Kellam <Price.
Llura <same.
Blumenthal & Co <Ascher.
N E Equitable Ins Co <Grenahaw Eng and Cont.
Clear.

PART II.—Kapper, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.
Kulkin <Levinson.
McLeod <McLeod.
Thies <Thies.
Potash <Mishkind.
Kennedy <Kennedy.
Kerner <Kerner.
Weingrad <Greveman, Inc.

Borsmann <Enterprise Brew.
Zapfe <Polatschek-Spender Realty.
Potter <Potter.
Lundquist <Johnson.
Shiebler <Eagle Sav & Loan Co.
De Nyse <same.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 972. The remaining cases marked ready on the previous call will be added to subsequent day calendars for trial when the above cases are disposed of.

TRIAL TERM.—Part I., Cropsey, J.; Part II., Aspinall, J.; Part III., Faber, J.; Part IV., Van Siclen, J.; Part V., Scudder, J.

Cronin <Grossman.
Hitchings <Wyckoff et al.
Leccidito <Agro.
Altobelli <Abbrusso
Citrn Rosetti Society
Antinori <Hall.
Jackson et al <Wanamaker & Sno.
Simmen <Tillotson.
Kimmel <Schoenfeld.
Vivian <Nassau RR.
Ford <Wilson & English Const Co.
Bruder <B H RR.
Prendiville <Thatcher & Son.

Schulman <Buchansky.
U S Title Guar Co <Bimon.
Patrone <Conners.
Scherberg <NY Con RR
MacMahon <Schoener.
Carroll <Straus et al.
Carlin <Gt Atl & Pac Tea Co.
Debevoic <Century Steel Co.
Schechtman <Hersog.
Mellroy <Nassau RR.
Mullaly <US Rubber.
Karper <N Y Rys.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day; no cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Johnson <Gabrecht.
Russell <Bradford.
Smith <Schechter.
Avitable <di Muria.
Franco <N Y Rys.
Kaplan <Kantrowitz.
Foltz <B H RR.
Trovato <same.
Graham <Kurtzke.
Blair Ryan <Jaquillard.
Nat. Fireproofing Co <Mitchalski <Int R T.
Brignole <Sweeney et al
Meyer <Firemen's Glens Falls Standard Ins Co.
Ed El Ill Co <Thacher.
Van Loan <Sancks.
Lathrop <Amer Adv.
Hanker <Amer-Hawaiian SS Co & ano.
Young <Townsend Trans Works.

Engelhardt <Kemp.
Vanderburgh <Steel.
Henderson <Blohm.
Clair <Int R T.
Egan <Schwartz.
Gapolansky <Kanter.
Sandstrom <Auditore Stevedoring Co.
Michelman <Un Cigar Stores Co.
N Blum <Burr.
M Blum <same.
Bartlett <NY Theatre.
Casteran <same.
Cuomo <same.
Yarischowsky <Peter Brewing Co.
Tomeschek <Harding.
Jenkins <Williams <Co.
Santoro <CNY.
Cramer <Maxwell Mot. Fibill <NY Rys.
Rehm <Palmer & Hart.
Brewer <Int R T R.
Tremel <Kalbach.
Connelly <same.
Limoli <No Am Brew.
Rosenberg <Stein.
Riel <Mac Michaels.
Lewsky <MacFarlane.
Pirrotta <Adelstein.
L. Goldberg <Ohmels & Co.
M Goldberg <same.
Courtney <Gainsborough Studios.
Schussler <Phillips.
Schampf <Burns Bros.
Testler <Union Rys of NYC.
Postman <King & Co.
Schoenfeld <Ehrenfeld.
Lewis <Posner.
Lohmann <5th Av Coach Co.
Legg <Troest.

Marcus <Slavin.
Karchenbaum <Callen.
Siepp <Postal Transfer Service, Inc.
Schaap <Belvedere Bldg Co.
Weinstein <Rosenberg.

Shapiro <Taylor.
Palumbo <Vosselman, (3.)
Christian <Schnm.
Doran <NY Rys.
Lavi <Clyde 98 Co.
Tiedeman <Bukatman.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Silver & Co <Schwartz.
Md Gas Co <Sadt.

Mosoahides <Mandia Case on.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART III.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Schapiro <Wittcoff.
Borg <Wolmaley.
Cohen <New Ams Cas.
Intl Mfrs Agcy <Malhane.
Miller <NY Life Ins.
Holmes Co <McLaughlin's Sons.
Schmale <Jarosiowsky T & F Co.
Bunkin <Naimark.
Murphy <Canaday.
Holtzberg <Shaff.

Edson <Neuburger.
Symington <Mass Accident Ins Co.
Neuman <Benner.
Warshaw <Us Textile.
Pfister <Schurran.
Ideal Anti-Skid Co <Teschner.
Com Trust Co <O'Halloran.
Peyser <Bittenham. Case on.

PART IV.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VI.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VIII.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Giegerich, J. — Harlem Sav. Bank <Overbaugh — Herman Joseph. Emigrant Ind. Sav. Bank <Ogilby—Max Wiedman.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Farmers Loan & Trust Co. <Furst—James A. Foley. Grant <104 & 106 West 40th St. Corp.—Max Goldberg.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—John Corse <Elysee Realty Co., Inc., (2)—Paul T. Kammerer, Jr.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION — Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Mills, Kelly, Jaycox, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar at 1 P. M.

People, &c <Klein. Same <Caruso. Re Blankemeyer. Bonsall <Shiverick. Silverstein <Bonsall. Wiggins <Wiggins. Re Terry. Levey <Nassau RR. Hynes <NY C RR. Re Rende. Tatarsky <Edmkay Co. US Title Co <Michel. Meyer <Schleicher. Re Fischer.

Hoey <Linehan. Greenhill <Foster. Inter-Urban Co <City of Mt Vernon. Rokeach <Shaer. Murray <Connelly. Bernaschefi <Ohio Farmers Ins Co. Brackevelt <NY & Q Co Ry. Rudolphi <Wolf. Re Coombs. Duryea <Amer Sugar.

Re 50th & 51st Sts. (Amon.) Re same, (Hart.) Re same, (Reth.) Altman <Altman. Scuthold Savings Bank <Clyde. Doyle <Doyle. Story <Coffill. Heins <Drudy. Dahlgren <Dahlgren. Sinnis <Rosenthal. Dorie <Bosso. Garber <Int R T. Re Calamus Av, (Queens.) Re 12th St, (same.) Andrews <Housman.

PART III.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M. Continued.

Kulkin <Levinson. McLeod <McLeod. Thies <Thies. Potash <Mishkind. Kennedy <Kennedy. Kerner <Kerner. Weingrad <Greveman, Inc.

Borsmann <Enterprise Brew. Zapfe <Polatschek-Spender Realty. Potter <Potter. Lundquist <Johnson. Shiebler <Eagle Sav & Loan Co. De Nyse <same.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 972. The remaining cases marked ready on the previous call will be added to subsequent day calendars for trial when the above cases are disposed of.

TRIAL TERM.—Part I., Cropsey, J.; Part II., Aspinall, J.; Part III., Faber, J.; Part IV., Van Siclen, J.; Part V., Scudder, J.

Cronin <Grossman. Hitchings <Wyckoff et al. Leccidito <Agro. Altobelli <Abbrusso Citrn Rosetti Society Antinori <Hall. Jackson et al <Wanamaker & Sno. Simmen <Tillotson. Kimmel <Schoenfeld. Vivian <Nassau RR. Ford <Wilson & English Const Co. Bruder <B H RR. Prendiville <Thatcher & Son.

Schulman <Buchansky. U S Title Guar Co <Bimon. Patrone <Conners. Scherberg <NY Con RR MacMahon <Schoener. Carroll <Straus et al. Carlin <Gt Atl & Pac Tea Co. Debevoic <Century Steel Co. Schechtman <Hersog. Mellroy <Nassau RR. Mullaly <US Rubber. Karper <N Y Rys.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day; no cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Johnson <Gabrecht. Russell <Bradford. Smith <Schechter. Avitable <di Muria. Franco <N Y Rys. Kaplan <Kantrowitz. Foltz <B H RR. Trovato <same. Graham <Kurtzke. Blair Ryan <Jaquillard. Nat. Fireproofing Co <Mitchalski <Int R T. Brignole <Sweeney et al Meyer <Firemen's Glens Falls Standard Ins Co. Ed El Ill Co <Thacher. Van Loan <Sancks. Lathrop <Amer Adv. Hanker <Amer-Hawaiian SS Co & ano. Young <Townsend Trans Works.

Engelhardt <Kemp. Vanderburgh <Steel. Henderson <Blohm. Clair <Int R T. Egan <Schwartz. Gapolansky <Kanter. Sandstrom <Auditore Stevedoring Co. Michelman <Un Cigar Stores Co. N Blum <Burr. M Blum <same. Bartlett <NY Theatre. Casteran <same. Cuomo <same. Yarischowsky <Peter Brewing Co. Tomeschek <Harding. Jenkins <Williams <Co. Santoro <CNY. Cramer <Maxwell Mot. Fibill <NY Rys. Rehm <Palmer & Hart. Brewer <Int R T R. Tremel <Kalbach. Connelly <same. Limoli <No Am Brew. Rosenberg <Stein. Riel <Mac Michaels. Lewsky <MacFarlane. Pirrotta <Adelstein. L. Goldberg <Ohmels & Co. M Goldberg <same. Courtney <Gainsborough Studios. Schussler <Phillips. Schampf <Burns Bros. Testler <Union Rys of NYC. Postman <King & Co. Schoenfeld <Ehrenfeld. Lewis <Posner. Lohmann <5th Av Coach Co. Legg <Troest.

Marcus <Slavin. Karchenbaum <Callen. Siepp <Postal Transfer Service, Inc. Schaap <Belvedere Bldg Co. Weinstein <Rosenberg.

Shapiro <Taylor. Palumbo <Vosselman, (3.) Christian <Schnm. Doran <NY Rys. Lavi <Clyde 98 Co. Tiedeman <Bukatman.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Silver & Co <Schwartz. Md Gas Co <Sadt.

Mosoahides <Mandia Case on.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART III.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Schapiro <Wittcoff. Borg <Wolmaley. Cohen <New Ams Cas. Intl Mfrs Agcy <Malhane. Miller <NY Life Ins. Holmes Co <McLaughlin's Sons. Schmale <Jarosiowsky T & F Co. Bunkin <Naimark. Murphy <Canaday. Holtzberg <Shaff.

Edson <Neuburger. Symington <Mass Accident Ins Co. Neuman <Benner. Warshaw <Us Textile. Pfister <Schurran. Ideal Anti-Skid Co <Teschner. Com Trust Co <O'Halloran. Peyser <Bittenham. Case on.

PART IV.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VI.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VIII.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Giegerich, J. — Harlem Sav. Bank <Overbaugh — Herman Joseph. Emigrant Ind. Sav. Bank <Ogilby—Max Wiedman.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Farmers Loan & Trust Co. <Furst—James A. Foley. Grant <104 & 106 West 40th St. Corp.—Max Goldberg.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—John Corse <Elysee Realty Co., Inc., (2)—Paul T. Kammerer, Jr.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION — Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Mills, Kelly, Jaycox, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar at 1 P. M.

People, &c <Klein. Same <Caruso. Re Blankemeyer. Bonsall <Shiverick. Silverstein <Bonsall. Wiggins <Wiggins. Re Terry. Levey <Nassau RR. Hynes <NY C RR. Re Rende. Tatarsky <Edmkay Co. US Title Co <Michel. Meyer <Schleicher. Re Fischer.

Hoey <Linehan. Greenhill <Foster. Inter-Urban Co <City of Mt Vernon. Rokeach <Shaer. Murray <Connelly. Bernaschefi <Ohio Farmers Ins Co. Brackevelt <NY & Q Co Ry. Rudolphi <Wolf. Re Coombs. Duryea <Amer Sugar.

Re 50th & 51st Sts. (Amon.) Re same, (Hart.) Re same, (Reth.) Altman <Altman. Scuthold Savings Bank <Clyde. Doyle <Doyle. Story <Coffill. Heins <Drudy. Dahlgren <Dahlgren. Sinnis <Rosenthal. Dorie <Bosso. Garber <Int R T. Re Calamus Av, (Queens.) Re 12th St, (same.) Andrews <Housman.

PART II.—Kapper, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M. Continued.

Kulkin <Levinson. McLeod <McLeod. Thies <Thies. Potash <Mishkind. Kennedy <Kennedy. Kerner <Kerner. Weingrad <Greveman, Inc.

Borsmann <Enterprise Brew. Zapfe <Polatschek-Spender Realty. Potter <Potter. Lundquist <Johnson. Shiebler <Eagle Sav & Loan Co. De Nyse <same.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 972. The remaining cases marked ready on the previous call will be added to subsequent day calendars for trial when the above cases are disposed of.

TRIAL TERM.—Part I., Cropsey, J.; Part II., Aspinall, J.; Part III., Faber, J.; Part IV., Van Siclen, J.; Part V., Scudder, J.

Cronin <Grossman. Hitchings <Wyckoff et al. Leccidito <Agro. Altobelli <Abbrusso Citrn Rosetti Society Antinori <Hall. Jackson et al <Wanamaker & Sno. Simmen <Tillotson. Kimmel <Schoenfeld. Vivian <Nassau RR. Ford <Wilson & English Const Co. Bruder <B H RR. Prendiville <Thatcher & Son.

Schulman <Buchansky. U S Title Guar Co <Bimon. Patrone <Conners. Scherberg <NY Con RR MacMahon <Schoener. Carroll <Straus et al. Carlin <Gt Atl & Pac Tea Co. Debevoic <Century Steel Co. Schechtman <Hersog. Mellroy <Nassau RR. Mullaly <US Rubber. Karper <N Y Rys.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day; no cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Johnson <Gabrecht. Russell <Bradford. Smith <Schechter. Avitable <di Muria. Franco <N Y Rys. Kaplan <Kantrowitz. Foltz <B H RR. Trovato <same. Graham <Kurtzke. Blair Ryan <Jaquillard. Nat. Fireproofing Co <Mitchalski <Int R T. Brignole <Sweeney et al Meyer <Firemen's Glens Falls Standard Ins Co. Ed El Ill Co <Thacher. Van Loan <Sancks. Lathrop <Amer Adv. Hanker <Amer-Hawaiian SS Co & ano. Young <Townsend Trans Works.

Engelhardt <Kemp. Vanderburgh <Steel. Henderson <Blohm. Clair <Int R T. Egan <Schwartz. Gapolansky <Kanter. Sandstrom <Auditore Stevedoring Co. Michelman <Un Cigar Stores Co. N Blum <Burr. M Blum <same. Bartlett <NY Theatre. Casteran <same. Cuomo <same. Yarischowsky <Peter Brewing Co. Tom

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, JUNE 3.

Manhattan.

BRADHURST AV, e s, 77.6 ft n of 142d St, 23x58.11x23.5x—; Bradhurst Av, 6, e s, 55.1 ft n of 142d St, 22.5x56.6x21.6x59.7; Chas. F. Hask to Urna Beck, mtg $12,000.....$1

CHERYTIE ST, 1961½, e s, 18.9x100; Howard Conkling et al. to Adam Romano.....$800

COLUMBIA ST, 89, w s, 150 ft s of Stanton, 25.7x100; Yette Gross to Rose Wolf, mtg $26,700 .....$100

MONROE ST, 93, n s, 25x100; Mary Foley to J. Arthur Seidman, mtg $16,500.....$100

STANTON ST, 249, s s, 75 ft w of Sheriff St, 25x75; Sophia Mayer to Bertha Kahn..$1

STANTON ST, n w corner of Mangin St, 40x70; Ogden Brown and another, trustees, to Bech. Van Sielen & Co., mtg $10,000, mtg $26,700 .....$100

8TH AV, 475, e s, 19 ft s of 41st, 38.6x 95.4; Mary C. Delafield to Fieldston Realty Corp. $100

9TH ST, n s, 344.8 ft e of 1st Av, 21.10x 90.10; Maude E. Schliemacher, extrx., to New York Edison Co. mtg $9,000.....$100

17TH ST, 344 East, s s, 144.6 ft w of 1st Av, 28.1x92; Bridget Kehoe to Cecil K. McNally and Thomas P. Kehoe.....$1

43D ST, 15 East, n s, 270.6 ft e of 5th Av, 20.6x100.5; Clara L. Rossin to Crimmins Realty Co. $100

66TH ST, 40 East, s s, 180 ft w of Park Av, 48x100.5; Crimmins Realty Co. to Clara L. Rossin $100

76TH ST, 247 West, n s, 147 ft e of West End Av, 19x102.2; Anna E. Wooster to James H. Cruikshank, mtg $16,000.....$1

79TH ST, 32 East, s w corner of Park Av, 21x75; Mary C. Delafield to Fieldston Realty Corp., mtg $50,000.....$100

80TH ST, 94 West, s s, 475 ft w of Central Park West, 25x102.2; Stephen C. Clark to Arcadia C. Zella $100

89TH ST, 321 East, n s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, William Bienn to Alfred Brossard.....$100

92D ST, 280 East, s s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Nathan Dorman to H. Hashmall, mtg $14,500 .....$100

114TH ST, 413 and 415 East, n s, 177.10 ft e of 1st Av, 43.2x100.11; Ferdinand Clafordoni to Lucia Mazzola. $1

130TH ST, 118 West, s s, 285 ft w of Lenox Av, 19x100.11; J. B. Guttenberg to 210 West 130th Street Corp. $9,750

SAME PROPERTY; 210 West 56th Street Corp. to Joseph Shenk, mtg $6,500.....$100

130TH ST, 266 West, s s, 118.6 ft e of 8th Av, 18.6x99.11; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Aldine Hanger. $100

SAME PROPERTY; Aldine Hanger to James W. Hanger, mtg $5,000.....$100

136D ST, s s, 84 ft e of Lenox Av, 20x99.11; Sammel Levitt to David Becker, ½ part, mtg $19,900. .....$100

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, 2,501, w s, 25x117.2; Cath. B. Jordan to Andrea Lignori, 2,475 Hughes Av, mtg $2,000, June 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

FOREST AV, 859, w s, 36.3x100; Monmouth Holding Co., Inc., to Abr. Kramer, 181 Stevenson st, Brooklyn, mtg $30,000, May 31; attorney, M. & S. Meyers, 1 Madison Av. $1

BROOK AV, 1,012, e s, 28.8x84.1x27x98.8; Rosa Cooperman to Benjamin Buchsbaum, 1,013 Brook Av, mtg $13,000, June 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

VALENTINE AV, 2,194, e s, 16.8x117.1; Kathryn A. Dinan to John Gould, 4,858 Park Av, mtg $3,600, May 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$1

181ST ST, n s, 122.10 ft w of Clinton Av, 22x86.11; Giovanni Ciofalo to Francesco Ciofalo, 715 East 181st St, mtg $3,500, May 29; attorney, J. B. M. Pennetto, 535 Tremont Av. $100

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

Baron De Hirsch Fund to John J. Dillon. $23,000

Bela D. Eisler to Josephine A. Eisler..$100

Lewis M. Isaacs, trustee, to John J. Dillon $24,000

Bronx.

AQUEDUCT AV, 2,188; Charles Garfiel and another, executors, to Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway; attorneys, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $5,000

CRESTON AV, e s, 224 ft n of 184th St, 50x95; Augustus Garliss, Jr., to Henry Kensing, 258 West 121st; attorney, A. L. Martin, 880 Maiden Lane. $4,000

LOT 280, map partition sale; Lott G. Hunt Estate, Patrick J. McLarney, administrator, to Warren E. Sammis, 50 Edgewater Rd, Cliffside Park, N. J., and another; attorney, Wm. E. Sammis, Liberty St. $2,000

PARKER AV, w s, 375 ft s of Lyon Av, 25x100; Frederick W. Schneider to Bertha Eggert, 2,016 Newbold Av; attorney, Bertha Eggert, 2,016 Newbold Av. $1

PROSPECT AV, w s, 40 ft n of 166th St, 40x100; City Real Estate Co. to Alice W. Goddard, Litchfield, Conn.; attorney, G. B. Winthrop, 115 Broadway. $1

Same property; Lena G. Rosenstein to same; attorney, same .....An interest of $4,000

Same property; William F. Kenny to same; attorney, same .....An interest of $1,000

176TH ST, 813 East; Eva Joseph to John W. Nuth, 1,030 Cauldwell Av.; attorney, John A. Steinmetz, 1,005 East 180th St. $1,500

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

CHAMBERS ST, 121; also Reade St, 103; Margaret M. Gibert et al. to Samuel Schwartz and Adolph Salzman, 5 years. $7,000

9TH ST, s s, 277.4 ft e of University Place, 25x98.11; Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor to John H. H. Van Hoven, 21 years $1,000

29TH ST, 337 West; Anna F. Bullock to George H. Marshall, 3 4-12 years.....$1,650

8TH AV, 402; Mario Coerto to Giulio Busciont and another, term not stated.....$1,200

9TH ST, s s, 94 ft e of 1st Av, 50x100.8; New York Life Insurance and Trust Co., trustee, to Pietrowski and Konop Co., 3 years $600

10TH ST, 145-147 West; Yetta Cohen to Rosie Rothman, 3 years.....$4,600

Bronx.

3D AV, 3,867, store and cellar; Zarland Realty Co. to Victor Lubliner, 168 Lenox Av, 3 years from May 1, 1918; attorney, Victor Lubliner, 168 Lenox Av.....$1,500

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

46TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; German Savings Bank in the City of New York against Caroline Meyer et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Amend & Amend.

BRYANT AV, 1,474; Cornelius G. Coakley et al. against Giuseppina Guarino et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, A. Knox.

ALLEN ST, 171; Grand Lodge of the United States Independent Order of the Free Sons of Israel, against Nathan Greenberg et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, M. B. & D. W. Blumenthal.

Bronx.

DALY AV, e s, 100.8 ft s of 180th St, 36.8x 103.1; Catholic Women's Benevolent Legion against Seddon Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. R. Brinckerhoff.

BROOK AV, e s, 96.6 ft s of 168th St, 25x95; Municipal Liens Co. against Alexander Kelly et al., action to foreclose transfer of tax lien; attorney, E. C. Smith.

MAPES AV, e s, 92 ft n of 180th St, 25.3x 70; General Synod of the Reformed Church in America against Emily Biacsus et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, C. V. Pallister.

BRYANT AV, 1,474; Cornelius G. Coakley et al., as trustees, against Giuseppina Guarino et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, A. Knox.

SAFEST HOME LOCALITY NEAR N. Y.

This charming Colonial home is wonderfully situated high in the splendid hill country, between Montclair and Morristown, overlooking a magnificent inland lake, 1,000 feet above sea level, with beautifully planted grounds, fine old trees, shrubs and flowers in profusion. The charms of its land and water views are unparalleled near New York. Ideal commuting facilities to New York City. The house was specially designed for the site it occupies, and there are 44 large rooms, 3 perfectly appointed baths and servants' quarters, huge open fireplaces, hardwood trim, parquet floors, expensive plumbing. This home is nearly new and handsomely finished throughout, has every modern convenience, and is in an ideal location for access to all outdoor sports, including golf and boating, and several country clubs near by.

WILL SACRIFICE FOR $16,000. EASY TERMS. WORTH DOUBLE.

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5-story and basement building
50 x 100
Immediate possession.
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Possession in 60 days.
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WITH RITZ-CARLTON RESTAURANT
47th to 48th St. Park to Madison Ave.
"—the 'Garden of the Forty Arches,' completely surrounded as it is with an enclosed portico, broken by arches from which hang flowering plants in baskets, or cages with life-like but mute songsters, lends an aspect so perfect to one familiar with Italian atmosphere as to easily transport him under the 'Portici di Turin'."—N. Y. Evening Post.
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FOR SALE—IDEAL HOME.
Tapestry brick Dutch Colonial, practically new, on 100x100 plot, 10 rooms, 2 baths, at Colonial Heights, Westchester's finest villa colony; 30 minutes from Grand Central; over 60 trains daily; every city improvement, including sewer, gas, electricity. Asking price much below real value. Little cash required. Particulars, LAWRENCE H. TASKER, Tribune Building, N. Y. Phone Beekman 4500.

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New Colonial Dwelling
in quaint town of Hempstead, L. I., near Garden City, 41 minutes from Penna. Terminal. House of 7 rooms, bath. Price $6,800, on favorable terms. O. L. SCHWENCKE, Jr., 277 Broadway, N. Y. Phone 4657 Worth.

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For sale or rent unfurnished, with option of purchasing. This attractive remodeled dwelling (never occupied) contains 10 rooms and bath, servants' quarters; is located in very best section of Huntington overlooking the bay; about an acre of land, many fine old shade trees, good bathing beach; handy to country club; an ideal Summer or year-round house. Owner will make attractive price and terms to responsible party. Daniel Gerard, 1,270 B'way, (38d,) N. Y.

For Rent, with Option to Buy.
Out of town owner offers attractive home at Huntington at great sacrifice; house has 8 rooms, bath, heat, electricity, garage, garden, fruit, shade trees in abundance, large plot of land; near golf course and bathing beach; rental $500 per year unfurnished, with purchase option; many other houses for sale. Furnished Houses for Rent at Reduced Prices.
THEO. S. HALL, 47 West 34th St., N. Y.

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Why Pay Rent
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OWN YOUR HOME?
AND PAY NO MORE THAN RENT.
If you knew where you could buy a Beautiful Home—just what you have in mind—
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Let us send you information and photos about our $5000 to $7000 7-Room Homes—with or without garage. Easy terms. We have something to sell you.
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Flatbush, Brooklyn, Corner, 100x100, just completed; splendid location. Will sell reasonably, or part trade. Levy Bros., 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

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"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."
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Houses and Villa Plots for Sale.
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$3,600 RENTS ARE ADVANCING. . . . . BUY NOW!
One-family frame and stucco, 7 rooms, bath and all conveniences. Woodhaven Section. Out-of-town owners forced to acquire this property as mortgagees. Order immediate sale. Convenient payments arranged.
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NEW ROCHELLE
Along the Sound, 30 private parks; special value in houses from $6,000 up; also furnished and unfurnished for the year or season, in NEW ROCHELLE, PELHAM, LARCHMONT.
J. T. LAMPREY, ROCHELLE PARK.
Phone New Rochelle 1404.

At Larchmont on high, shady plot, a 7 room house, nearly new; large living room with open fireplace; all other rooms good size. A much better place than price would indicate. Take $5800 to quick purchaser.
H. M. OLCOTT 51 E. 42nd St., New York. Tel. Murray Hill 2926.

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AT MOUNTAIN LAKES
Safe in the Strong Hills
Beautiful year round home best residential section, 7 large rooms, tile bath; glass conservatory; outdoor sleeping balcony; wide verandas; 800 ft. elevation; near lakes, school, churches, markets. Wonderful bargain at $6,500; easy terms. Complete, ready to move into now. Fine grounds. The Owner, Post Office Box 539, N. Y. C.

Attractive Home With Garage
PRICE $5,500. ONLY $500 REQUIRED.
Seven large, airy rooms, cozy inglenook with fireplace; sanitary gas kitchen; living and dining rooms are spacious and handsomely finished; piazza; plenty of closet room; tiled bath; built by owner by day's work for own occupancy; must sell owing to removal; good transportation, schools, clubs, &c. Full particulars mailed upon request. This is a bargain.
H. E. WHITE,
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COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

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A FEW DESIRABLE OFFICES
all very light; rent reasonable.
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47 AND 49 WORTH ST.
4 LOFTS—50 FT. BUILDING.
$7,000—POSSESSION 30 DAYS.
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APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Five-cent fare to my seven-room cottage, all improvements; needs few repairs; will sell cheap to responsible party with $500 cash, balance very easy terms; my business compels me to sell within ten days; great bargain. B. Queens, 101 W. 34th St. Greeley 4465.

$3,950—WOODHAVEN—$8,950.
Beautiful 6-room and bath cottages; all improvements, gas and electricity; hard wood trim, &c. UNITED REALTY ALLIANCE, 391 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Phone Main 6546.

Westchester County.

NEW ROCHELLE.
Charming place, new 12-room, fireproof villa, 3 baths, double garage; also 4-room, unfurnished bungalow, acre water frontage, 45 minutes to New York; owner ordered abroad; reasonable terms to desirable tenant; also sacrificing new motor boat. Caldwell Johnston. Harbor Lane. Phone 4108-W.

Cottage, 10 rooms, bath and laundry, steam heat, exposed plumbing, good repair; two blocks west of trolleys to subway, 1 hour to City Hall; rear overlooking Palisades; can be seen by appointment or any week day before 1 P. M.; Sunday all day. 45 Cliff Av., Yonkers, N. Y.; tel. 801 Yonkers.

Seven-room house, with garage; fine large plot, in highly restricted colony; 30 minutes from Grand Central; every city improvement; very little cash required. Particulars George H. Mills, Colonial Heights, Yonkers.

For Rent.—7-room house, all improvements, in Westchester County; 1 hour from city; reasonable rental. P. O. Box 98, North White Plains, N. Y.

New, attractive, seven-room house; 35 minutes Grand Central. Tel. 7915 Columbus.

Long Island.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
First class country residence, south side of Long Island; ¾ acre ground, nicely laid out with fine pine and fruit trees, in very fine section; 5 minutes from station, and short distance from New York; 15 minutes to sea shore; house, 10 rooms, 2 baths; all latest improvements; garage; sell very cheap. Owner, 54 Napier Av., Richmond Hill, L. I.

LYNDHURST, N. J.
D. L. & W. R. R., 17 minutes to Hoboken. Ideal suburban home, 6 rooms, bath, gas and electric lights; steam heat; all modern improvements; plot 35x150; price $4,500; reasonable terms; seen any day; occupied by owner. 242 Fern Av., Phone 388 W. Rutherford.

COUNTRY HOMESTEAD AND 2 ACRES.
Large house, 10 rooms, in fine condition; also small cottage, barn, outbuildings, &c.; beautiful shade and fruit trees, large garden, &c.; on two main macadamized roads in East Hempstead, L. I.; sacrifice for $6,500, on easy terms. Address G. P. Norton, 277 Broadway, N. Y. Phone Worth 4657.

Seashore stucco bungalow, 5 rooms and bath; bathing beach; good neighborhood; will sell on easy terms and small cash payment to a quick, interested buyer. Crawford, 215 Times Downtown.

A rarely attractive home of the better class in the choicest section of Richmond Hill, near Kew, plot 110x150, is offered by non-resident owner at a bargain. Telephone 2596 Beekman. Howard Goldsmith, 63 Park Row.

If you are looking for a small house and plot for farming and gardening, payable $12 monthly and small amount down, not far out, call at once to B. Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

For real bargains, North Shore Country Homes, Waterfronts, sale or rent, see Daniel Gerard, 1,270 B'way, (38d.) N. Y.

For Sale.—Villa Serena and Sea Cliff Pheasantry adjoining; price $65,000. Baldwin Palmer, Sea Cliff, L. I.

New Jersey.

An ideal home in a select suburban, highly restricted residential section, finest in the State; house, seven large rooms, beautiful bath, parquet floors; every city improvement; dining and sleeping porches; on a large plot, with beautiful shade trees and lawns; 30 minutes from city; schools, stores, churches, golf and tennis; 60 trains daily; commutation $5.90; price $5,500; small cash payment and move right in. Call, write, or phone M. D. Ayers, 148 West 86th St. Phone 4530 Greeley.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $300 and small monthly payments less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7-13c. commutation fare; 8 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Malden Lane. PHONE ME NOW John 5047.

HOUSE FOR SALE.
Beautiful, attractive 9-room house, hardwood, tiled bathroom, beam ceiling, billiard, card, and reading room; plot 100x125, fine trees and shrubbery; garage and new six-cylinder Overland car; 30 minutes from 125th St. or Cortlandt St.; worth investigating. A. B. Weiman, 205 Crescent Av., Leonia, N. J.

NEW SIX-ROOM HOUSE.
Every improvement; plot 80x142 ft.; 3 minutes station, half hour downtown; restricted residence section; $5,500; reasonable terms.
FRANK MILLER,
Tel. 8685 Barclay. 13 Park Row.

Eight-room, two-story frame house, 224 Lawton Av., Grantwood, N. J.; gas, electricity, furnace; all improvements; plot, 50x 100 feet; fruit trees; garage. Address A. G. Church, owner, 81 Columbia Av., Grantwood, N. J.

A very attractive homestead with 8 acres, all modern improvements; beautiful shade trees, orchards, apples, peaches, pears, berries; large barn, hennery; convenient express commuting station. Frank Stevens, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

Attractive 8-room country home at Palisades Park, all improvements; garage, large grounds, planted garden; 25 minutes to N. Y.; must sacrifice. Owner, W 77 Times.

Caldwell.—Commuters home site, about three acres; 200 front foot. Owner, P. O. Box 1,005, New York.

Fine corner brick house, Arlington section; 3-family; all improvements. Owner, 166 Ridgewood Av.

Miscellaneous.

New attractive, seven-room house; 35 minutes' Grand Central. Columbus 7915. Jackson.

Houses Wanted.

Wanted, 5 or 6 room house, available July 1, either single or two-family, with garage; not to exceed $50 monthly and within one hour's riding distance of city. N 126 Times.

Want small suburban home within 5c. fare; easy terms. Particulars to A. S., care of P. O. Box 17, Station L, Brooklyn.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Manhattan.

52D ST., 55 EAST.—Beautifully furnished eight rooms, two baths, attractive garden. Plaza 2200.

Brooklyn.

Beautifully furnished house; attractive garden; rent $60. Phone evening 7262-R Bedford.

New Jersey.

Tapestry brick; 12 rooms, 3 baths; lawn, grove, garage; gas, electric light, hot water; commuting 50 minutes, Jersey Central. Address 534 Tremont Av., Westfield.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Brooklyn.

Part 8-room house, let for season; Manhattan Beach, beautiful location; third house from ocean; restricted section. Mrs. Block, 267 West End Av. Telephone Coney Island 8487.

Westchester County.

Bedford Hills.—Nine rooms, two baths; fruit and shade trees; garage; near golf links; June to November, $600. Call or phone Bedford Village 34, Keller.

Stone Mansion. — Country road, two miles Bedford; 17 rooms; 5 master's, 3 servants' bedrooms; dining room 30x20; season, $1,200. Box 3, Bedford, N. Y.

Furnished, 9 rooms, bath, gas, electricity; shady grounds; garden, fruit, flowers; refined neighborhood; inspection any time. Warner, 1 Clinton St., White Plains, N. Y.

Long Island.

To Let.—Furnished house, seven rooms and bath; cool; in excellent taste; attractive neighborhood; very convenient to ferry; middle June to middle September, $90 monthly. Telephone Rector 7262. Whelan.

PATCHOGUE.—Rustic Bungalows, four and six large rooms, neatly furnished; boating, bathing and fishing; season, $150 and $200. Dimmerling, Corona, N. Y. Phone Newtown 202.

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Furnished cottages for the season and houses for year around. Full details, descriptions, and rentals may be had from Telephone John 2260. R. W. Ford; 84 William.

CASCO BAY.—2 rooms, piazza, fireplace, boat; suitable two adults; $60; 5 rooms, piazza, studio, completely furnished, exclusive, convenient, $90. Keyes, 189 West 91st.

The Sea Guerrilla's Log.
The June Current History presents the most complete account yet published of the astounding adventures of the German sea-raiders Wolf and Seeadler, rivaling in daring and brutality the tales of Captain Kidd. This issue also contains 50 other important war articles.
At all news stands, 25c a copy—$3.00 a year.—Adv.

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Suites. Per Month.
3-room—$34
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5-room—$46 to $52
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The HUDSON-FULTON
S. E. Cor. 136th St. and Broadway
7 and 8 rooms—rental $875 to $1,175 yearly.
161 West 86th St.,
5 rooms and 2 baths;
119 West 71st St.,
5 rooms and 2 baths;
140 West 71st St.,
Doctor's Apart. of 4 rooms.
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Nos. 111-119-125-133
West 73d St.
Rentals $1,600 to $1,800
Apply on premises or to above management

310 WEST 94TH ST.
Bet. Riverside Drive and West End Av.
8 Large Rooms and 7 Two Baths $1,600 and $1,150
CHOICE APARTMENT.
9 Rooms and Bath.
265 WEST 81ST ST.,
NEAR WEST END AV.
Rent $1,600.
Derschuch & Co., 150 Broadway.

EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENT,
8 Rooms and 3 Baths,
562 WEST END AV.,
AT 87TH ST.
Moderate Rental.
Derschuch & Co., 150 Broadway.

528 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
OPPOSITE CLAREMONT INN.
4-5 ROOMS.
High-Class Elevator Apartments.
RENTS $50 TO $70.

200 W. 58TH ST. Corner 7th Av.
1 apartment, 5 rooms, 2 baths.
1 apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths.
Rent includes refrigeration.
Owned and operated by the
Durham Realty Corp., 511 5th Ave.

207-209 DYCKMAN ST.
6 and 7 Room Apartments
$38 to $48
Near Broadway and Riverside.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

471
PARK AVENUE
S.E. Corner 58th St.
UNUSUAL DUPLEX APARTMENTS WITH STUDIO LIVING ROOMS
EXCEPTIONAL LIGHT
6 to 16 Rooms,
3 to 5 Baths,
$3,000 to $8,500.
Under Management of
Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
414 MADISON AVE.

42 EAST 78TH STREET,
S. E. Corner Madison Ave.
SMALL APARTMENTS IN EXCLUSIVE RESIDENTIAL SECTION
Two and three rooms and bath. Rooms large and may be connected to form larger suites. Moderate rentals, yearly leases. French restaurant in the building. Apply on premises.

NEW BUILDING
EXQUISITE 7-ROOM APARTS.
of the Very Highest Class,
ESPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR
Small Families
Large Living Room, Dining Room, Foyer, Kitchen, 2 Master's Chambers & Baths, and 2 Maids' Rooms & Bath.
815 Park Av. S.E. Cor. 75th St.
Agent on Premises. Rhinelander 499.

Doctor's Office to let, three rooms, with gas and electric light; with the privilege of hotel physician. HOTEL LEONORI, Madison Av. and 63d St.

640 MADISON AVENUE
Hoffman Arms, Corner 59th St.
3 to 8 Large, Light Rooms.
MODERATE RENTALS
Possession—Sublet, 5 or 8 Rooms.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

166 West 72nd St.
An Apartment of FOUR ROOMS, all outside, consisting of large living room, 24x15.6; bedroom, 18.8x18.6; also dining room; tiled kitchen, with ice refrigeration, and particularly fine bathroom, with alcove, shower and needle bath; if two bedrooms are required the living room can be utilized as a combination dining and living room; this apartment is sumptuously furnished and will be leased for the summer at $150 per month.
ALSO A THREE ROOM APARTMENT, consisting of bedroom, combination living and dining room; tiled kitchen, with ice refrigeration, and large bathroom with shower and needle bath; this apartment is handsomely furnished, and will be leased for summer months at $125 per month; maid service will be supplied if desired.
APPLY TO MANAGER, ON PREMISES.
Telephone 7640—Columbus.

270 WEST END AVE.
Corner of 73d St.
Attractive apartments of 10 rooms and 4 baths.
This building is nearing completion, and will be ready for occupancy July 1st.
Apartments can now be seen by applying to Superintendent on premises or to
J. AXELROD
200 W. 72d Street.
Phone: Columbus 3957.

CENTRAL PARK
APARTMENTS
(FORMERLY NAVARRO)
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
8 to 16 Rooms
2 to 5 Baths
One Physician's Apartment
Apply 175 West 58th St.

WASHINGTON SQUARE
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
125 West 12th St.
POSSESSION MAY 20TH.
3 Rooms & Bath....$780 to $1,000
4 Rooms & Bath.... 840 to 1,200
J. IRVING WALSH,
73 WEST 11TH ST.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

New York State.

Highmount.—Grand Hotel Station, Catskill Mountains; well furnished; 4 bedrooms, bath, &c.; reasonable. E. B. Koscherak, 129 5th Av.

Furnished cottage with nine rooms, two sleeping porches, at Glenburnie on Lake George, N. Y. Apply Mrs. L. C. Hiss, 2,017 Bolton St., Baltimore, Md.

Rustic bungalow; far-wooded shore, Schroon Lake; mountain view; boats; fireplace; bath; $200 season. Cooley, 5271 Morningside.

New Jersey.

To let furnished, Locust Point, near Navesink Highlands, N. J., 9 bedrooms, 3 baths, garage, water, electric light; high, wooded country; ocean view; river boating; $750. Owner, 113 East 55th St. Plaza 8871.

Morristown, N. J.—July and August, furnished house, 7 bedrooms, 2 baths; large grounds; 10 minutes to station. F. T. Newbery, 158 Broadway, Room 30.

A completely furnished house for rent for the month of August, $250. Address 507 Asbury Av., Asbury Park, N. J.

Spring Lake Beach, N. J.—Ten rooms, 2 baths; 21 rooms, 3 baths; gas, electricity. Circle 1810, New York.

Connecticut.

A WELL-FURNISHED 10-room house, with bath and modern conveniences; 6 miles from Litchfield, 2 miles from Thomaston; spacious yard shaded with large maples; high, healthy location; garage; ideal Summer comforts; $100 per month. J. E. Hopkins, Thomaston, Conn.

FOR RENT.
Charmingly furnished new house, four master's bedrooms, two baths, two servants' rooms and bath; private bathing beach, tennis and golf; five minutes to station. C. D. Sinclair, Southfield Point, Stamford, Conn. Tel. 2024 Stamford.

To Rent.—Colonial house in Westport, Conn., 10 rooms, with bath, running water, electric lights; near beach; bathing, fishing, and boating; special price for Summer season. Address Miss Susan Very, 197 Sigourney St., Hartford, Conn.

Maine.

Ellsworth, Me.—8-room house, furnished, in small country town; large plot of ground; shade trees; ideal spot for Summer season; June to November, $150. C. S. Grows, 719 8th Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

From June 15 to Sept. 15, possibly longer, comfortably furnished home, five bedrooms, large living room, and screened porch; plenty shade trees; no children; rent $100 per month; possession will be given immediately. Phone Bayside 3110-W.

Massachusetts.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.—Summer residence, 11 rooms, bath; garage; hot, cold running water; elegantly furnished; heart of mountains; reasonable rent. Particulars, Hallenbeck, 132 West 16th. New York.

Miscellaneous.

For Rent.—Beautiful home, cool and airy, overlooking Hudson; will rent furnished for the season or unfurnished by the year; references required. Address Reed, 310 West 86th St. Phone 8841 Schuyler.

Summer Homes Wanted—Furnished.

BUNGALOW OR SMALL COTTAGE, ABOUT EIGHT ROOMS, TWO BATHS, ON LONG ISLAND, WITHIN COMMUTING DISTANCE OF NEW YORK, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; MUST HAVE SHADE, WOODS; STREAM OR LAKE.
H. E. GROSS,
309 BROADWAY, ROOM 506, N. Y.

Wanted for Summer, small bungalow or cottage furnished, within hour of Grand Central Station on New York Central Railroad; state full particulars; must be reasonable. Jos. A. Golden, 321 West 55th St., New York.

WANTED.—A house at Woodmere, L. I., for the months of July and August, containing 5 bedrooms and 2 baths on first sleeping floor and 2 maids' rooms and bath, with a garden. Y 265 Times Annex.

WANTED, furnished house from July 1 to Sept. 1, on or near the water; 5 bedrooms and 2 baths, on second floor; garden; highest references. X 833 Times Annex.

Wanted—Small cottage or bungalow; commuting distance; near water preferred; must be reasonable. A. H., 1,048 Union St., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY PLACES FOR RENT.

Westchester County.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET.
To rent furnished, unfurnished by year, comfortable, well-arranged house, 5 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 maid rooms, bath; beautifully furnished; good piazza; garage; tennis court; small garden; 4,380 Boston Road, Pelham Manor; immediate possession. Telephone Pelham 4846.

Virginia.

Large granite mansion, handsomely furnished, in Princess Anne County, near Virginia Beach, Virginia; 18 rooms, 3 baths; billiard room, servants' quarters, and laundry; power house, windmill, barn, and stables; 28 acres in orchard, lawn, and garden; beautifully situated on the bay among pines and other trees; is within 10 minutes' walk from bay to ocean; convenient to station; electric car line runs through the property; 15 minutes' ride to Norfolk; an ideal home both Winter and Summer. Apply H. C. Hoggard & Co., 400 Dickson Building, Norfolk, Virginia.

REAL ESTATE.

Factory sites of 6 blocks, each 25x100, facing on 2 improved streets and having frontage of 200 feet on L. I. Railroad, within two blocks of subway entrance; price $28,000. Address W. 48 Jackson Av., L. I. City.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Ideal estates, $5,000 to $50,000, which cost $7,000 to $100,000; terms or trade; limousine service. Donnell-Holmes, 43 Cedar. Tel. John 5928.

Plot 75x100 with or without old building, 20th to 26th Streets, 10th Ave. to North River. Troy Metal Lath Co., 724 8th Ave. Tel. 1298 Bryant.

LESSEES.—Owner retiring, will lease, for long term, apartment house, showing large profit. E. W. Browning, 110 West 40th St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

One-story factory, 50x100, frame and brick, cement floor, electric power, Morgan Av., Brooklyn; for rent or sale at sacrifice. Kessler, 45 Cedar St., N. Y.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Overlooking the Hudson.—740 Warburton Av., Yonkers; paved street, bungalow, 50x147 feet; $400 cash, balance monthly. Rose, 7 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 2738.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTIES.
GEORGE HOWE,
527 5th Av., New York.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

TO LET.
AT PASSAIC, N. J.,
50,000 SQUARE FEET FLOOR SPACE,
WITH POWER; MAY BE DIVIDED UP;
ERIE RAILROAD SIDING ON PREMISES; LOW INSURANCE IN MILL MUTUALS.
APPLY AT RITTENHOUSE MILL,
PASSAIC, N. J., J. J. WYNNE, OR TO
RICHARD ROSSITOR, 158 ELLISON ST., PATERSON, N. J.

For Rent, 40 Mechanic St., Newark, N. J., 25,000 square feet near railroads, less than 3 minutes from Market and Broad Sts., Newark; low rental; two-year lease; all improvements. Address R. L. P., 40 Mechanic St., Newark, N. J.

EAST ORANGE.
Five-story apartment, all improvements, fully rented; one block from Brick Church Station; price and terms reasonable; might exchange. Room 502, 198 Broadway, N. Y.

FACTORY, HARRISON, N. J.
Fully equipped; 20,000 feet floor space; ample yard space. Donnelly, 90 Nassau.

Bargain.—Six rooms, bath; all improvements; hollow tile stucco; half hour Erie; $3,750; easy terms. Brady, 154 Nassau.

Real Estate for Exchange.

WANTED.—Farm under 60 miles from New York by hard road, in exchange for ideal New England country place, clean, furnished, equipped, ready for immediate occupancy; employes, if desired; auto, horses, cows, chickens, firewood, big fireplaces, crane; roses, hollyhocks; old style mahogany; vegetables planted; farm now paying; ideal water supply; fine timber insures profitable investment; trunk line railroad; send particulars of exchange first letter; full details and photos on request; would sell. X 383 Times Annex.

Real Estate Wanted.

WILL LEASE OR BUY
FACTORIES
FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING
Garment work in or near New York. Reply by letter, giving inventory of machines and other particulars.
PHILLIPS JONES CO.,
839 East 134th, Bronx.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Cozy little farm, small house, outbuildings, fruit trees; 5 acres of good land for farming, poultry, &c.; owner needs some ready cash; will sell complete for $1,575; easy monthly payments. Farm Owner, 214 Times Downtown.

New York State.

GET away from danger and death! Buy a little farm in safe, healthful, beautiful Ulster County, where life is worth living! Most attractive opportunity at unbelievable price! Address Farm, (Room 1041,) 70

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APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

86TH, 207 WEST.—Ideal Summer apartment, eighth floor; all light; three rooms and bath; large foyer hall; July-August, $75, $95 less than unfurnished. Osborn.

99TH, (Riverside.)—Handsomely furnished 6 rooms, 2 baths; $100. Telephone Vanderbilt 1452.

100TH, 814 WEST.—Seven rooms, two baths; overlooking Hudson; completely furnished; elevator apt.; June-Oct. Apt. 30.

103D ST., 91 WEST.—Five rooms and bath, first floor, June to September.

104TH, 304 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, high-class furnished apartment; sublet very reasonable. Apply premises, or office, 215 Manhattan Av., or Academy 1647.

104TH, 5 WEST.—Completely furnished four-room elevator apartment; references required. Greenberg.

107TH, 14 WEST, (Near Central Park.)—Furnished, private elevator apartment, six rooms, front, to sublet for Summer reasonable; references required. Call after 3, Apartment 10.

109TH, 107 WEST.—"Capitol," 1611 Academy; 2 and 3 room apartments, bath, kitchenette; restaurant in building; near subway, "L"; $30 to $55 monthly; weekly rates; references essential, inspection Sunday and evenings.

110TH, 220 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Handsomely furnished five rooms, all front; 2 master bedrooms; until Oct. 1; reasonable. Apt. 82, Academy 137. Hopping.

110TH, 501 WEST.—Sublet Summer, 6 rooms, outside; 2 baths; Apt. 35; one block to subway. Telephone Cathedral 6398.

605 W. 111TH ST.
6 rooms and bath,
$780 to $960 per annum.
Between Broadway and Riverside Drive.
Apply on premises, or
L. J. Phillips & Co., 148 W. 72d St.

111TH, 504 WEST.—Furnished apartment of five rooms and bath, from June 15 until Sept. 1. Apartment 20, Columbus 4066.

111TH, 545 WEST, (Broadway.) — Business lady will share her handsome elevator apartment. Call or phone after 6:30, 8E.

111TH, 532 WEST, (Apt. 33.)—Three light rooms, kitchenette, furnished, for Summer; references.

113TH, 517 WEST.—Several very beautiful apartments, 2, 4, and 5 rooms, furnished complete in every detail, including linens and silver. Telephone 8240 Morningside.

113TH, 549 WEST.—All outside five-room apartment, newly furnished; immediate possession.

113TH ST., 502 WEST.—4 rooms, completely furnished, $60 month. Inquire Supt.

114TH, 611 WEST.—8 outside rooms, 2 baths; piano, library; near Columbia and Riverside; $100. Telephone Morningside 2996. Apartment 11.

114TH, 500 WEST.—Artistic front suite, facing Columbia campus. Mackenzie.

115TH, 600 WEST.—Apt. 1; nicely furnished 4-room apartment. 8972 Morningside.

117TH, 610 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, and kitchenette apartment, 3d floor, rear; immediate possession. Telephone 3040 Morningside.

119TH, 435 WEST.—Light, airy, cool apartment; four rooms, screened; good cross ventilation; attractively furnished; beautiful view Columbia campus and Jersey hills; $85 monthly. 8S.

119TH, 435 WEST.—Three rooms, kitchenette, bath; very choice, desirable corner apartment; bargain; immediate possession. Apartment 6M.

119TH, 485 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette; entire front suite, ninth floor; newly furnished; immediate possession. Hildreth, Apartment 9-F.

119TH, 480 WEST, (Apt. 67.)—Attractive outside, overlooking Columbia campus.

121ST, 414 WEST, (at Morningside Park.)—June to October, 5-room apartment, front; elevator; cool. Apartment, 5A, 7330 Morningside.

121ST ST., 421 WEST.—Five rooms, completely furnished, piano; $60 a month; June 1 to Sept. 1. Call between 10 and 5 o'clock. Malcolm.

123RD, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Elevator apartment, 5 rooms and bath; $45 month. Rose.

124TH, 527 WEST.—Attractively furnished five-room front apartment; elevator; reasonable. Imbert, Apt. 18. Call or phone Morningside 2594.

129TH, 421 WEST.—To sublet, immediate possession, to October 1, 6 large rooms and bath, all outside, southern exposure; elevator apartment; convenient "L," Broadway subway, and bus; Grand piano; $50. Telephone Manly 8500 Morningside.

130TH, 530 WEST.—Five rooms; owner leaving city for Summer. Apartment 42.

144TH, 557 WEST.—Nicely furnished, 5 or 6 rooms, for Summer months; pianos, Sonora; reasonable. Apartment 8 S.-W.

149TH, 450 WEST, (Corner of Convent Av.)—6 rooms, kitchenette, bath, fully furnished, all outside rooms; elevator; sublet to Oct. 1; $50. Call or phone Kennedy, 1,868 Audubon.

157TH, 522 WEST, (Apt. 2A.)—Seven beautiful, large, airy, light rooms, 2 baths; southern and northern exposure; from about June 15 for 3 months; $75 monthly.

187TH, 11,071 St. Nicholas Av.)—Beautiful four-room apartment, cozily furnished; elevator, phone, piano; conveniences; reasonable. Apartment 3B.

179TH, 701 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished elevator apartment in very desirable house; sublet furnished for Summer months; 5 rooms, bath; $65. Inquire Apartment 47.

190TH, 590 WEST.—Sublet to Oct. 1 or longer, attractive elevator apartment, 3 outside rooms and bath, immaculately clean, completely furnished, all modern conveniences; reasonable to responsible couple. Apply superintendent or phone 3004 St. Nicholas, Apartment 36.

APTS. OF UNUSUAL CLEANLINESS.
Two, three, four rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $45 to $80 monthly; completely furnished; phone and elevator service; no objectionable or questionable tenants; references essential.
THE WILSONIA,
223-229 WEST 69TH ST.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY. Attractive Summer offerings. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Columbus 836.

APARTMENT OPPORTUNITIES.
Handsomely furnished sublet apartments. Wickliffe Gray, Agent, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

ATTRACTIVE Apartments. Hotel Conveniences. Apartment Rates. Inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $25, $45 $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions, lease, or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613 5th Av. bus stops at door.

ATTRACTIVE four-room front elevator apartment, near Riverside, four months or longer; references. Apply Bonay, 603 West 136th St.

ATTRACTIVE list west side apartments, at attractive terms. HOLMES, 547 West 110th (Broadway).

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
First class.
Two rooms, bath, period furniture, service. Steigelman, 9 West 32d St.

BROADWAY, 2,584, (95th, The Martha.)—1-2 rooms, bath, beautifully furnished; all latest improvements, maid service and linen; $40 to $65.

BROADWAY, 2,187. — Attractive 6 rooms, bath; centre of city; convenient to car lines; references required. Walton.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (Corner 86th St.)—Exceptionally beautiful 9-room, furnished or unfurnished apartment; 4 master bedrooms, 8 baths, paneled walls, cream ivory woodwork throughout; 12th floor top, all large, airy, outside rooms, marvelous view; always cool; rent from June 15 to Sept. 15; references required. Phone Schuyler 2136.

CENTRAL PARK SOUTH, 220.—4 rooms in large apartment, housekeeping, $70; refined.

CLAREMONT AV, 35.—Sublet for Summer at great reduction to careful tenant, 7 rooms, 2 baths; attractively furnished. Superintendent or Tel. 9525 Morningside.

CONVENT AV., (Near 150th St.)—Five outside rooms, corner apartment, piano, sublet July 1-Oct. 1, $60. Telephone Audubon 6114J.

CONVENT AV., 802, (Corner 142d St.)—Elegantly furnished five-room elevator apartment, Summer months. Apartment 27.

FOR RENT, furnished, for the Summer, attractive studio apartment, 6 rooms, in University Heights section, three minutes' walk from New York University; reasonable. Write for particulars, B. A., 98 Times Bronx.

Hotel Bretton Hall.—Suite, two rooms and bath, tenth floor, fronting on Broadway; maid service; sublet to Oct. 1, very low rental to responsible people. E. F. Hart, 154 Nassau St. Phone 4486 Beekman.

MANHATTAN AV., 215, (Near 109th St.)—Completely furnished apartments, 2 to 6 rooms; elevator and manelevator; $30 to $60 month; also weekly rate; 10 per cent. reduction to soldiers and sailors' families. Tel. Academy 1647.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Sublet completely furnished apartment, June 15-Sept. 15; can be seen week days, 11-2. Beck, Apartment 62. Tel. Morningside 8005.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 50, (115th.)—Eight large corner rooms on park; southeasterly; $85.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—To sublet, a desirable furnished apartment for the Summer; seven rooms two baths; commanding view of Hudson, Riverside Drive, and Columbia College; all outside rooms; exceptionally low rent; may be seen by appointment. Telephone Morningside 6645. Apartment 83.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 464, (APT. 2.)—BREEZY APARTMENT, OVERLOOKING DRIVE; HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SIX ROOMS, TWO BATHS; JUNE TO OCTOBER; $100 PER MONTH.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 67.—10 or 7 rooms, spacious, all overlooking Hudson; luxuriously furnished; ninth floor; cool. Jackson, 7915 Columbus.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—5 rooms, $80; also 6 rooms, 3 baths, $110. Particulars 759 West End Av. Riverside 5846.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 125, (84th.)—Ten and eleven light, well-furnished rooms. Call or address W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 666, (145th St.)—Exceptionally attractive apartment; elevator; 4 rooms, bath; large, light, airy; newly and completely furnished; $55 monthly to Oct. 1. Wall.

SUMMER RATES.
80th, 100 West.—Beautiful 1 and 2 room suites, private baths, kitchenette; maid serv.

THREE-ROOM apartment, Hotel Walton, sublet to Oct. 1 at great concession. For appointment, phone Barclay 6721.

TWO ROOMS, bath, kitchenette; piano; maid service; refined surroundings. Phone Columbus 6820.

WEST END AV., 851.—Attractive 5 rooms, cosily furnished; very reasonable rent. Telephone Riverside 4034. Call 9:30-4:30.

WEST END AV., 839.—Attractive, well-furnished six-room apartment, river view, to let to Oct. 1. Uranbam.

WEST END AV. Corner 98th St.—6 rooms and 2 baths, beautifully furnished, for Summer. Phone 6450 Riverside.

Unfurnished—East Side.

12TH ST., 5 EAST.—Two large and 4 small rooms; modern improvements.

22D, 144 EAST.—Five rooms and bath; elevator; $55. Pratt.

71ST, 141 EAST.—Modern 7-room corner apartment to sublet; $100. Dr. Aranow.

78TH ST., 42 EAST.—New elevator apartment, 2 or 3 large, light rooms, with bath. Agent on premises; open evenings.

87TH ST., 59 EAST. — Four rooms, bath, kitchen; electric lights, all improvements; $65.

MADISON AV., 926, (73d St.)—Three large rooms, all modern; reasonable rent.

WASHINGTON MEWS. 46.—Studio cottage, 5 rooms, housekeeping apartment; Italian garden in rear. Apply to H. C. Girard, Superintendent, 26 East 8th St.

Unfurnished—West Side.

107TH ST., 44 WEST, (Washington Square section.)—New nine-story building; three-room apartment to sublet; very attractive; immediate possession. Inquire on premises.

116TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3106.

50'S TO WASHINGTON SQ.—Apartments, (all sizes,) $65-$110. Elberson, 25 W. 42d.

70'S TO 100TH ST.—Apartments, (all sizes,) $60-$100. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

71ST, 342 WEST.—Seven, eight, nine rooms, two bathrooms; living room, 16x22; no dark rooms; modern elevator house; unusual transit facilities; rents, $1,200-$1,660; worth investigating; also other desirably located apartments, furnished or unfurnished. Apply Jepson Office, 308 West 97th St. Telephone Riverside 7880.

72D, 116 WEST.—Unfurnished 2-room and bath apartment to let; rent $87.50 monthly. 303 West 72d St., Apt. 82. Phone 258 Columbus.

84TH, 17 WEST.—7 large, light rooms and bath; electricity; $70. Janitor.

85TH, 101 WEST. ("Brockholst.")—Eight rooms and bath. $900.

108TH, 230 WEST.—Six rooms, all light; improvements; near Broadway; $40 to $50.

116TH, near Drive.—Handsome apartment, 5 rooms, 3 baths; top floor; free exposure. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

414 WEST 121ST ST.
Five rooms and bath; all modern improvements; near Columbia University; $55 to $70 month. Apply premises, or
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 148 WEST 72D ST.

121ST, 420 WEST, (CORNER AMSTM AV.)
Corner apartments, 5 and 6 rooms; college neighborhood; every modern improvement.

164TH, 601 WEST.—Beautiful 4-room apartment to sublet; river view.

165TH, 600 WEST.—Beautiful 8-room apartment to sublet; modern building.

2,128 BROADWAY.
Two and three rooms with bath. Maid service; references required.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790, ("Riviera.")—5-room; strictly high-class, fireproof building, very low rental for sublease of lease 3 years and 4 months. A. J. Odell, Audubon 5400.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 900.—Six-room apartment, 2 baths, to sublet at less than present rental from June 15. Apt. 5-G.

WEST END AV., 771, (97th St.)—Six rooms, three baths; sublet to Oct. 1; greatly reduced rents. Apartment 10E.

WEST END AV., 498.—8-room apartment; greatly reduced rent until Oct. 1.

Bronx.

HONEYWELL AV., 2,111.—Seven wonderful rooms in private house; all improvements; two porches, large garden, garage; $60. Telephone 1179 Tremont.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Couple, highest references, want handsomely furnished apartment, 6 rooms, 2-3 baths, new building, 1 year, from June 10; pay $200-$225 month. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

Refined woman wants small apartment; would share apartment with family until October; from 42d-128th; two blocks Broadway west; $25-$35 month; piano; phone. J. R., 1,408 St. Nicholas Av.

MODERN furnished apartment, at reasonable rental desired this Summer, by family three adults; give full particulars and rental. W 126 Times.

WANTED immediately, furnished apt., two, three, four rooms, bath, kitchenette; near Broadway; not more than $50. Bryant 8954.

WANTED, four-room, furnished apartment; Morningside Heights, June 8 to Oct. 1; state price. B 70 Times.

Three-room furnished apartment wanted, modern, elevator, all light. Call Stuyvesant 2840.

Long Island.

WANTED—To rent, in or near Long Island City, small furnished apartment or house. C. Jamieson, 62 Garrison Av.

Unfurnished.

Six or seven room apartment with two baths wanted for term of years in first-class elevator house equipped with modern conveniences; location, 50th and 60th Sts., near 5th or Park Av. Address Y 264 Times Annex.

American adult family desire pleasant apartment of 4 to 6 rooms, convenient Columbia University; will lease; reasonable rent. Address Gregory, 2,051 5th Av., City.

OWNERS OF PROPERTY
with OCTOBER VACANCIES will obtain quick results by listing with REMCO., BROADWAY AND 99TH ST.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

16TH, 206 EAST.—Medium room in private house. Call mornings Stuyvesant 4065.

30TH, 39 EAST.—All attractively, newly furnished; private bath; telephone, electricity.

34TH ST., 120 EAST.—Attractive room in elevator apartment; business woman preferred. Apartment 9.

35TH, 20 EAST, (Near Madison.)—Desirable room; all conveniences; electricity; gentlemen; select.

36TH, 14 EAST.—Large front double room, private bath, second, sleeping floor; references.

43D, 130 EAST.—For gentleman, small room, bath; private; Grand Central, First bell.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, light room; all conveniences; Summer rates; telephone; reference.

57TH, 123 EAST.—Attractively furnished outside room, with adjoining bath. Plaza 6605.

58TH, 47 EAST.—Attractively furnished suite, 2-3 rooms and bath. Plaza 9488.

60TH, 134 EAST.—Elegant parlor floor, suitable doctor or light business; also large, small, nicely furnished rooms; all improvements.

64TH, 332 WEST.—Beautifully furnished double, single rooms; southern exposure; running hot, cold water; adjoining bath; gentlemen or couple.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable single, double rooms; convenient elevated, subway; private house; reference.

84TH, 55 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms, private baths; board optional; references.

85TH, 138 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath, electric lights. Phone Schuyler 8725.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Attractive studio; six rooms; $100; also eight rooms, $80.

85TH, 80 WEST.—Front room, running water, electricity; near Central Park West.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Large, airy room; single room; convenient bath; elevator; references; call after 5:30 P. M. King.

86TH, 341 WEST, (Near Drive.)—Large, attractive room, private bath, large closets; reasonable.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

MADISON AV., 175.—Pleasant, large front room; suitable one or two; reasonable.

MADISON AV., 527.—Single room; gentleman; references; $5 weekly.

PARK AV., 70, (38th.)—Comfortably furnished, clean room, near bath; gentleman; $5.

West Side.

9TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large, cool room, with private bath; also single rooms; references. Phone 1321 Stuyvesant.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Unusually attractive 1 and 2 connecting rooms; electricity; references.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Furnished large room adjoining bath; overlooking park; exclusive; references.

40TH, 24 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath; telephone; $10; medium rooms, $4.

45TH ST., 150 WEST, (Off Broadway.)—Newly furnished three-room suite, elevator apartment; phone and electricity; $12; also small room, $4.50. Doyle.

49TH, 47 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, private bath, electricity, elevator; also single rooms.

49TH, 60 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms; every convenience; Summer rates.

50TH ST., 14 WEST.—Large bedroom, private bath; also suite; gentleman. Circle 1810.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Large, airy room, with bath, kitchenette, toilet; hot water; reference.

52D, 47 WEST. — Nicely furnished rooms; large, small; private baths; elegant cool basement; housekeeping. Circle 2096.

52D, 254 WEST.—Attractive room with all conveniences; telephone; board if desired.

55TH.—Large, cool, attractively furnished rooms, southern exposure, modern, corner, elevator apartment; breakfast optional. Telephone Circle 858.

57TH. (1,730 Broadway.)—One, two connecting rooms, gentlemen. Apt. 6G. Circle 2131.

60TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable rooms for gentlemen; electric lights; running water; Summer rates.

56TH, 342 WEST.—Near subway; genuine bargain; sublet 3 rooms, kitchenette. Mason.

57TH, 264 WEST.—Charming room, private family; no other roomers; lady desired. Nichols.

58TH ST., 40 WEST.—Rooms and suite, attractively furnished; cool, light.

63TH, 68 WEST.—Front basement for light housekeeping and other rooms. Columbus 8820.

70TH, 10 WEST.—Exceptional house; room and bath; also single rooms; suitable one or two; gentlemen preferred; breakfast optional.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Attractive, clean, airy rooms, suite; reasonable; gentlemen, business couple; references.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive room for gentleman; must see to appreciate; references.

70TH, 215 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; suitable for one or two.

71ST ST., 37 WEST.—EXCEPTIONALLY FURNISHED, LARGE, DOUBLE FRONT ROOM; PRIVATE TILE BATH, LAVATORY, SHOWER, ELECTRICITY; REASONABLE.

71ST, 38 WEST.—Rooms, large, small suites, furnished, unfurnished; private baths; all improvements; ideal location; doctor or professional.

71ST, 19 WEST.—Exclusive bachelors' house; cool, quiet, elegant; owner's residence; references.

71ST, 29 WEST.—Near Park, newly furnished residence, rooms, electricity, telephone; $5 and $8.

71ST, 231 WEST.—Suite two rooms, bath; beautifully furnished; single rooms; references; telephone.

71ST, 303 WEST.—COOL FRONT ROOMS, adjoining bath; running water, electricity; breakfast; references.

71ST, 43 WEST.—Very desirable, nicely furnished, clean rooms; phone, electricity, running water.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room for gentleman; all conveniences.

71ST, 143 WEST.—Back parlor suite, two rooms and kitchenette; electricity; phone.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Rooms, cool and airy, near bath; reasonable.

72D, 58 WEST.—Attractive room, electricity, shower, elevator; reasonable. Debernyz, Col. 3588.

72D, 242 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths; breakfast; references.

73D, 302 WEST.—Exceptional house near Riverside Drive; double rooms, bath; small rooms; board optional; reasonable; subway; phone.

73D, 264 WEST.—Large, cool room, handsomely furnished; private bath; modern house.

73D, 163 WEST.—Two large, beautifully furnished rooms, adjoining bath; hot water; references.

73D, 251 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; modern conveniences; private house; references.

73D, 139 WEST.—Newly furnished front room; running water; 1 flight.

74TH ST., 134 WEST.—Attractive, furnished room, bath adjoining; electricity; with refined, private family; special Summer rate; references.

74TH, 242 WEST. — Attractively furnished suite, suitable for two or more bachelors; also single room; Japanese service.

74TH, 108 WEST.—Suite one-three rooms, each bath, kitchenette; $8-$25 weekly.

75TH, 3 WEST.—Delightful Summer rooms, with, without bath; fine location, near park.

75TH, 138 WEST. — Desirable adjoining rooms, bath; artistic home; electricity; parquetry; $4.50, $6, $8.

75TH, 85 WEST.—Large and small, cool, comfortable rooms; Summer rates; references.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable small, large rooms; electricity; select residence; $4, $8, $10.

75TH ST., N. E. Cor. West End Av.—Several large and small rooms; elegantly furnished.

75TH, 158 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms, private home; references.

75TH, 251 WEST.—Large and small rooms; exclusive house; maid service.

75TH, 144 WEST.—Comfortable, large rooms, kitchenette; one adjoining bath; skylight; $2.50.

76TH, (West End Av., 344.)—Select house; beautiful cool second floor rooms; private baths; twin beds; single room; cleanliness; electricity.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Newly furnished house; attractive medium rooms; electricity, telephone; $6 up.

76TH, 138 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms, private baths, electricity; kitchenette privilege; small room.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; private bath; newly decorated; cleanliness assured.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable small front room; reference reasonable; gentleman.

78TH, 110 WEST.—Private home, newly furnished, wired and decorated; 2 or 3 rooms, suite or single, to high-class people; references essential.

78TH, 115 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room, second floor, in exclusive home; electricity; phone.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Large, newly furnished, first floor front; shower bath; desirable home.

78TH ST., 122 WEST.—Attractive front room, with private bath, telephone, electricity.

78TH, 303 WEST.—Attractive large room, private house, $5; also single room, $3.50.

78TH, 108 WEST.—New annex to Norece Hall; kitchenette privileges if desired.

79TH, 212 WEST.—Suite of rooms, beautifully furnished; private bath, electricity; gentlemen preferred.

80TH, 140 WEST.—Rooms, parlor; private bath; new management; hot water; telephone.

80TH, 300 WEST, (Near Drive.)—Large, airy room, suitable for two, with private bath; with or without board.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Large, beautiful room, private bath; other rooms; $35 up.

81ST, 27 WEST.—Elegant room, porch, four windows facing park; electricity; private bath; mirrored alcove dressing room; maid service; private home; subway, elevated; $75. Schuyler 1826.

82D ST., 324 WEST.—Parlor suite, private bath; electricity; other rooms; refined house; references.

82D, 116 WEST.—Pleasant, airy front rooms, second floor; running water; table board. Schuyler 2856.

82D, 54 WEST.—Small suites, baths, kitchenettes, furnished or unfurnished; single rooms.

82D, 118 WEST.—Parlor floor, bath, use of piano; single rooms; private house.

84TH, 33 WEST.—Attractive large, front room; all conveniences, near Park; reasonable.

84TH, 81 WEST.—Near Central Park; telephone Schuyler 6059; beautiful large room, ground floor, with private bath; parquet flooring; elegantly furnished; electricity; best references exchanged.

84TH, 332 WEST.—Beautifully furnished double, single rooms; southern exposure; running hot, cold water; adjoining bath; gentlemen or couple.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable single, double rooms; convenient elevated, subway; private house; reference.

84TH, 55 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms, private baths; board optional; references.

85TH, 138 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath, electric lights. Phone Schuyler 8725.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Attractive studio; six rooms; $100; also eight rooms, $80.

85TH, 80 WEST.—Front room, running water, electricity; near Central Park West.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Large, airy room; single room; convenient bath; elevator; references; call after 5:30 P. M. King.

86TH, 341 WEST, (Near Drive.)—Large, attractive room, private bath, large closets; reasonable.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

86TH, 338 WEST.—Well furnished single room; electricity; unusual house; adjoining Riverside Drive.

87TH, 840 WEST.—Owner; attractive housekeeping parlor suite; $100 month; single room $5.

88TH, 335 WEST.—Droocan Hall.—Exclusive bachelor dwellings near Riverside; rooms $5, $10.

90TH, 267 WEST.—Two or three-room suite, private bath; all separate; in high-class 8-room apartment; 7th floor; no other roomers. 1653 Riverside, Apartment 7A.

91ST, 29 WEST.—Nice, cool rooms; electricity, running water, next bath.

92D, 75 WEST.—Attractive, outside suite, large living room, bedroom, adjoining bath, southern exposure; independent entrance. Bocock, Riverside 7630.

93D, 157 WEST.—Large and small room; electric light; near bath; private family.

93D, 170 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, suitable for two. Ferris.

93D, 37 WEST.—Two large, light rooms, running water; private family. Grubbs.

94TH, 811 WEST.—Outside room in modern apartment, with couple, $7 weekly; breakfast optional. Toplitz.

94TH, 35 WEST.—Large room, private bath; quiet surroundings.

96TH, 336 WEST, (Riverside.)—Elegant front suite, single; electricity. Apartment 3, Riverside 8192.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Attractive, well furnished single rooms; bath, telephone; gentlemen; $3.50.

97TH, 256 WEST.—Beautiful room, every convenience, elevator. Apartment 4S. 3494 River.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Attractive, well furnished large room, bath, telephone; gentlemen; $5.

99TH, (2,626 Broadway.)—Nicely furnished front room, all conveniences, private family. Bloch.

104TH, 242 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, suite or single; breakfast optional. Academy 1227.

104TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive; cool rooms, single and suite; electricity; near subway and elevated; $4 to $10. Talford.

104TH, 144 WEST.—Four clean, cool rooms; electricity; near subway and elevated. Palford.

107TH, 312 WEST. (Riverside Drive.)—Elegant, large, cool room, private bath; high-class private residence.

110TH ST., 509 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, with running water. Apartment 1A.

111TH, 267 WEST, (Apt. 10.)—Beautifully furnished, cool front parlor, overlooking Central Park; telephone, electricity, shower bath, all improvements; references; subway and "L."

113TH, 511 WEST.—Cool front room; comfortably furnished; reasonable; gentleman. English, 8240 Morningside.

118TH, 611 WEST.—Single, airy front; breakfast optional; kitchen conveniences. Apt. 62.

114TH, 514 WEST.—Comfortably furnished sunny rooms, adjoining bath. Apt. 71.

113TH, 606 WEST.—Room with lavatory, top floor; elevator apartment. 7 East.

118TH, 414 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, near Columbia; all improvements; $3.50, $4.25. Apartment 3.

120TH, 423 WEST.—One or two rooms and kitchen; other rooms suitable for 2; cool. Apartment 93.

121ST, 501 AND 519 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Cool, attractive Summer location, near dining rooms, restaurants, tennis courts, Riverside Park, and Columbia University; artistically furnished rooms, all exposures, one to five windows, some suitable for three persons, some with kitchen privileges; $4 to $12 weekly; showers; sitting rooms; attractive social life; dancing, Broadway subway, elevated, surface, Riverside bus. Hostesses: At 501, Mrs. Young, telephone Morningside 4886; at 519, Mrs. King, telephone Morningside 8756.

133TH, 615 WEST, (Apt. 5.)—Newly decorated, revarnished throughout, second floor; rooms $4-$10; between Riverside Drive and Broadway subway.

142D, 605 WEST.—Double room, southern exposure, shower; smaller, running water. Scott.

152D, 588 WEST.—Large and small well furnished room, private house; reasonable.

165TH, 560 WEST.—Exceptional home, couple or bachelors; front suite; private bath. Blackwood.

180TH, Broadway, (4,241.)—Will rent 8 rooms, $50 per month; 9 rooms, $60 month; refinement essential; apply till noon. Francis.

COOL outside room and private bath in Riverside apartment, $8. Morningside 1414.

EXCEPTIONALLY FINE
for two gentlemen, sitting room, connecting bedrooms, in apartment. Phone Schuyler 4208.

LARGE and small rooms; private house; subway and L. Phone 726 Audubon.

REFINED Southerner, sons in service, offers two large connecting outside rooms, overlooking Hudson, private bath, couple or two gentlemen; must have best references. St. Nicholas 2881.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 71, (79th.)—Beautiful rooms overlooking Hudson; single or en suite; suitable one or more; fine modern house.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 320.—Hotel service, extra large rooms, southern exposure, bath, telephone; ideal Summer location; $20 per week.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78, (Corner 80th.)—Magnificent suite, two rooms and bath; elegant house.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 202.—Beautiful front room, also single room, with board. Stanhope.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214, (94th.)—Large, handsome room, overlooking Hudson; private bath; cooking. Noble.

Two beautiful rooms, private apartment, west 80s, near Drive. Coffin, Schuyler 8265.

75TH & 85 WEST, (In the city.)—Living room, bedroom, and private bath; unusually large, cool; electricity, maid service; entire floor of select residents; magnificently furnished; an opportunity for party demanding high class accommodations; family of two; privacy assured. N 112 Times.

WEST END AV., 519, (Cor. 85th.)—Beautifully furnished corner room in exclusive residence; twin beds; electricity; also single room. Schuyler 5536.

WEST END AV., 1383, (86th St.)—Attractive large rooms, private bath; electricity, phone; subway, "L."

WEST END AV., 672, (98d.)—Large, airy, handsomely furnished; private bath. Phone 9942 Riverside.

WEST END AV., 806.—Large, cheerful room, adjoining bath; $10. Phone Academy 2697.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

107TH, 813 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Elegant, spacious front drawing room; high class private residence.

48TH, 32 WEST.—Unfurnished drawing room, suitable for quiet business or residence.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Young man wants room in apartment house between 70th and 110th, west of Amsterdam; must be quiet and no children or other rooms; state rate and telephone number and other particulars; permanent if reasonable. W 112 Times.

GENTLEMAN wants one or two rooms, bath, private entrance, between 70th and 110th Sts. preferred, near Central Park. W 76 Times.

WANTED—Furnished rooms for couple, light housekeeping; 2 or 3 rooms centrally located preferred; $20 to $30 month. H 414 Times Annex.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

88TH, (807 Lexington Av.)—Nicely furnished rooms; select, quiet house; table board.

61ST, 154 EAST.—ROOMS WITH ALL CONVENIENCES; TABLE GUESTS.

TWO ROOMS, parlor, private bath; fresh eggs; private house. Telephone Lenox 7135.

West Side.

87TH AV., 7.—Thoroughly renovated throughout; private baths, electricity, switchboard; refined service.

16TH, 20, 22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

51ST ST., 11 AND 18 WEST.—Rooms, with and without board. Phone 458 Circle.

51ST ST, 58 WEST.
Large room, table board; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Double room, private bath; also single room; board optional.

57TH, 828 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large front room; electricity; French family; references.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful furnished room, private bath, large balcony, electric light; suit cultured people; splendid Southern cooking; $25 weekly; also large studio floor, 19x60; Steinway piano; luxurious bath.

68TH ST., 56 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, private bath, electric light; southern cooking.

72D, 212 WEST. — DOUBLE ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; TABLE BOARD. COLUMBUS 6398.

72D, 157 WEST.—Large room, well-appointed house, near subway, elevated; references.

72D, 814 WEST, (Riverside.)—Large balcony room, overlooking Hudson; running water; American home.

72D ST., 253 WEST.—Single or double rooms, with and without bath; table guests.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private bath, electricity, private phone; table boarders.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent table; Southerners accommodated; references.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished room, bath adjoining; small room; excellent table.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

76TH, 108 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; steam; phone; exceptional table; parlor dining room.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Single room; private bath; table guests; references.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms, dressing room, bath adjoining; excellent table.

78TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people; usual prices; one single room; electricity, running water, telephone; references.

79TH, 218 WEST.—Large, attractive, comfortable, private bath, southern exposure; splendid Southern cooking; also medium and small, adjoining bath.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Second floor, large room, private bath; electricity; single room.

79TH, 121 WEST.—SINGLE ROOM; HOT AND COLD WATER.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.) — Attractive, modern; steam heat, references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 25 WEST.—Large, beautiful front room, also single; running water, electricity; best home cooking; rates reasonable. Schuyler 8227.

88D, 17 WEST.—Refined Jewish house, excellent table; small room, adjoining bath; electricity.

87TH, 188 WEST.—Desirable, cool rooms, private baths; electricity; excellent location; table guests.

88TH, 816 WEST.—Unusually large, beautifully furnished room, single room; table a specialty.

90TH, 16 WEST.—Beautiful large room, southern exposure, adjoining bath; reasonable; table guests.

90TH, 6 WEST.—Refined Jewish family, room for gentlemen, couple; excellent board; references.

93D, 252 WEST.—Delightful rooms, single, en suite, private bath; Southern cooking; Summer rates.

102D, 250 WEST.—Single, double rooms, private baths; excellent table, table guests; references.

110TH ST. AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Large, attractive room, twin mahogany beds, three windows, two closets, running water; home cooking. Morningside 4302, Apartment 8N.

111TH, 545 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Large room, bath, board; gentlemen, couple. Prosper.

149TH, 544 WEST, (The Audubon.)—Bright rooms with board, $8 up. Audubon 2787.

BROADWAY, 2,788.—Accommodate one gentleman; front room, modern apartment; meals optional. Croner.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 320.—Hotel service; large rooms; southern exposure; bath; telephone; refined Hebrew surroundings; booking for Fall.

WEST END AV., 815.—Private family; beautiful rooms; bath; exceptional table; references.

WEST END AV., 801, (74th.)—Couple, one flight, private bath, meals, $80; single, $10.

BOARD WANTED.

Two adults and 8-year-old boy, in the vicinity of Riverdale Av.

New Closing Hour For Want Advertisements

Owing to increased volume of Want Advertisements, those intended for the Sunday edition of The New York Times cannot be accepted if received in The Times Building after 4 P. M. Saturday. Those for the daily edition must be received before 8 o'clock on the evening previous to publication.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT wanted in printing department of large stationery house; some knowledge of printing and paper necessary; state salary and full particulars. N 130 Times.

ATTENDANT or nurse for sanitarium out of city; pay $24 a month board and room. Call 146 East 28th St. today at 3:30 for interview with matron.

ATTENDANT, trained, wanted for old lady; must have experience in mental cases. Call 4-9 P. M., 202 West 117th, Apt. 5 North.

BANK CLERKS.

ferred; monthly bonus and dinners furnished. Young ladies for clerical work with a New York bank; those having experience preferred; giving age, experience, and religion. Y 254 Times Annex.

BANK wants young women with knowledge of adding machines; state experience and salary expected. K 291 Times Downtown.

BILL CLERK wanted by large neckwear house; good chance for advancement; reply, stating age, experience, salary desired. N 121 Times.

BILL CLERK on Burlington machine; correct at figures; permanent; $12. N 134 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Our very capable accountant is about to be called to war; we want to replace him with some one equally good; our business is advertising; you would work in congenial surroundings and be well paid if you have permanently thorough knowledge of controlling accounts, and good experience; give complete particulars in your application. N 118 Times.

BOOKKEEPER,

with department store experience, for purchase ledger; permanent position; good salary. N 138 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, RETAIL EXPERIENCE ESSENTIAL, GOWN AND BLOUSE SHOP; TRIAL BALANCE, CONTROLLING ACCOUNTS; GOOD PAY; ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY. AVEDON, 448 5TH AV.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, for cost and clerical work; advancement assured; bring references. Take Queens Borough Subway to Rawson St. Station. Orsenigo Co., Skillman Av. and Rawson St., Long Island City.

BOOKKEEPER, ASSISTANT in office of large insurance company; must be accurate and have knowledge of double entry; salary to start, $14 a week; reply, stating age, Bookkeeper, P. O. Box 1425, New York City.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER TO ASSIST IN OFFICE; ONE USED TO ANSWERING TELEPHONE. ADDRESS, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY. A. S., 287 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER.—Office of large printing plant; good penmanship absolutely essential; good opportunity for a willing worker; reply, stating age, experience, salary desired. N 140 Times.

BOOKKEEPER for Christian manufacturing concern; take charge full set of books; $25 to start; good prospects for competent young woman under 30. W 123 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANTS, large manufacturing house; must be accurate at figures; state salary expected and age. G. S., 113 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady, experienced; also typist and stenographer; wholesale clothing house. L. Margulies & Sons, 23 Washington Place.

BOOKKEEPER and typist; must be thoroughly experienced and understand controlling account. Answer by mail, stating age, experience, and salary desired, Bremner, 685 Madison Av.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry, must have references, to take charge Newark (N. J.) office. Call Leonard & Sons, 132 Nassau St., New York.

BOOKKEEPER.—Two young ladies for sales ledgers; good hours and a fine opportunity with a big publishing house for ambitious hustlers; state age, experience, and salary desired. K 274 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPERS, double entry, $20 to start. Call Tuesday, 9 A. M., 2 Rector St., Room 418.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, for bond house; state age, salary and experience. K 308 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; experienced; bring reference; $14 start. Brandenstein, 106 7th Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced double entry; knowledge stenography and typewriting. New Era, 15 East 22d St.

BOOKKEEPER.—One having knowledge of control system; references required. Call Vassar Hat Co., 5 West 37th St.

CASHIER.—Steady position; one who is willing and a good worker; salary $12. Young's Hats, 605 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, neat, capable, young white woman for country place, Connecticut shore; pleasant surroundings; separate room, electricity, and running water. Apply Wednesday, 10-2, Williams, 31 West 12th St.

CHAMBERMAIDS.—Room and board; steady position. Apply Hotel Chatham, employes' entrance, 50 East 49th; ask for housekeeper.

CHAMBERMAIDS wanted at the Broadway Central Hotel, Broadway and 3d St.

CLERICAL WORK.

YOUNG LADY WANTED FOR CLERICAL POSITION IN SALES OFFICES OF LARGE MANUFACTURING CONCERN; GOOD HOURS AND AGREEABLE SURROUNDINGS. MAKE APPLICATION BY LETTER, STATING AGE, PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. Y 262 TIMES ANNEX.

CLERICAL position; young woman, 18 to 20 years, preferably one with some high school training; good penmanship essential; suitable compensation for right person. Electrical Testing Laboratories, 80th St. and East End Av., New York.

CLERK.—Young woman wanted by downtown bank as statement clerk; must be quick and accurate at figures; references required; $50 monthly to start. D 342 Times Downtown.

CLERK to keep voucher registers in large corporation; state age, experience, references, and salary expected. N 636 Times Harlem.

CLERK wanted for hospital office; must have had bookkeeping experience and be accustomed to meeting the public; salary and meals. Memorial Hospital, 2 West 106th St.

CLERK, to run clearing house sheets; age, salary expected. K 306 Times Downtown.

COMPANION.—Well educated American or English lady of good appearance; preferably teacher or college graduate, as companion to foreign born lady who wishes to improve her English conversation; Summer to be spent motoring in Adirondacks; no salary, but all expenses paid; state references when writing. A. Bencoe, 82 Wall St.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR and typist wanted, checking bids and general office work; state age, experience, and salary expected to start. O. B., P 370 Times Downtown.

COOK.—Experienced in meat and vegetables or bread, pastry, and dessert; business hours; professional basis; state references and experience. N 142 Times.

COOK, capable, to assist in housework; two in family. Call between 10-12, Apartment 11D, 270 Riverside Drive.

COOK.—To go to a Summer camp for girls; good references required; call Monday and Tuesday at 5 West 91st.

CORRESPONDENT.—An educated woman, with business experience, accustomed to dictating letters, to assist in the collection department of a large book house; position permanent; give full particulars by letter. Ferdinand Trep, Room 1002, 44 East 23d.

CORRESPONDENT for sales department to typewrite own letters; thorough training in handling quantity complicated detail work essential; state age, experience, salary. E. W., 183 Times.

DESIGNER.

Experienced on silk waists; only those who have been connected with representative silk houses need apply.

CLAREMONT WAIST CO.,
33 East 33d St., near 4th Av.

DESIGNER, experienced, on ladies' silk underwear; good opening for right party. Opportunity, 280 Times Downtown.

DOCTOR (woman) as interne in a sanitarium for nervous diseases; pay, $90 a month, with board and room. Address S. Lord, Stamford, Conn.

DRAFTSWOMEN,

experienced on mechanical drawing, preferably with knowledge of electrical work; high pay, short hours, fine working conditions.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 Blocks South of 14th St.

GIRL.—In mailing department of an old established, wholesale house, a girl, not under 16 years of age; experience not necessary; excellent opportunity for a girl who is in business; position permanent; hours, (at first,) 8 to 5:30; Saturday, 12:30 P. M. Apply in own handwriting, giving particulars and salary desired. K 304 Times Downtown.

GIRL.—BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT GIRL TO DO CLERICAL WORK, PRICING, AND FILING IN BOOKKEEPING DEPARTMENT; GOOD OPENING FOR WILLING, CONSCIENTIOUS WORKER. WILSON & MAEULEN, 781 EAST 142D ST.

GIRLS.—Sixteen, with high school education, for clerical and office work; must be accurate and industrious; apply in own handwriting, giving age and wages expected. Box 41, 163 East 125th St.

GIRLS
FOR OFFICE WORK;
bright, ambitious; chance for advancement.
JOHN S. SILLS & SON,
NORTH RIVER AND 37TH ST.

GIRL wanted for general housework; two in family; no washing; high wages. Apartment 5A, 237 West 74th St., Tel. 870 Columbus.

GIRLS—GIRLS
for tracing mechanical drawings; preferably with some experience along this line; good chance for advancement. W. S., 170 Times.

GIRLS who are experienced clock assemblers for light bench work. Wetter, 255 Classon Av., Brooklyn.

GIRL, intelligent, to assist at book and newspaper stand. McBride Newsstand, 71 Broadway.

GIRL TO DO CLERICAL WORK IN ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT. INTERNATIONAL, 97 EAST HOUSTON, 6TH FLOOR.

GIRLS FOR LABELING, WRAPPING, AND CARTONING TOILET ARTICLES AND MEDICINE. APPLY 113 WEST 18TH ST.

GIRL, useful, to help generally in private house. Telephone Inter, 4435.

GOVERNESS WANTED TO CARE FOR 2 GIRLS, AGES 4 AND 7 YEARS; ONE SPEAKING FRENCH AND ITALIAN PREFERRED. PLEASE CALL 1,333 BROADWAY, FOURTH FLOOR.

GOVERNESS.—Very refined English governess wanted for two girls, 4 and 7 years. N 133 Times.

GRADUATE NURSE wanted to take charge of isolation ward of 11 beds at St. Christopher's Hospital for Babies, 277 Hicks St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HAND SEWERS ON FINE UNDERWEAR; STEADY WORK ALL YEAR. OTTILIE BRAND, INC., 3 EAST 40TH ST.

HOUSEWORKER wanted by single lady for general housework in apartment; Irish or Swedish preferred; $30; state references. Y 273 Times Annex.

HOUSEWORKER.—No washing; no attention to children. Call personally, or telephone Columbus 176, third floor south, 15 Central Park West, 9 to 12 today.

HOUSEWORKER, general, capable; references; four in family; $40; Summer in country. 56 West 95th, 10-2.

LADY'S MAID and chambermaid wishes position; best references. 169 East 60th St.

LAMP SHADE.—Young lady to take care of lamp shade department; must have experience with the line; also taking charge of girls; good pay to right party. Guthman-Solomons, 100 West 31st St.

LEDGER CLERK on customers' ledgers; good figures; state age, experience, and salary expected. W 108 Times.

MAID and companion for one lady; must be good sewer and have personal references; state nationality. O 128 Times.

MILLINERS, experienced, accustomed to waiting on trade, preferably between ages 20 to 40; good appearance; location, Asbury Park, N. J. Apply, Monday A. M., B. Lissner, 603 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

MODEL WANTED FOR FUR HOUSE; STEADY POSITION. APPLY FRIEDMAN & HERSKOWITZ, 115 WEST 27TH ST.

NURSE, experienced, to take charge of baby 1 year old; good salary; best references. Call, 9 to 10 A. M., Apt. 9A, 650 West End Av., (92d St.)

NURSES.—Undergraduates wanted for day duty, small hospital; $20 a month. Apply in person, 1 East 104th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT for general office work; large establishment; good chance for advancement; write full particulars, experience, age, and salary desired. Janssen, 82 Brown Place.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Large export office; must operate typewriter. Answer, stating references, experience, salary wanted, and religion, D 329 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Good writer, careful regarding detail; one with some knowledge of dentistry preferred; good opportunity. O 127 Times.

OFFICE WORK for cost accounting; must be quick and accurate. Frankel Display Fixture Co., Hudson and Vesey Sts.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—One having high school education preferred. Joseph Kaplan & Bro., 122 5th Av.

OFFICE ASSISTANTS, several young ladies, must have clerical experience. Apply Rosenwasser Bros., 24 Orchard St., L. I. City.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, about 19, careful, for general office work. O. D., 182 Times.

SALESWOMEN
CHINA AND CUT GLASS.
Must be thoroughly experienced.
AT WANAMAKER'S.
Apply Employment Office.

SALESWOMEN
FOR SHOES. MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED; AT WANAMAKER'S.
APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

SALESLADY.—Refined girl or woman; high-class personality; exceptional opportunity; experience unnecessary; $35-$50 week to commence; increased week; permanent; Suite 2338, 15 Park Row.

SALESWOMEN with personality who are not afraid to approach business men; this is an exceptional opportunity to join a highly paid sales force in an established reputable business house. N 61 Times.

SALESWOMAN.—Experienced; position permanent; good pay. Bernard, 531 6th Av.

SALESLADIES.—Thoroughly experienced on high-class gowns. Sheridan, 366 5th Av.

SECRETARY, stenographer; capable initiative; manufacturing and chemical experience; A1 references. J 327 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY and stenographer wanted for an educational institution; prefer refined, educated woman between 30 and 40. Address Asheville School, Asheville, N. C.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—Efficient; executive ability; extensive practical experience; Christian; $22. G. H., 62 Times.

SHOE SALESLADIES wanted, with experience and references. Frank Bros., 588 5th Av.

SHIPPING CLERK, experienced, wanted by shirt house; one having experience in this line preferred; good, steady position. Joseph Kaplan & Bro., 122 5th Av.

STENCIL FILERS, experienced; $9 start. McCall, 236 West 37th St.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, eight years' advertising, educational experience, academic education; good personality, fluent correspondent; absolutely reliable; capable assuming responsibility; seeks situation where competency, intelligence are mandatory; $25. J 375 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—In office of old established house, young lady, 16-18 years of age, who has had high school education; this is an excellent opportunity for a beginner; hours 9 A. M.-5:30 P. M., Saturday 12:30 P. M.; state full particulars and salary you desire. K 303 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

FILE CLERK.—One acquainted with Library Bureau automatic index preferred; state age, experience, and salary expected to start. R. B., P 389 Times Downtown.

FILE GIRL.—Grammar school graduate; permanent position; advancement assured; salary $8. N 132 Times.

FILE CLERK.—Young woman with experience; state age, experience, and salary desired. F. A., P. O. Box 1977.

GIRLS,
THIS IS YOUR CHANCE TO DO YOUR COUNTRY A PATRIOTIC SERVICE.
We need girls (high school graduates) interested in chemistry or physics; scientific apparatus for Government use; good pay for beginners, higher pay as soon as experienced; 48 hours per week; half-day Saturday.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 Blocks South of 14th St.

GIRLS
TO DO LIGHT MESSENGER WORK IN OFFICES; MUST BE 16 YEARS OF AGE; GOOD PAY.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 Blocks South of 14th St.

GIRL wanted for clerical work; must be accurate and industrious; apply in own handwriting, giving age and wages expected. Box 41, 163 East 125th St.

GIRLS
FOR OFFICE WORK;
bright, ambitious; chance for advancement.
JOHN S. SILLS & SON,
NORTH RIVER AND 37TH ST.

GIRL wanted for general housework; two in family; no washing; high wages. Apartment 5A, 237 West 74th St., Tel. 870 Columbus.

GIRLS—GIRLS
for tracing mechanical drawings; preferably with some experience along this line; good chance for advancement. W. S., 170 Times.

GIRLS who are experienced clock assemblers for light bench work. Wetter, 255 Classon Av., Brooklyn.

GIRL, intelligent, to assist at book and newspaper stand. McBride Newsstand, 71 Broadway.

GIRL TO DO CLERICAL WORK IN ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT. INTERNATIONAL, 97 EAST HOUSTON, 6TH FLOOR.

GIRLS FOR LABELING, WRAPPING, AND CARTONING TOILET ARTICLES AND MEDICINE. APPLY 113 WEST 18TH ST.

GIRL, useful, to help generally in private house. Telephone Inter, 4435.

GOVERNESS WANTED TO CARE FOR 2 GIRLS, AGES 4 AND 7 YEARS; ONE SPEAKING FRENCH AND ITALIAN PREFERRED. PLEASE CALL 1,333 BROADWAY, FOURTH FLOOR.

GOVERNESS.—Very refined English governess wanted for two girls, 4 and 7 years. N 133 Times.

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HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—A Christian scientist requires stenographer and typewriter for general office work; good opportunity to advance into responsible position; experience not essential; $10 week start. Apply by letter to H. B. Reeves, 49 Liberty St., city.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant to manager of small, desirable office, near City Hall; must be efficient, good personality, able to handle office alone at times; high school education; state particulars, experience, age; $18. D 340 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER by cotton goods converting house; one experienced in this line only; closed Saturday; hours 8:45 to 6; Sunday, 9 to 12:30; good salary and opportunity; don't call unless experienced in cotton goods line. Friedman & Krieger, 225 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be thoroughly proficient business correspondent; must have years of experience and capable of composition; highest salary paid to right party. Call between 11 and 1 P. M. Aubry Sisters, Inc., 104 East 25th St.

STENOGRAPHER; fine, steady position, with advancement, for one competent; excellent opportunity; state experience, age, and salary desired. Langdon Piano Co., 82 Brown Place, Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER with knowledge of Spanish is wanted by large exporting house; salary depending upon experience; state full details, age, nationality, experience, &c. K 300 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian corporation has opening for competent stenographer; reply, giving age, experience, education, nationality, and compensation expected. P 319 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced and capable young lady, by large import house; good education necessary; hours 9 to 5; salary could depends upon ability. N 116 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.— Wanted, tall, good looking girl, also to try on sweaters; permanent position. Apply immediately, Robar Knitting Mills, 220 5th Av., room 1119.

STENOGRAPHER

and file clerk, experienced, for manufacturing concern; state experience and salary desired. Box 184, 437 Marbridge Building.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, young woman; $12 to start; hours 9 to 5. Address, in own handwriting, giving age, experience, D 333 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' mechanical experience; knowledge bookkeeping, filing; conversant office details; neat appearing; willing worker; $18. D 280 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper; state age, experience, education, and salary expected; steady position for right party with long-established firm. N 128 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced, capable; high school education; Christian firm. Adder Machine Co., Woolworth Building.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, neat, refined, thorough business training; Christian; $18. A. B. 55 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper; high school graduate, with experience; good salary offered. Friedman Canute, 27 East 22d.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, wanted in large fire insurance office; salary to start, $16 to $18. K 288 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and office girl; beginner accepted if bright. Apply Room 309, 820 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, accurate; state experience, age, salary desired. K. P., 94 East 119th St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, large publishing house; moderate salary start, with advancement. McCall, 236 West 37th.

STOCK CLERK and packer; experienced on sweaters. Peerless, 1 East 28th.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—3 years' experience, educated, neat appearing, businesslike, courteous, good memory, nice voice, Christian; $12; highest credentials. K 248 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Christian, of good address; understands any board; $15. D 260 Times Downtown.

TABULATING MACHINE OPERATOR.—Must be familiar with Hollerith machines; state experience and salary. J 598 Times Harlem.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity to greatly increase your earnings; congenial work; outside position. Teacher, N 62 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS.

THE NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY REQUIRES SEVERAL YOUNG WOMEN TO OPERATE PUBLIC TELEPHONE SWITCHBOARDS; AGE 19 TO 24; WITH CENTRAL OFFICE EXPERIENCE PREFERRED; SALARY TO START $9; RAPID ADVANCEMENT. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY, PUBLIC TELEPHONE DEPT., ROOM 202, 24 WALKER ST., N. Y. CITY, OR D 323 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS, experienced in central office work; a few not now employed in telephone companies' offices who are willing to leave the city during the war; good salary and all expenses, including car fare, laundry, good board with pleasant, refined home surroundings; give full particulars as to telephone experience, family conditions, and present employment. V 364 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Young lady to file letters; must understand handling switchboard; steady position. E. & J. Bass, Inc., 618 Broadway.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, neat and intelligent, in law office; salary, $10. P 379 Times Downtown.

TRAFFIC CLERK, junior; a national manufacturer of building materials has an opening for a junior traffic clerk; one familiar with carload freight rates and traffic matters; salary, $85 to start. N 125 Times.

TYPIST.

YOUNG LADY FOR SALES OFFICE OF WELL-ESTABLISHED CONCERN; MUST BE EXPERIENCED; ADVANCEMENT ASSURED TO RIGHT PARTY; MENTION AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. Y 261 TIMES ANNEX.

TYPIST.—Bright, active, ambitious young lady in publishing house; experience unnecessary; agreeable surroundings and pleasant work; $7 start. R. D. Chase, Review of Reviews, 30 Irving Place.

TYPIST.—Experienced on billing and general office work. Address, giving age, nationality, experience, and salary expected, K 302 Times Downtown.

TYPIST wanted, for billing and office assistant; must be accurate operator; good opportunity. P 390 Times Downtown.

TYPIST; bright, beginner considered; age, salary, experience, if any. D 339 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Young lady real estate office. Room 810, Fitzgerald Bldg., 1,482 B'way.

TYPIST.—Piece and week work; good pay. Apply 8th floor, 136 West 52d.

WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—Two Swedish maids willing to go to Providence, R. I., one as waitress, the other as chambermaid, or man and wife; man as useful butler, wife as chambermaid; references required. Call evenings, Hotel New Weston, Apartment 24.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER.

Wanted, old-fashioned working housekeeper, some one who will appreciate a comfortable home in the country on Long Island with a young couple and two young daughters; pleasant surroundings; thirty minutes from city; some one who will take interest in her work and is congenial will find this an excellent opportunity. Address W 19 Times, or phone Hollis 6777.

WOMAN wanted to cook breakfast only, do housework, and wash for two officers in apartment in 54th St.; can live home. Write Mrs. E. C. Brown, Rye, N. Y.

WOMAN in office of waist manufacturer to do general office work. Froehlich, 37 West 37th St.

WOMAN to assist in cafeteria. Apply after 10 A. M., 18 West 43d St.

WOMEN wanted for sewing. Frank Bros., 588 5th Av.

YOUNG LADY FOR CLERICAL POSITION IN SALES OFFICES OF WELL-ESTABLISHED CONCERN; MUST POSSESS GOOD EDUCATION; MENTION AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. Y 260 TIMES ANNEX.

YOUNG WOMEN, over 18 years old, for clerical positions; permanent employment; advancement; state qualifications. K 314 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY wanted to do clerical work in large insurance office; must be accurate and fast writer; salary $16. K 270 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY to assist in office of a large insurance company; must be bright and accurate; salary $10 a week. Address Clerk, P. O. Box 1425, New York City.

Instruction.

LADIES prepared; Government positions, $1,200-$2,400; clerks, bookkeepers, stenographers, inspectors, draftsmen. Call evenings, Moridell, 280 Madison Av., (40th.)

ATTENTION—FILING COURSE.
Filing course, $10. Why pay more? Capt. O'Brien School, 112 East 23d.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING. PRATT'S SCHOOL, 64 WEST 45TH ST. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Instruction.

FILING.—We are unable to supply the demand for our graduates; instruction in day, evening, and correspondence courses; you will also be interested in our secretarial course; visitors invited. New York School of Filing, established 1912. Singer Building, New York.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required; open all Summer.

ATTENTION, GIRLS, LADIES!
Learn telephone switchboard operating, typewriting, stenography, filing, dictaphone, bookkeeping, billing. Capt. O'Brien, 112 East 23d; 187 Decatur, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHY — TYPEWRITING.—Full or part time; day-evening. Start now. Fitting for position September-October. WALDO, 280 Madison Ave. Telephone 7889 Murray Hill.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN
EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.

BOOKKEEPER - TYPIST; rubber concern uptown New York, $1,100-$1,300.

CASHIER; knowledge bookkeeping; $1,100-$1,300 yr.

BOOKKEEPER; uptown New York; $1,100-$1,300 yr.

THE ABOVE POSITIONS MUST BE FILLED IMMEDIATELY. WE HAVE A NUMBER OF EXCELLENT OPENINGS FOR STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS-KNOWLEDGE STENOGRAPHY, BOOKKEEPERS, LEDGER CLERKS, BILL CLERKS, (UNDERWOOD MACHINE) TYPISTS, FILE CLERKS, TELEPHONE OPERATORS, BURROUGHS ADDING MACHINE OPERATORS, GENERAL CLERICAL GIRLS.

SEE OUR MRS. SPIER, ROOM 708.

ELSIE DIEHL AGENCY,
20 Vesey St.,
REQUIRES EXPERIENCED YOUNG LADIES TO FILL PERMANENT POSITIONS.

(1) Stenographer, medicinal, $25.
(4) Stenographers, accustomed rapid dictation, $100 monthly.
(1) Head Stenographer, Brooklyn, $25.
(8) Stenographers, commercial, export, $22-$20.
(10) Stenographers, $18-$15-$12. Beginners, Brooklyn, $12.
(10) Typists, Brooklyn, uptown, downtown positions, $18-$15-$12.
(5) Bookkeepers' positions, $25-$20-$18-$15.
Ledger Clerks, $18-$15.
A number Office Assistants, $15-$12-$10-$8.
Telephone Operator-Typist, $50 monthly, meals.
Office, $50 monthly, meals.
Telephone Operator, Brooklyn, $15.
Stenographer, $50 monthly, room, board, laundry.
Messengers, $8.
File Clerk, $10.

No registration fee.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
80 Church St.

BOOKKEEPERS:—

We are in position to give a choice of many attractive positions with some of the most reliable firms in the city, all affording wonderful opportunity for the future, at salaries from $18 to $20 weekly. If you are ambitious, don't fail to take advantage of this offering. Please call on us.

Room 725. Hours, 9 to 1.

NO REGISTRATION FEE.
Call Immediately.
HIGH-CLASS, REFINED WOMEN (Americans) for permanent positions.
CLERKS.
10 good penmen, accurate at figures, for high-class openings with banks, oil, and insurance companies, (can use both experienced and inexperienced girls,) $40-$65 month.
STENOGRAPHERS.
10 GOVERNMENT WORK, (Washington,) $1,200.
10 BANK-EXPORT, $18-$25.
MANY SUBSTITUTE openings for June, July, and August.
Other openings for Burroughs operators, compmeters, typists, filing clerks, and department messengers, (16-17 years.)
AMERICAN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE,
37 Liberty St.

THE STANDARD COMMERCIAL BUREAU, an agency for worth-while business girls seeking positions with worth-while uptown and downtown firms. 185 Madison Av., at 34th St. Miss Shelly, Prop.
"No registration fee—just a standard."

STENOGRAPHERS.—We place you immediately; legal, commercial bookkeeping, typists, statisticians; hundreds of positions; free registration; excellent salaries. Brody Agency, 239 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, CONTROLLING ACCOUNTS, $25; STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS; 6 OPENINGS DAILY. FLORENCE BLOCH AGENCY, 47 WEST 42D.

STENOGRAPHERS, $15-$20, Jersey City, $18; comptometer, Jersey, $18; clerks, $10-$15. Business Opportunities Co. Agency, 203 Broadway.

TERMINAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 154 Nassau St., Miss GRIFFIN.—Stenographers, $20; dictaphone operators, $20; typists, $16; clerks, $10; telephone operator, $12.

STENOGRAPHERS, $15-$25; bookkeeper, knowledge stenography, $22; legal, $20; several beginners, registration free. Gahagan Agency, 256 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, legal, commercial, $15-$25; bookkeepers, $15-$25; clerks, $12. Owens Agency, 165 Fulton St., or Times Building, 42d St.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, $15-$22. Call at once. Worth Employment Agency, 309 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS, numerous desirable positions; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th St.

TYPIST, $20; stenographers, $10-$23; bookkeeper-stenographer; numerous clerical. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

HOUSEWORKERS, colored cooks, chambermaids; references. Augusta Agency, 333 West 58d. Columbus 8129.

YOUNG LADIES for clerical positions, banks, &c.; good salaries. Business Service Bureau, 309 Broadway.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY. — Help by month, week, or day. 107 W. 133d St. Morn. 6916.

STENOGRAPHERS, $18, $15, $12; typists, $15, $10, $8. Acme, 145 Nassau St.

TYPISTS, $15-$12, uptown, several. Atlas Agency, Room 513, 132 Nassau St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, cost; state age, salary, and experience. Y 272 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT. — Wanted, experienced cost cost accountant for manufacturing plant in Bronx; an excellent opportunity for the right man; answer, stating fully your training and experience, giving your age, salary you have been earning, and furnish references. X 358 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER, experienced only. Imperial Neckwear Co., 20 East 20th.

ADVERTISING MANAGER WANTED BY LIVE POPULAR DEPARTMENT STORE IN BALTIMORE. PHONE JOSEPH SIEGEL, HOTEL CLARIDGE, CITY, FOR APPOINTMENT.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS (10); A 1 commission; this is your opportunity; call between 8 and 9 A. M. and 5 and 6 P. M. Gehring Publishing Co., 1,480 Broadway.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUNG MEN,

17 to 21, to learn electrical testing in the employ of a prominent local concern; active, non-confining permanent work; all parts of the city visited; 8-hour day; vacation, holidays and Saturday afternoons allowed with pay; company schools with technical and other courses; weekly salary $12 to start; more if possessed of technical training; steady advancement as interest is manifested. A. G. P., Box 37, Station D.

ASSISTANT FACTORY MANAGER.
AMERICAN, OVER 40, MARRIED, WANTED AS ASSISTANT FACTORY MANAGER; MUST HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE IN MANUFACTURING, PURCHASING RAW MATERIALS, AND DEALING WITH EMPLOYES; SALARY $200 MONTHLY. WRITE ONLY, GIVING QUALIFICATIONS, TO GENERAL MANAGER, I. W. LYON & SONS, INC., 220 WEST 27TH ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.

ASSISTANT EXPORT CLERK.—Young man, draft exempt, preferably experienced, having knowledge of bills of lading, shipping, dock permits, and Government regulations; exceptional opportunity and good salary; state references, experience, salary, and religion. P 329 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ASSISTANT—Young man under draft age, intelligent, capable as assistant in sales department of export house; some college education, preferably technical, desired; unequaled opportunity for advancement and learning business. Address K 267 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT EXPORT SHIPPING CLERK wanted by large oil corporation; draft exempt; must operate typewriter; answer own handwriting, stating age, experience references, religion, salary; good chance for right party. P 393 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT piece goods buyer wanted in office of large resident buyer; one familiar with silks preferred; excellent op

Take or send want advertisements for publication in The New York Times to an office of The Times to eliminate possibility of errors by telephone.

Times Building Times Annex, 43d St.
Times Square West of Broadway
Downtown, 7 Beekman St.
Wall Street, 2 Rector St.
Harlem, 2,109 Seventh Ave., near 125th St.
Brooklyn, 397 Fulton St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN.

We want a salesman who has successfully sold securities or high-grade stocks, preferably on the one call system, to take over the District Sales Managership of our Southern territory.

The duties of the position include placing territorial agents through the Southern States on contract basis.

To considered applicant must be a man of broad business experience and prepared to travel.

Only producers whose records and references will stand the strictest scrutiny need apply. This is a $10,000 per year opening on drawing account and commission basis.

Address, stating full particulars in first letter. P 373 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN WANTED TO SELL BEACON FLASHLIGHTS TO ESTABLISHED TRADE IN NEW YORK CITY; ALSO REQUIRE TWO SALESMEN FOR ROAD WORK; ELECTRICAL KNOWLEDGE UNNECESSARY, BUT MUST HAVE HAD SUCCESSFUL EXPERIENCE SELLING LARGE JOBBERS; ONLY HANDWRITTEN APPLICATIONS STATING AGE, QUALIFICATIONS, AND SALARY EXPECTED WILL RECEIVE CONSIDERATION; DO NOT TELEPHONE, WRITE. BEACON ELECTRIC WORKS, 132 KING ST., NEW YORK CITY.

SALESMAN
for
MEN'S CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.
Apply Superintendent's Office, 8th floor, James McCreery & Co., 35th St. Employes' entrance.

SALESMAN,
experienced, by representative concern in retail men's furnishing business; real opportunity for man of ability who desires to forge ahead in a growing business; over draft age necessary; salary and future above the average to the right man. Write, stating age and experience, W 116 Times.

SALESMEN.
Wonderful opportunity for men who have worked on straight canvass; no leads; will pay from $100 to $200 per week all the year, with 7 hours' honest work per day, to sell stock; only men of good character and clean reputation considered; no advances; commission only. Address K 247 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN for special selling campaign on Current History Magazine; live specialty men can make over $50 weekly, on liberal commission arrangement; active co-operation and training for men without experience in this line. See Mr. Croft, Room 1808, Candler Building, 42d St.

SALESMAN with knowledge of FIRE BRICK TRADE.
State salary and experience. W 99 Times.

SALES LEDGER CLERK and assistant bookkeeper; must have experience, write legibly, be accurate and correct at figures; draft exempt; state salary. D 323 Times Downtown.

STATIONMEN AND TRAINMEN,
AGES 21 TO 55,
SUBWAY AND ELEVATED DIVISIONS.
INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT CO.,
APPLY ROOM 1233, 165 BROADWAY.
9 A. M. TO 5 P. M. DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

SCREW MACHINE OPERATORS, automatic, for Brown & Sharp machines. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

SEXTON.—Wanted, a high-class man, thoroughly experienced, as sexton for a city church. Apply W 121 Times.

SHAPER OPERATORS.—Steady work, pleasant shop conditions; opportunity for advancement; instrument work.
STANDARD SCIENTIFIC CO.,
147 Waverly Place.

SHIPPING CLERK
TO LOAD TRUCKS AND MARK LOADS; EXPERIENCED WHOLESALE GROCERY MEN ONLY; STEADY WORK WITH GOOD SALARY, TO COMPETENT MEN. MR. JOYCE,
JOHN S. SILLS & SON,
NORTH RIVER, 2ND AND 37TH ST.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Coats and dresses; one familiar with all inside work preferred; must furnish highest references; exceptional opportunity to one that can qualify. Fourth floor, 43 West 27th.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Experienced in ladies' leather bags preferred. Apply M. Weber Co., 302 5th Av.

SHIPPING CLERK, assistant; one preferred who has had experience on men's neckwear. Meyer Bacharach & Friedheim, 21 East 22d.

SLATE DRILLER.—Man to operate slate drill; also one desiring to learn to operate; good pay, weekly bonus. Sprague Electric, 528 West 35th.

SOLICITORS.—First-class, well-dressed book and magazine men on best magazine premium proposition ever offered in New York; premium has never been worked in this territory; liberal commissions with immediate returns; good men can average better than $50 per week. Mr. Hall, Room 1120, 132 Nassau St.

SOLICITOR.—Competent and energetic outside representative (23-25) wanted by collection agency to call upon the subscribers; salary and commission; permanent position; state qualifications, references, and compensation expected. P 349 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS, juniors, beginners preferred; intelligent, ambitious young men; stock and bond. Suite 401, 62 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, with bookkeeping experience; large corporation; state age, experience, salary. K 313 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS wanted, male; bank employment. Address W 101 Times.

STEIN BROTHERS,
West 42d St.
require an experienced burlaper and crater. Apply before 10 A. M. at Male Entrance, 6th Av. and 43d St.

STERN BROTHERS,
West 42d St.
require several wagon boys of neat appearance; also a few strong truck helpers. Apply before 10 A. M., at Male Entrance, 6th Av. and 43d St.

STOCK CLERK.—Young man in storeroom, familiar with hardware or electric supplies; excellent opportunity for advancement; good pay, weekly bonus. Sprague Electric, 528 West 35th.

STOCK CLERK.—A man in brass factory; must have some knowledge of the business. 22 James St.

STOCK CLERK and packer, experienced on sweaters. Peerless, 1 East 28th St.

STOCK record clerk for a metals jobber. Y 270 Times Annex.

STORE CLERKS.—ACTIVE MEN NOT AFRAID TO WORK TO LEARN A BUSINESS AND QUALIFY AS SALESMEN; EXCELLENT OPENINGS; SALARY ABOUT $18; STATE AGE AND EXPERIENCE. S. C., P. O. BOX 1077.

STOREKEEPER.—Young man, experienced in taking charge of stock room of assistant; one who can do clerical work preferred; excellent opportunity for advancement; weekly bonus. N 88 Times.

STOREKEEPER.—Experienced, good penman, sober, with good references; $18 per week; write, giving names and addresses of former employers; applicant must be able to give bond. N 143 Times.

SWITCHBOARD ASSEMBLERS on copper bus bars and switchboard wiring; able to read blueprints; good pay, weekly bonus. Sprague Electric, 528 West 35th.

SUPERINTENDENT
in large specialty shop located in the Middle West. We want a live wire, capable of accomplishing results; a man with initiative and good practical knowledge will find a real opportunity; state age, experience and references; all applications to be treated confidential. Apply N 144 Times.

SUPERVISOR.—Experienced, intelligent, and capable young man for orphanage, (boys;) good salary, board and lodging; references required. Apply 52 St. Mark's Place.

SWEEPERS.
(NIGHT WORK.)
Must come well recommended, at WANAMAKER'S
Apply Employment Office.

HELP WANTED—Male.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity to greatly increase your earnings; congenial work; outside position. Teacher, N 60 Times.

TICKET CLERK.—By New York Stock Exchange house; must be thoroughly familiar with his duties; state salary desired. F 325 Times Downtown.

TIMEKEEPER, &c.—Young man for position as timekeeper and assistant cost clerk; 18-20 years of age; must be resident of the Bronx; Christian firm. Apply Bronx Co., 177th St. and Bronx River.

TIMEKEEPER.—Opportunity for man familiar with stevedoring work; state age and experience. D 318 Times Downtown.

TOOL GAUGE,
AND
DIE MAKERS
ON JIG FIXTURE AND GAUGE WORK. ALSO THREAD GAUGES. ONLY FIRST-CLASS MEN NEED APPLY. HIGHEST RATE, 48-HOUR WEEK. AMERICAN BORN AND OVER DRAFT AGE PREFERRED. SLOCUM, AVRAM & SLOCUM LABORATORIES, INC., 581 WEST 21ST.

TOOL AND DIE MAKERS, experienced on small sheet metal novelties. Simon Zinn, Inc., 25th St. and 11th Av.

TRAFFIC CLERK, junior; a national manufacturer of building materials has an opening for a junior traffic clerk; one familiar with carload freight rates and traffic matters; salary, $85 to start. N 124 Times.

TRUCK DISPATCHER.

A mercantile organization in New York City can use the services of a capable man to supervise the activities of thirty to forty auto and horse-drawn conveyances.

We prefer an American, above the draft age, with a thorough knowledge of shipping and receiving points in and near New York.

We offer an excellent opportunity for a wide-awake man to connect with a progressive organization. D 324 Times Downtown.

TYPIST wanted for billing and office assistant; must be accurate operator; good opportunity. P 391 Times Downtown.

WANTED.
1 MACHINE DESIGNER; salary $32 per week.
1 DETAIL DRAFTSMAN; salary $22 per week.
1 DRAFTSMAN on layout work, pipe line, &c.; salary $26 per week.
Steady position; promotion for the right man; desirable location.
X 362 Times Annex.

WAREHOUSE SUPERINTENDENT. — We require several highly educated young men, 28-35 years, possessing executive ability; experienced in commercial line, to be educated to our methods in large chain store concern; college men preferred; state age, education, experience, and draft status. H. G. A., P. O. Box 290, New York City.

WILL
YOU
HELP?
THE UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY NEED WAR MATERIALS. WE ARE MAKING THEM AND WE NEED THE SAME SORT OF PEOPLE SHOWN BELOW IN ORDER TO KEEP UP WITH THE DEMANDS OF THE GOVERNMENT. WILL YOU JOIN US AND DO YOUR BIT HERE?
ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT AND OFFICE.
10 MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN.
25 BOYS, must be 16 years old, for mail and messenger service; minimum salary $9 to start.
2 BILLING CLERKS, thoroughly experienced, capable of making detailed cost analysis.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.
Near West St. Six blocks south of 14th.

WINDOW TRIMMER and card writer for large department store carrying mostly ready-to-wear merchandise; must understand real window trimming and show long experience; must also be very good business getters; must understand how to write perfect cards—large frontage of show windows; amateurs need not apply; to avoid unnecessary expense and trouble; this store is 3 hours from New York City. Apply Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock to 1,140 Broadway, New York City, third floor.

WINDOW CLEANER wanted for large downtown office building. Apply Room 1808, 43 Exchange Place.

YOUNG MEN!
THE NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF SEVERAL YOUNG MEN, AGE 18 TO 21, TO OPERATE TELEPHONE SWITCHBOARDS AT OFFICE BUILDINGS AND RAILWAY TERMINALS THROUGHOUT THE CITY; EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY; HOURS FROM 4:46 TO MIDNIGHT; EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; SALARY TO START, $10. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY TO PUBLIC TELEPHONE DEPT., ROOM 202, 24 WALKER ST., N. Y. CITY.

YOUNG MAN.—Department store, town of 80,000 in Penn., is open for a wide-awake, live man to take charge of department and buy ladies' waists, house dresses, petticoats, children's dresses, infants' wear, and kindred lines; good position for live wire. Y 267 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN.—Department store, town of 80,000 in Pennsylvania, is open for a wide-awake, live man to take charge of department and buy underwear, hosiery, and notions; good position for live wire. Y 268 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, over 18, good education, for important import and export firm; work Sunday instead of Saturday; good opportunity for position to be created by draft; state details and salary. W 68 Times.

YOUNG MAN, assistant in receiving and shipping department; must be experienced and capable; state references and salary. J 593 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, under 21, experienced in shipping, for a wholesale ready-to-wear concern. Room 903, 38 West 32d.

YOUNG MEN AS OFFICE ASSISTANTS; GOOD FUTURE FOR RIGHT MEN. M Y 281 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN wanted in shipping room of large resident buyer; good opportunity for advancement; state age, salary, &c. W 120 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted to assist buyer in office of large resident buyer; one with experience preferred. Y 117 Times.

YOUNG MAN
with experience in hardware and mill supplies to assist manager; unusual opportunity; state experience and salary desired. G. P. E., 376 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN for stenography and office work; advancement. Room 209, Putnam Building.

YOUNG MEN for order clerk, stock clerk, and general work. Apply 118 West 18th St.

YOUNG BOY wanted in large office; schoolboy preferred; good opportunity. W 118 Times.

YOUNG MAN for general office work and running errands to banks, &c.; $10. John Duncan's Sons, 241 West St.

YOUNG MAN, 18, for beginner's position in large national bank; good opportunity for advancement. K 276 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

MEN.—EARN $25 TO $75 A WEEK. We teach Mechanical Dentistry by actual practice; no books; attend our course, day or evening; easy payments; big demand now for our students. Write for free Booklet "C." Bodee Schools of Mechanical Dentistry, 15 W. 44th St., N. Y.; 13 Flatbush Av., B'klyn.

BIG DEMAND—RADIO OPERATORS.
Specially adapted for drafted men.
Best radio course in city.
Write or call today for booklet.
Radio School, 157 East 86th St.

ARE YOU INTERESTED
in a profession paying $3,000 to $15,000 yearly? We graduate experts; day or night; class now forming; write for Booklet C. Institute, 254 West 54th St., New York.

AIRPLANE MECHANICS.—Instruction day or evening; qualifying for Government or factory work. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in thirty days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syllable Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., New York; 370 East 149th St., near 3d Av., Bronx, N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

USEFUL AND LAWFUL OCCUPATIONS
YOUNG MEN AND OLDER.
Shipping, stock clerks, $15-$18.
Ledger, cost clerks, $18-$25.
D. E. Bookkeepers, $20-$25.
Typists and Stenographers, $18 up.
Secretaries, accountants, $30-$50.
Office Boys and Juniors, $10-$12.
CALL PERSONALLY.
THE WILLIS HAWLEY EXCHANGE,
32 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ENGINEER teaches drafting, mechanical, structural, mathematics evenings. Mondell, 280 Madison Av., (40th.)

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN
EMPLOYMENT
EXCHNGE,
115 BROADWAY.

SEVERAL OF OUR OLD CLIENTS HAVE ASKED US TO USE SPECIAL EFFORTS TO FILL THE FOLLOWING POSITIONS NOT LATER THAN TODAY:

GENERAL OFFICE MAN AND CORRESPONDENT; young man in the 5th class in draft; excellent opportunity to grow up with rapidly growing organization; $1,500.

CREDIT INVESTIGATORS, (5,) men draft exempt, for Wall Street Bank; $800-$1,400.

YOUNG MEN, 17-25, experienced or inexperienced; one of our old clients has given us a rush order for 8 clean-cut men at $15,-$20 that we have got to fill by Tuesday, so if leaving school or contemplating a change don't fail to see Mr. Burke, who will place you in either the export line, bond house, or start you in the selling game.

Office Hours, 9-2.

HIGH-GRADE, clean-cut Americans, (draft exempt,) as follows:
BANK OPENINGS.
50 EXPERIENCED and INEXPERIENCED Bookkeepers and Clerks for Accounting, Receiving Tellers, and other departments, $1,200-$1,600 and lunches; good advancement.
AMERICAN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE,
37 Liberty Street.

EARN $25 to $100 weekly taking photographs; many jobs now open; we teach motion picture, studio, and commercial photography; 3 months' studio instruction; day or night; easy terms. Call or write for Booklet "T." N. Y. Inst. of Photography, 141 West 36th St. N. Y.

ACCOUNTANTS, $1,500-$2,000; Bookkeepers, Ledger Clerks, $15-$30; Stenographers, $25 up; Clerks, $15-$20; Correspondents, $20 up; Textile Chemist, $35; Young men, $10 up. Business Service Bureau, 309 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, (3), Virginia, $25-$30 week, board and expenses; young mechanical draftsmen, (6), $2,100; stenographers, city, $80; bookkeepers, $25-$80. Alliance, 29 Liberty.

STENOGRAPHERS, Office Assistants, Typists, Bookkeepers; good openings for educated, refined Americans. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Cortlandt 4249.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A., $4,000; secretary-stenographer, $1,800; many others; investigate. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ALLEN 5-pass. 1916 Touring; our extra shoe and tube; like new.
BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION,
1,884 Broadway, New York City.

APPERSON Little Six, five-passenger, self-starter and lighting, driven less than 6,000 miles; exceptionally fine condition; best cash offer takes it. Locke, Barclay 7172.

BUICK 1914 B-37 5-pass.
Touring; our extra shoe and tube.
BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION,
62d St. and Broadway,
New York City.

BUICK 1916, seven-passenger, 6-cylinder; perfect condition; bargain. Behrman Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Phone Circle 3727. Open evenings.

BUICK 1917, little-six limousine; terms may be arranged. 305-7 West 55th St. Phone 9862 Columbus.

BUICK, 1917, little 6 touring. Phone Mr. Underhill, 1740 Circle.

BUICK 1917-1916 TOURINGS,
roadsters. Flack, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

CADILLAC FOUR-PASSENGER COUPE, PRACTICALLY NEW.
Very exceptional car, shoe equipment excellent; paint without scratch; motor absolutely perfect; every possible equipment; can be inspected day, evening, or Sunday till 8 P. M.; demonstration any time. On exhibition at The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

CADILLAC 1915 landaulet; condition perfect, tires good, paint excellent; very reasonable. Ecclesine, 1,920 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4648.

CADILLAC 1917 touring, also roadster and sedan; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CADILLAC, 1916 seven-passenger touring; terms arranged. 305 West 55th. Columbus 9862.

CADILLAC 1917, SEDAN FOR SALE.
305 West 55th St. Phone 9862 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1917 BROUGHAM.
Opera Garage, 146 West 39th.

CADILLAC, 1916 sedan; beautiful condition; like new. 305 West 55th. Columbus 9862.

CHALMERS master six roadster, A1 condition; any reasonable offer; private owner. W. F. Woods, 156 5th Av.

CHANDLER
Rebuilt and Guaranteed
USED CARS.
90-day Guarantee.
Model 17 7-pass. Sedan.
Model 17 7-pass. Touring.
Model 16 7-pass. Touring.
Model 17 2-pass. spec. Sport Runabout.
BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION,
1,884 Broadway,
New York City.

CHANDLER 1917, four-passenger chummy roadster; exceptional bargain. Behrman Motors Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Circle 3727.

CHEVROLET 1917 Baby Grand touring, in ideal condition; very reasonable. Ireland, 1,651 Broadway. Phone Circle 8249.

CHEVROLET.—Roadster, F. A. 2, 1918 model; lady can't operate; sacrifice. Riverside 9443.

COLE 1918, 4-passenger sedan, practically new. Wallace, 236 West 59th St.

FORDS.—Three delivery, commercial cars; excellent condition; open and closed, top, bodies; sacrifice. Roofer, 880 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

FORD runabout top envelopes, half price. Top, cheap. 50th Century, 1,700 Broadway.

FORDS, 1917 and 1918 touring cars; bargain. Roofer, 880 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

FRANKLIN 1917, five-passenger touring, Series 9. Behrman Motors Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Phone Circle 3727. Open evenings.

FRANKLIN 1916 touring, fine condition, excellent tires. Ireland, 1,651 Broadway. Circle 8249.

HUDSON SPORT 4-PASS., 1918.
Almost new; fully guaranteed; leaving city; must sell; bargain. Rippeth, 1,778 Broadway.

HUDSON phaeton, 4-passenger speedster, late 1917; gone about 4,500 miles; elegant condition; this car ought to be seen; like new. Mulligan, 1,264 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, 2 doors from Fulton St.

HUDSON Super-Six limousine, 1917 model; beautiful equipment; like new; terms arranged. 305 West 55th. Phone Columbus 9862.

HUDSON 1917 speedster, also touring car, limousine; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

ISOTTA-FRASCHINI.—Bargain, 16 valve, 120 H. P. roadster; latest importation; mechanically perfect; new tires; guaranteed 100 miles an hour; any demonstration; bargain quick purchaser. Garage, 252 West 40th St.

JEFFREY 1917, 7-passenger touring car; demountable wheels, electric light and starter; excellent condition; sacrifice. Phone Prospect 3918. 880 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

LANCIA 1916 7-PASS. TOURING.
LANCIA 1916 ROADSTER.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

LANCIA four passenger, Portholme (English) body; beautiful car in exceptionally fine condition; bargain. Ireland, 1,651 Broadway. Circle 3240.

LANCIA LATE MODEL TOURING.
WALLACE, 236 WEST 59TH.

MARMON, 1917 CLUB ROADSTER.
RUN 3,000 MILES.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

MARMON 1917 touring car, also Marmon limousine; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MAXWELL 1916 Town Car at bargain price. BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION, 1,884 Broadway, New York City.

MERCER, 22-70, SIX PASSENGER, EXCEPTIONAL CONDITION, PRICE RIGHT.
BRIGHTON, 1,077 ATLANTIC AV., BKLYN.

MERCER raceabout, 2-passenger; elegant condition; seen or demonstrated any time; no reasonable offer refused. Mulligan, 1,264 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, 2 doors from Fulton St.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

MERCER six-passenger, late 1916; practically new; no dealers. Owner, Columbus 911.

MERCER late 1917, four-passenger. Wallace, 236 West 59th St.

NATIONAL speedster; very fast; perfect condition; $475 to quick buyer. Behrman Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Circle 3727. Open evenings.

OLDSMOBILE, 1916, touring; appearance and condition like new. Mrs. Jellison, Schuyler 2280.

OVERLAND "Country Club," 1917-18, wire wheels; beautiful condition. Miss Donnelly, Riverside Av, Amityville, L. I. Phone 110.

OVERLAND five-passenger, latest model; must sacrifice; exceptional opportunity. Owner, Melrose 2708.

OWEN Magnetic four-passenger roadster, absolutely new; will sell at sacrifice to make quick sale; original purchaser could not take delivery on account finances; description and full information on request. Babcock Sales Co., Inc., 240 West Utica St., Buffalo, N. Y.

OWEN MAGNETIC 1917 4-passenger sport type; mechanically guaranteed; original paint; wire wheels; extra wheels, tires. Columbus 8963.

PACKARD 1918, 7, also 5-passenger touring bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PACKARD 1917, touring, seven-passenger; very fine. Wallace, 236 West 59th St.

PEUGEOT Sedan, like new in every way; cost $7,500; will sacrifice for cash. Ireland, 1,651 Broadway. Circle 8249.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH three-passenger chummy, late model; bargain. Behrman Motors, 1,746 Broadway. Phone Circle 3727. Open evenings.

STANDARD 1917, seven-passenger touring; completely overhauled and repainted; guaranteed by company. Ecclesine, 1,920 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4648.

STANDARD "8" Roadster, 1917; overhauled and repainted; guaranteed; very reasonable. Ecclesine, 1,920 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4648.

STANDARD 1916 touring, overhauled and repainted; guaranteed by company. Ecclesine, 1,920 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4648.

STEARNS KNIGHTS.
The ideal and economical Knight motored automobile. The following overhauled, newly painted and guaranteed cars ready for service: 1917 "8 cyl." touring, with new Victoria top; 1916 light 4 touring; 1915 light 4 runabout, and 1915 light 4 limousine. Stearns Used Car Dept., 417 West 55th St. Columbus 7600.

STEVENS DURYEA, model DD6, seven passenger; wire wheels, cord tires; first class condition; cost $5,300; will sell for $2,000; no dealers. Inquire Collins, phone Rector 3112.

STUTZ, 1917, 6-passenger, sport model; an attractive car; excellent condition throughout.
PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y.
(Brooklyn Branch.)
172 Malbone St., Brooklyn.
Near Bedford Av.

STUTZ Speedster, 1917; wire wheels; many extras; like new; bargain. Behrman Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Circle 3727. Open evenings.

STUTZ 16-valve speedster; Behrman motors, 1,746 Broadway. Circle 3727. Open evenings.

STUTZ 1917 touring car, also Stutz runabout; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

"WHITE" UNUSUAL BARGAINS.
"White" Town Car.
5 and 7 Passenger Touring Car.
Rebuilt 4, 2, 8, 5 ton Trucks.
Also White Taxicabs.
White Co., Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. M. R. Greene, Mgr.

WINTON Six seven-passenger touring car; electric lights, self starter; overhauled, repainted; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

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BURRELLE USED CAR SALON.
LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

ROLLS ROYCE sporting 4-pass. Astor Show car.
STUTZ 1918 6-passenger touring.
STUTZ 1918 speedster.
STUTZ 1917 6-passenger touring.
STUTZ 1917 4-passenger touring.
STUTZ 1917 "16-valve" speedster.
STUTZ 1917 roadster.
MARMON 1917 4-pass. chummy roadster.
MARMON 1917 7-pass. touring.
MERCER 1917 4-passenger touring.
MERCER 1916 6-passenger touring.
LOCOMOBILE 1917 4-passenger sport.
CADILLAC 1918 touring.
CADILLAC 1917 sedan.
CADILLAC 1917 7-passenger touring.
CADILLAC 1917 4-passenger touring.
CADILLAC 1917 4-passenger chummy
PIERCE-ARROW 1915 limousine.
PIERCE-ARROW 1915 "48" landaulet.
WHITE 1916 limousine.
McFARLAN 1916 sedan.
HUDSON 1917 4-passenger sport.
WINTON 1917 7-passenger touring.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917 chummy roadster.
ROLLS ROYCE 1918 landaulet; new body.
ISOTTA FRASCHINI 1915 special sedan.
ISOTTA FRASCHINI 1915 sporting 4-pass.
DE DION 7-passenger touring.
DE DION suburban sedan.
S. G. V. 1916 town car.
FIAT 1915 "20-30" town car.

1,680 Broadway. Bet. 52d and 53d Sts.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1918 CADILLAC touring.
1918 CHANDLER touring, 7-passenger.
1917 OWEN-MAGNETIC chummy roadster.
1918 CHANDLER sedan.
1917 CADILLAC brougham sedan.
CHALMERS landaulet, brand new; big discount.
1917 ROSS "8" touring.
1916 WHITE touring 4-45.
1916 REO touring; excellent condition.
1917 CHALMERS town car, little "6", almost new.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH roadster.
1917 BRISCOE chummy roadster.
1916 MERCER roadster, like new.
1916 MERCER, sport model, 22-72.
1916 HUPMOBILE sedan.
1916 STUTZ speedster.
1916 STUTZ roadster; practically new.
1916 RAULT-STUTZ speedster.
1916 CADILLAC touring.
CHEVROLET touring.
1917 STUDEBAKER touring.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone 667-668 Circle.

BUY NOW.
1918 HUDSON Sporting, 4 passenger.
1918 COLE "8" Touring.
1918 COLE "8" Suburban Sedan.
1917 COLE "8" Touring Coupe.
1917 COLE "8" Touring, wire wheels.
1917 NATIONAL Touring.
1917 CADILLAC Touring.
1917 HUDSON Sporting, 4 passenger.
1917 WILLYS-KNIGHT Limousine.
1917 ABBOTT-"6" Speedster.
1917 CHALMERS, 7 passenger, almost new.
1917 OVERLAND Speedster, Silver Special.
1916 HUDSON "6-40," 7 passenger.
1916 OVERLAND Coupe.
1914 FEDERAL "48" Touring, $650.
ROLLS-ROYCE Sedan, late model.
LANCIA "30" Limousine Town Car.
S. G. V. Toy Tonneau, electric equipment.
STEARNS Racer, Special Job.
MERCER Speedster; yellow, black.

ALL CARS GUARANTEED.
TIME PAYMENTS IF DESIRED.
OPEN SUNDAYS AND EVENINGS.
THE BENJ. R. RIPPETH CO.,
(Cole Used Car Dept.,)
1,778 BROADWAY AT 57TH ST.
(One Flight Up.)

FORD Sedan, electric starter, demountable rims; everything like new.
FRANKLIN USED CAR DEPT.,
225 W. 58th St., (4th floor,) just E. of B'way.

PACKARD twin six Springfield; 7-passenger, Sedan; newly painted.
FRANKLIN USED CAR DEPT.,
225 W. 58th St., (4th floor,) just E. of B'way.

NATIONAL 12-cyl. club roadster; 6-cyl. town car; 6-cyl. touring.
FRANKLIN USED CAR DEPT.,
225 W. 58th St., (4th floor,) just E. of B'way.

FRANKLINS, RENAULTS, FORDS, NATIONALS, STUDEBAKERS; many others.
FRANKLIN USED CAR DEPT.,
225 W. 58th St., (4th floor,) just E. of B'way.

FRANKLIN roadster, Series "8"; fine condition; recently painted.
FRANKLIN USED CAR DEPT.,
225 W. 58th St., (4th floor,) just E. of B'way.

ALEXANDER G. HARRIS,
1,700 Broadway.
Compare My Prices with Others.
PEUGEOT 1916 Coupe; like new.....$4,000
FIAT "80" 1915 Touring.....2,750
MERCEDES 60 H. P. Sport Speedster..2,000
STUTZ 1917 4-pass., Victoria top.....2,000
STUTZ 1917 4-pass.; like new.....1,800
STUTZ 1916 Roadster, wire wheels.....1,450
KISSEL 1917 Touring; like new.....825
SCRIPPS 1916 Roadster.....475
All of the above cars look like brand new, have been thoroughly overhauled, and are guaranteed for 90 days. You are cordially invited to inspect my Service Station. My overhead is by far the smallest of any high-class dealer on Broadway, enabling me to pay more for your car if you wish to sell, or save you money if you wish to buy. An inspection of my salesroom will convince you.
ALEXANDER G. HARRIS, 1,700 Broadway.
"Be Sure It's Harris."

PACKARD 1917 touring, 7-pass.
PACKARD special Sedan.
CADILLAC 1916 brougham, (Westinghouse.)
CADILLAC 1916 coupelet and runabout.
CADILLAC 1916 and 1915 touring.
MARMON 1917 chummy roadster.
STUTZ 1916 runabout.
HUDSON 1917 touring.
PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE, 10 W. 60th.

AUTOMOBILE BARGAIN.

Stearns Knight, 1915, limousine.
Stearns Knight roadster.
Moline Knight, 1917, seven-passenger touring.
Silent Knight Motor Co.,
849 West 53d.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR ADOPTION, FINE, HEALTHY ORphan boy, 4 years old in July; American and English parentage; will surrender to a well-to-do American family; references required. Address X 379 Times Annex.

W. H. R. N.—Kindly call up office, we need your signature. B will wait until you return from trip, but would appreciate occasional letter. HARRY.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Miscellaneous.

PACKARD 1917 "2-25" touring.
PACKARD special sedan.
CADILLAC 1916 brougham, (Westinghouse.)
CADILLAC 1916 coupelet and runabout.
CADILLAC 1916 and 1915 touring.
MARMON 1917 chummy roadster.
STUTZ 1916 runabout.
HUDSON 1917 touring.
PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE, 10 W. 60th.

Motor Trucks.

5-TON DUMP TRUCK, 5 MONTHS OLD; 3½-TON TRUCK, 7 MONTHS OLD, IN EXCELLENT CONDITION; WILL SELL CHEAP FOR CASH; REASON FOR SELLING, THROUGH WITH CONTRACT. ADDRESS TRUCK, 810 BROAD ST., NEWARK, N. J.

PIERCE-ARROWS, new, five-ton, for hire; short or long haul; daily Philadelphia trip both directions; Baltimore. Fosland, 9-11 East 16th St. Phone Stuyvesant 7865.

AUTO TRUCKS to hire; contracts made for local and long distance delivery. Rubin-Fisher Auto Trucking Co., Inc., 139 Delancey St. Phone Orchard 3329.

PIERCE, PACKARD, WHITE, VIM.
20th Century Auto Co., 1,700 Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PIERCE-ARROW limousine for hire by hour, day, week, or month. Kierstead, 260 West 52d St. Circle 2238.

46TH, 12 WEST.—One large, attractive room and bath; all conveniences; reasonable. Feinberg.

PACKARD (7-passenger) for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. 15 East 30th St. Madison Square 886.

PACKARD twin sixes; beautiful landaulets and touring; hour, month. Wilmarth, 8030 Columbus.

ONE AND ONE-HALF ton truck for hire day, week or contract. Tel. 4467 Columbus.

Automobiles Wanted.

AUTOMOBILES wanted; high grade, late model, seven passenger; in good condition, from private owners; no dealers; state full particulars and best price. Principal, 219 9th St., Brooklyn.

RESPONSIBLE party wishes to rent 5 or 7 seater open motor car for about four weeks; careful driver; terms and make of car. F 331 Times Downtown.

WANTED TO RENT for the month a seven-passenger late model landaulet or limousine. Address, giving full particulars, to D. W. H., 85 East 70th.

Either Stutz, National, Mercer, or Jackson wanted, or any good make; price must be reasonable. Address P. C. S. Box 103, Flushing, L. I., N. Y.

BUICK or DODGE, 1917, 1918, five-passenger touring, wanted for cash. Between 9 and 5 call Parsons, Hanover 6507; after 5 Apt. 32, Morningside 4603.

PACKARD or CADILLAC; late model; good condition; for cash; dealers need not answer. O 129 Times.

ROADSTER wanted, 1917, mechanically perfect. Phone Mr. C. Bauer, Astoria 2751 or Flatbush 1830.

DODGE.—Wanted, 1916, 1917 Dodge touring; must be in good condition. O 140 Times.

FORD wanted, 1917 touring. Owens, 28 West 31st. Phone Madison Square 3140.

WILL pay highest price, latest model cars. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

HIGHEST PRICES paid for cars. Telephone before you sell. Burns, 738 Fordham.

Automobile Storage.

SAVE gasoline and labor and help win the war; dead storage, fireproof and clean. Chas. Clough, 510 East 73d St. Rhinelander 3586.

Automobile Repairing.

OVERHAULING and Repairing.—Expert mechanics; guaranteed work; reasonable. Washington Heights Machine Shop, 528 West 162d. Audubon 5201-8686. We specialize on Cadillac 8's.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL
225 W. 57th St. at Broadway.
20 REASONS 20
Why our system of automobile instruction for men and women is the best in N. Y. Write today for Catalogue I.

Auto School WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A.
Largest and best school in the U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 302 W. 57th St. 7920. Special classes for ladies.

COSMOPOLITAN AUTO SCHOOL, 231 West 50th St.—Practical instruction, day, afternoon, evening; moderate price. Headquarters Woman's Motor Corps. Ph. Circle 1754.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Partner Wanted.—An import and export firm, doing a large business, has an op

HYLAN DROPS SUITS AGAINST THE WORLD

Mayor Says He Has No Time to Prosecute Actions for Libel.

GLOBE SUITS ABANDONED

Instead of Getting Possible Damages of $825,000, the Mayor May Have to Pay $10,000 Costs.

Mayor Hylan yesterday discontinued his libel suits against the New York World, when forced to the choice of doing so or going immediately to trial. Frank Moss, counsel for the Mayor, who gave notice of the discontinuances to Supreme Court Justice Cropsey in Brooklyn, gave out a letter from the Mayor, attributing his withdrawal of the suit to the importance of public business and his decision to accept his election by the people as a vindication of the charges, instead of asking renewed vindication from a jury.

The charges which the Mayor made the basis for his suits are set forth in the Mayor's complaint in detail, including the assertion that he was represented by The World as an associate of the notorious Alfred Goslin in "strike" suits and other dishonest transactions; that he was held up as a man with a "revolting" personal record; that he was accused of charging a relative an "unconscionable" fee, and of attempting to sell him worthless stock; that he was taxed with winning the support of William Randolph Hearst by engaging in pro-German propaganda; that he was accused of extorting considerable sums by trickery from the Black Diamond Automobile Company when, as an officer and lawyer of the firm, he should have defended it from such practises, and that he had abstracted legal papers from court and then corrupted court records in order to destroy the evidence of disgraceful transaction.

The complaint sets forth in indignant language the alleged wrongs to which the Mayor had been subjected. The suit was filed last October and in the meantime the Mayor's lawyers have acted vigorously in pushing various motions with regard to it. The first intimation that the Mayor intended anything but energetic prosecution of the suits came last week, when he asked that the trials be postponed until Fall. Justice Cropsey sustained the contention of The World that plenty of time had elapsed for the preparation of the suits, if there was a bona fide intention to bring them to trial. It was alleged by The World that the Mayor had used far more time in his trip to Palm Beach than was necessary for the preparation of the suit.

Action Was a Surprise.

Frank Moss, counsel for the Mayor, had refused to give any intimation in advance that the suits might be discontinued, and Justice Cropsey's courtroom was crowded yesterday with friends of the Mayor who thought the trial might start at once or that, at least, they would hear bold words exchanged by the opposing counsel. However, when Justice Cropsey called "Hylan vs. The New York World," Mr. Moss said: "We ask to discontinue."

Howard Taylor, counsel for The World, was on his feet at once and started to talk, but Justice Cropsey cut him off, saying:

"The plaintiff has a perfect right to discontinue. All that is left is the matter of costs."

"That is what I was going to speak about," said Mr. Taylor.

"Well, submit your affidavits any time," said Justice Cropsey. That concluded the hearing. Mayor Hylan's adherents in the courtroom walked out in silence with the air of being greatly disappointed.

It was learned that The World will ask for costs of something over $4,000 to be assessed against the Mayor. Mr. Moss said later that two suits of the Mayor against The New York Globe would likewise be discontinued. In giving up these suits, the Mayor relinquished a claim for damages on which he had placed a total valuation of $825,000. One of the suits against The World was for $200,000 and the other for $325,000. The suits against The Globe were for a total of $300,000. The total expense to him in costs and legal fees may be in the neighborhood of $10,000. After the hearing Mr. Moss gave out copies of the following letter from Mayor Hylan:

CITY OF NEW YORK.
Office of the Mayor, May 31, 1918.
Frank Moss, Esq., Moss, Marcus & Wels,
233 Broadway, New York.

My Dear Mr. Moss: I have asked the court to postpone my action against The New York World. The reason for this request was the great pressure of public business upon me at this important time. The court has refused what appears to me a very reasonable request made in the public interest. I am compelled, therefore, to ask you to discontinue the actions as it sems to me that my first duty is to the public in these critical times, and that I should devote my full time and attention to the public business and not to the prosecution of my private lawsuits and personal matters. As far as vindication is concerned, I know of no vindication of any Judge or jury that can equal or approach the overwhelming verdict rendered by the people at the last election. Any other vindication, no matter how complete, would seem feeble and futile in comparison and would add nothing to the honor that I have received from the public and to the gratitude I feel toward them.

Very truly yours,
JOHN F. HYLAN, Mayor.

"I don't wish to get into any discussion of this matter," Mr. Moss said. "The Mayor's letter explains all. Anybody can see that if the Mayor pushed these cases he would have to vacate the City Hall during the entire month of June, the most important month of the year, made doubly so by the war. The Mayor cannot vacate the City Hall at such a time and abandon the work he was elected to do in order to pursue a personal matter."

"Couldn't he come over and fight the suits and leave 'Al' Smith in charge at the City Hall?" was asked.

"I cannot discuss that," said Mr. Moss.

Moss Disappointed, He Says.

Mr. Moss later said that, though he appreciated the necessities which prevented the trial of the case at this time, he felt personally disappointed at the manner of their ending, because the trials would have been most interesting if they could have taken place. The statement in the Mayor's letter that he had been refused a reasonable request by the Court was shown to Justice Cropsey, but he refused to comment on it. Mr. Moss went at once from the Court House in Brooklyn to the Mayor's office. He said at the City Hall that the Mayor had decided to say nothing about the matter beyond what had been stated in his letter.

During the campaign last year Mayor Hylan, after denying the earlier charges, adopted the policy of ignoring them and assuring the public that he would exact heavy redress after the campaign. On Oct. 18, after beginning his suits, Judge Hylan said in a letter to The World:

"You have maliciously and wantonly attempted to do me a great injury. A libel action has been commenced against you and other newspapers which follow your lead. These actions will be prosecuted to judgment with all possible dispatch."

On the following day Frank Moss, who had been engaged to act for Judge Hylan, said:

"Cheerfully I shall render my services to Judge Hylan in the defense of his name and honor, and will press this case as rapidly as I may be able to proceed."

Considerable interest was expressed yesterday in the explanation by Mayor Hylan and Mr. Moss that June was one of the busiest months in the year at City Hall. Past administrations have usually regarded it as one of the dullest months in the year, marked by little business and numerous vacations in most offices. The charges made by The World were summarized in one of the articles complained of by the Mayor as showing the following:

Mr. Hylan organizing the Black Diamond Automobile Company, with a capital of $500,000, of which $1,150 was paid in in cash.

Mr. Hylan prosecuting suits against his own company until it was on the verge of bankruptcy.

Mr. Hylan making and assigning to his own clerk the claims on which these suits were based.

Mr. Hylan swearing to an affidavit that he was in no wise a party to these proceedings.

Mr. Hylan calling in Alfred R. Goslin, master swindler and jailbird, to reorganize the company.

Mr. Hylan taking Goslin money while he was making his campaign for Justice of the Municipal Court.

Mr. Hylan appearing at attorney for Goslin in strike suits.

Mr. Hylan appearing as attorney for Goslin in a suit based on a perjured affidavit of service.

Mr. Hylan's name, which appears on court records as the last person to whom the papers in this suit were intrusted, now shows a line scored through it. These papers are still missing from the files.

Mr. Hylan seeking to charge a consin of his wife $2,280 for collecting a judgment of $3,780.

Mr. Hylan, to cover a substantial part of the $1,500 balance due this client, trying to sell him stock in the Black Diamond Company, which soon thereafter was wrecked.

Mr. Hylan, by paying this cousin an additional $1,280 in cash, averting public prosecution of a suit which had been started against him.

One of the alleged wrongs suffered by the Mayor is thus described in his complaint, after quotations from The New York World:

"The defendant meant and intended thereby to say and charge, and induce the readers of The World and the public generally to believe, that in a certain suit, in which one Whitney was the plaintff, this plaintiff obtained wrongful possession of papers in said suit from the files of the court and improperly and wrongfully abstracted them, and in order to avoid suspicion of such wrongful abstraction this plaintiff struck or caused his name to be stricken from the record," which charged said papers to the plaintiff; that being the meaning of said quoted words."

The Mayor's second suit against The World was based largely on charges that he had been active in pro-German propaganda.

ENRIGHT HOLDS UP FEDERAL REQUEST

Delays Action in the Case of Costigan, Wanted to Organize Shipyards Police.

MERE ROUTINE, HE SAYS

Inspector Spends His Vacation in Washington in Government Work and Then Returns to Duty.

When Police Inspector Daniel E. Costigan returned to his desk at Police Headquarters yesterday, it become public for the first time that Mayor Hylan and Police Commissioner Enright had allowed thirty days to elapse without taking any action on the request of Chairman Hurley of the United States Shipping Board for the detachment of Inspector Costigan from police duties in order that he might take charge of the policing of the shipyards in all parts of the United States.

At the same time word was received from Washington that, in the absence of action by the local authorities on the request of Chairman Hurley, Inspector Costigan had employed his vacation to make a trip to Washington, where he had spent all his time at the offices of the Shipping Board working on the police problem in connection with the shipyards. During his visit, Inspector Costigan organized a police system for the yards, drew up a plan for working the shipyard police in platoons and wrote a book of rules and regulations for the shipyard forces. He will head this department if his request for a leave of absence is granted.

Following the refusal of the Mayor to allow a leave of absence to be granted to Dr. Thomas H. Curtin, Assistant Medical Examiner in the Bronx, that he might join the Medical Corps of the army, the long delay in responding to the request of Chairman Hurley excited unusual interest, as suggesting that the two cases might be typical of a policy which Mayor Hylan had adopted. Commissioner Enright denied yesterday that there was the slightest unwillingness on the part of the Police Department to co-operate with the Federal Government, although he said he was not anxious to give up all his good men.

While it has been reported that there has been more or less friction between the head of the department and Inspector Costigan, Commissioner Enright put the matter the other way about yesterday, and indicated that the only cause of hesitation, outside of the fact that he regarded the case as a routine matter which could be handled leisurely, was his dislike to deprive the city of the services of too many men of recognized ability.

When Commissioner Enright was told yesterday that Inspector Costigan was back at his desk, he said:

"Is he?"

"Hasn't the leave of absence he requested been granted?"

"Not yet," said Commissioner Enright.

"Has there been any particular cause for delay?"

"None at all," he said. "We receive applications every day for the services of policemen."

"But this case was the most important of any of the kind, was it not?"

"Not at all. It is merely a routine case. We have had many requests equally important. Chairman Hurley has not indicated that the matter was urgent, or described what duties he wanted to use Inspector Costigan for."

"Have you decided whether you will grant the leave of absence?"

"Not yet. I may in a day or two."

Commissioner Enright, who had evidently not been advised that Inspector Costigan spent his vacation at Washington on the preliminary organization of a national shipyard police, said:

"Why the excitement about this case? Hurley is not excited about it. Schwab is not excited about it. Costigan is evidently not excited. He has just taken a long vacation. He wouldn't take a long vacation if he considered the matter very pressing, would he?"

Commissioner Enright said that, as far as he knew, there had not been any correspondence between the city authorities and Chairman Hurley since the receipt of Chairman Hurley's original telegram. In reply to a question regarding his co-operation with the Federal Administration, Commissioner Enright said:

"Our co-operation has been 100 per cent. I have all kinds of certificates and commendations from the Federal authorities that prove it."

Inspector Costigan admitted yesterday that he was still engaged on police duties, but refused to enter into any discussion of his case.

SEEK 'BLAKELOCK FACTORY.'

Prosecutor Says Bogus Paintings Were Made in the West.

The investigation of the bogus Blakelock paintings, several of which were found in private galleries and a few others in the open market here, has brought forth no evidence indicating that these fraudulent pictures were manufactured in New York County, said Assistant District Attorney Dooling yesterday

"Very few of the spurious paintings have been seen or sold here," said Mr. Dooling. "Most of them have been sold in the West. My best information is to the effect that most of the imitation Blakelocks were made by a Western syndicate, which appears to have had a branch office in Chicago, and another in some Oklahoma town. I shall forward what evidence I have relating to this to the prosecuting attorney of Cook County, Ill., and to the State's Attorney of Oklahoma."

The attention which Ralph A. Blakelock attracted throughout the country when friends of this American landscape artist succeeded in releasing him at the end of fifteen years' confinement in the State Asylum at Middletown, caused a demand for his paintings which could not be met with the supply of the originals, as his works of the better sort never exceeded 100 subjects, asserted Mr. Dooling. This situation made the opening for swindlers to impose upon the public with imitation paintings from various sources.

COVERS ROUGHEST GROUND

New American Tractor for Hauling Field Guns Meets All Tests.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The latest production of the Army Ordnance Bureau, a five-ton armored artillery tractor for hauling field guns, was demonstrated here today, with Secretary Baker, General March, Chief of Staff, and many foreign officers present.

Hooked to a 4.7-inch field howitzer the machine ran over the rough, muddy ground of Rock Creek Park, which recently balked the British tank Britannia. It went through ditches and holes without a stop, cut down trees, and climbed over the fallen trunks, dragging the gun behind it; climbed a 45-degree hill, where the mud was a foot deep, and wound up by rattling down a paved avenue at a twelve-mile gait, without leaving a mark on the paving. The whole load, including the gun and tractor, was 20,000 pounds.

Officers who saw the demonstration are convinced that no shell-torn territory will stop the rapid movement of American field guns when they are sent to support infantry advances. Moreover, the machines are shrapnel-proof and can be disabled only by a direct shell hit.

FLAG GIVEN TO AMERICANS.

Marquis Rochambeau Makes Presentation in Tours Region.

PARIS, June 3.—Enthusiastic speeches were made on the occasion of handing over an American flag by Marquis Rochambeau to the American units quartered in the region of Tours today, according to a dispatch to the Havas Agency.

General Filonneau, chief of the French mission, and the head of the American units at Tours spoke.

NEW SHIPYARD IN ENGLAND.

Two Keels Already Laid at Plant Begun Last March.

LONDON, June 3.—At a spot on the northeast coast of England which was an open field at the beginning of March there has been constructed, in a manner which a correspondent of The Times describes as almost magical, a fully equipped plant in which the keels of two steamships already have been laid.

By the end of November there will be a complete shipbuilding yard, with eight berths and a fitting out basin, capable of completing a ship every two weeks. A force of 2,000 workers, including many women, is employed there.

McADOO AFTER PROFITEERS.

Promises to Submit Treasury Records for the Senate's Inspection.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Disclosure by the Treasury of evidence of alleged profiteering, said by President Wilson in his recent address to Congress on revenue legislation to be indisputable, seemed assured today when Secretary McAdoo advised Senate leaders that he would not object to presenting the Treasury's records to Congress if they were properly called for.

Proclaims June 14 as Flag Day.

ALBANY, June 3.—Governor Whitman, in a proclamation today, designated Friday, June 14, the one hundred and forty-first anniversary of the adoption of the American Flag, as Flag Day. The proclamation directed that the national emblem be displayed on all public buildings of the State, and by the people at their homes and places of business on that day.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—Certificate D 17755 for 13 shares preferred stock U. S. Rubber Co., issued to Edwin A. Parrott. All persons are hereby warned against buying said certificate. Transfer has been stopped.

LOST—Liberal reward for return of sixteen-diamond circle brooch, lost in Waldorf or vicinity about 1 P. M. May 27; no questions asked. Hatch, 258 Riverside Drive. Telephone 9281 Riverside.

LOST.—Decoration Day on West 11th or 5th Ave., between 10th and 11th, platinum bar pin, set with diamonds and saphires. Reward if returned to Edward M. Kent, 128 West 11th St.

LOST—Oxford overcoat, label inside, Block & Kuhl, Peoria, Ill.; somewhere west side, between 57th St. and 85th St. Reward if finder returns Metropolis Club, 105 West 57th. Alfred Davidson.

LOST.—Between Staten Island and City Hall, Manhattan, gold necktie pin with garnet in rectangular setting; sentimental value; reward. E. R. Gordon, 61 Broadway.

LOST—Fur cross fox scarf, Saturday afternoon, on Jericho Turnpike, on the left side, beyond Hick's nursery. Reward. 1,715 Avenue H, Flatbush.

LOST—Friday night, in neighborhood of Rialto Theatre, diamond and sapphire service pin. Reward of $50 if returned to Cartier, (jeweler.) 653 5th Av.

LOST—Small wrist watch, at Coney Island; initials H. R. B.; return to Hotel McAlpin and receive $10 reward. Fred. A. Bryan.

LOST—Chatham and Phenix Bankbook 8436. Kindly return to V. Perrent, 665 West 160th St.

LOST—Diamond bow pin, Mount Vernon, on train. Return Seed, 221 Coronna Av., Pelham.

LOST—Pass Book No. 7,307, of Harlem Savings Bank, East 125th St. Return to bank.

LOST.—In taxi from Pennsylvania Station to Kelly St., brown fox neckpiece; reward. W 74 Times.

LOST—Valuable pearl scarfpin, Monday night, going home from Astor Theatre, East 64th. Liberal reward. Y 257 Times Annex.

LOST—Wallet, mother's picture, money, &c., subway from Coney Island. Return to Room, 613 West 45th. Phone Bryant 764.

LOST—Diamond-studded heart-shaped locket, pin broken off. Liberal reward, no questions asked. 37 Wall St., 24th floor.

LOST—Cameo pin, keepsake, Sunday, June 2. Reward. W 118 Times.

$250 REWARD.
Diamond brooch, lost on May 7, either at Ritz-Carlton, 39th St. Theatre, or Century Roof. Above reward will be paid for the return and proper identification of this article to Fox & Pier, 89 Liberty St., New York City.

$75 REWARD.
No questions asked, return octagon diamond platinum brooch containing thirty-two (32) small diamonds, lost about May 4 between 4th and 67th Sts. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av., New York City, N. Y.

$50 REWARD for return of bag containing flat silver, other articles, lost Wednesday, 98th and West End Ave. Dr. Henry, 782 West End Ave.

$250 REWARD.—Diamond Mercury wing, Saturday, Sunday, between 78th, Park Av., 20th, 2d Av.; no questions asked. Return W. I. & J. Cohn, 274 Church St.

$30 REWARD for gold and platinum cigarette case, initials "R. P.," lost May 30. Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St.

REWARD, $1,000, return of woolens taken last week from loft, 13th St., near University Place; no questions asked. Box 19, 21 East 14th St.

Found.

FOUND—Brooch, Wednesday, May 29, 129th St. Write Deacon, 2 St. Nicholas Place.

FOUND—Money, vicinity 6th Av. and 40th St., May 28. O 135 Times.

FOUND—Airedale army mascot. Phone Morningside C544, Williams.

Shir Gar

Hot Weather Comfort

Progressive business men *must have* the most serviceable garter. At desk or out of doors the efficient, cool, padless "Shir Gar" supplies the utmost in leg comfort.

New Features

"Shir Gar" holds the sock up firmly *all round*; prevents the *shirt from crawling up*; can't bind at any point. It is light, flexible, stretchy; yields instantly to every bodily movement. Elegantly made from materials that last—the service garter de luxe for business men.

Two styles: The one fastens around leg, the other attaches to sock where desired.

Price, Either Style, 50c, at Better Dealers
Washington Mfg. Co., Nashville, Tenn.

FUR STORAGE
2%
INTELLIGENTLY HANDLED
Schotz Powers Co., Inc.
471 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK CITY
Tel. 4900 Murray Hill.

Special Sale
Men's Shoes
$3.95
A rare chance for men with small feet to buy Walk-Over Shoes at $3.95 — Walk-Over Shoes that regularly sell up to $9.00, but in *small sizes only*, 5 to 7½. Low shoes in many styles and shapes, in tan, black, patent leather, and white. Also a few high shoes.
This sale only in three Walk-Over Shoe Stores—
179 Broadway and 252 W. 125th St., Manhattan
565 Fulton St., Brooklyn
Walk-Over
SHOES
This is the biggest opportunity to get the famous Walk-Over Shoes that has ever been offered in New York Walk-Over Shoe Stores. Better buy early.
Regular Walk-Over low shoes for men from $5 up in all our stores.
Each shoe fitted by a scientific measuring chart, insuring an absolutely perfect fit—foot comfort.
A full line of Phoenix hosiery for men and women.
Walk-Over Shoe Stores

New York City		Brooklyn	Bronx
179 Broadway	144 Bowery	1335 Broadway	357 Melrose Ave.
1173-75 Broadway	252 W. 125th St.	565-7 Fulton St.	Yonkers, N.Y.
1439 Broadway	622 W. 181st St.	5406 Fifth Ave.	9 N. Broadway
Newark, N. J.—705 Broad St.		Paterson, N. J.—181 Market St.	
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—297 Main St.			

Four good ways to keep cool

Blue Serge
Hart Schaffner & Marx Blue Serge Suits, of pure Australian wool that stays Blue and stays Serge—
$30, $35 and up to $50

"Dixie Weave"
Hart Schaffner & Marx 2-piece Suits of pure, light wool for hot weather. Extra values.
$20, $25 and up to $40

Palm Beach
Another nice thing about these smartly practical Suits, for warm-weather wear, is that they are washable—
$12.50 and $15

Mohair
Blacks and blues with thin white line and beautiful greys. The ideal "uniform" for summer if your post is a New York Office—
$16.50

Wallach Bros.
Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th } Open
3d Ave., cor. 122d } Evenings

Zelwood
A NEW THINTEX COLLAR

A low collar of high quality with little stiffness and a lot of style. 20 cents each.
EARL & WILSON

INSTRUCTION.

CAMPS FREE INFORMATION. Boys' or Girls' Camps. Military, Agricultural, Red Cross. Special tutoring courses. Call, phone or write AMERICAN SCHOOLS' ASSOCIATION, Camp Information Headquarters, 1012 Times Building, N. Y., City.

CAMP CHAMPLAIN on Lake Champlain. 25th Year. All land and water sports under expert guidance. Military drill. First aid. Life saving. Physician in camp. Long Distance 'phone. Send for booklet to WM. H. BROWN, Pres. Berkeley-Irving School, 309 W. 83d St., N. Y. City.

INSTRUCTION. INSTRUCTION. INSTRUCTION.

For Every Single Pilot in the Air
Ten Aeroplane Mechanics Are Needed

What more useful war work for you than Aeroplane Mechanics? Get in now—and go *trained*. The fliers are helpless without you. Enroll at the

West Side Y. M. C. A.
Aeroplane Mechanics School

The Government and the Aero Factories are calling for men—for you. The need is great and victory lies ahead. This Y. M. C. A. Course will fit you fast to do your best bit. We give you ninety hours of practical training including experience with running engines. Classes, mornings, afternoons and evenings. You graduate in 5 to 10 weeks.

All theoretical work is worked out practically. 11 instructors, 2 complete aeroplanes with accessories, 6 leading aeroplane motors.

Since November 1st, we have graduated 700 students. Right now they are competently doing their patriotic duty at the fighting front, the training camps or the factories. 50 are at work in one of the huge speed-up Aero Factories.

Investigate. We will furnish you a pass to our entire school.

Fill Out and Mail the Coupon NOW.

West Side Y. M. C. A., 318 West 57th St., Corner 8th Ave., New York City

Mark with an X the courses in which you are interested—Fill in your name and address—Tear off the coupon and send it in TO-DAY. Catalogs and all information will be sent to you immediately upon receipt of this coupon properly filled out. NO OBLIGATION.

☐ Aeroplane Mechanics. ☐ Automobile Instruction. ☐ Mechanical Dentistry. ☐ Military Training for Drafted Men (Non-Com. School). ☐ Military First Aid. ☐ Summer Camp School for Boys.
☐ Marine Engineering. ☐ Motion Picture Machine Operating. ☐ Stenography and Typewriting. ☐ Bookkeeping and Cost Accounting. ☐ English for Foreigners.
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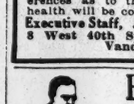

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